

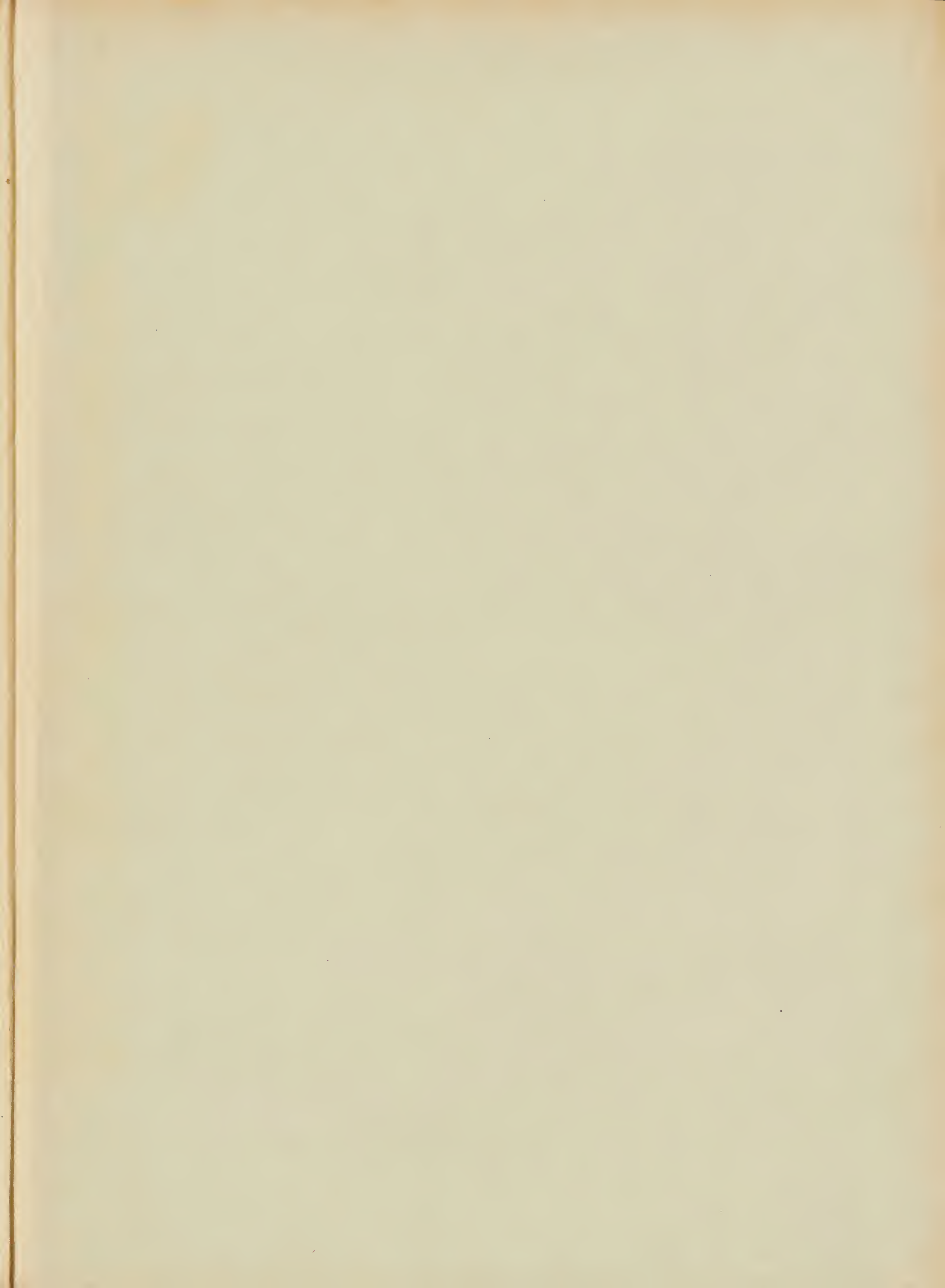
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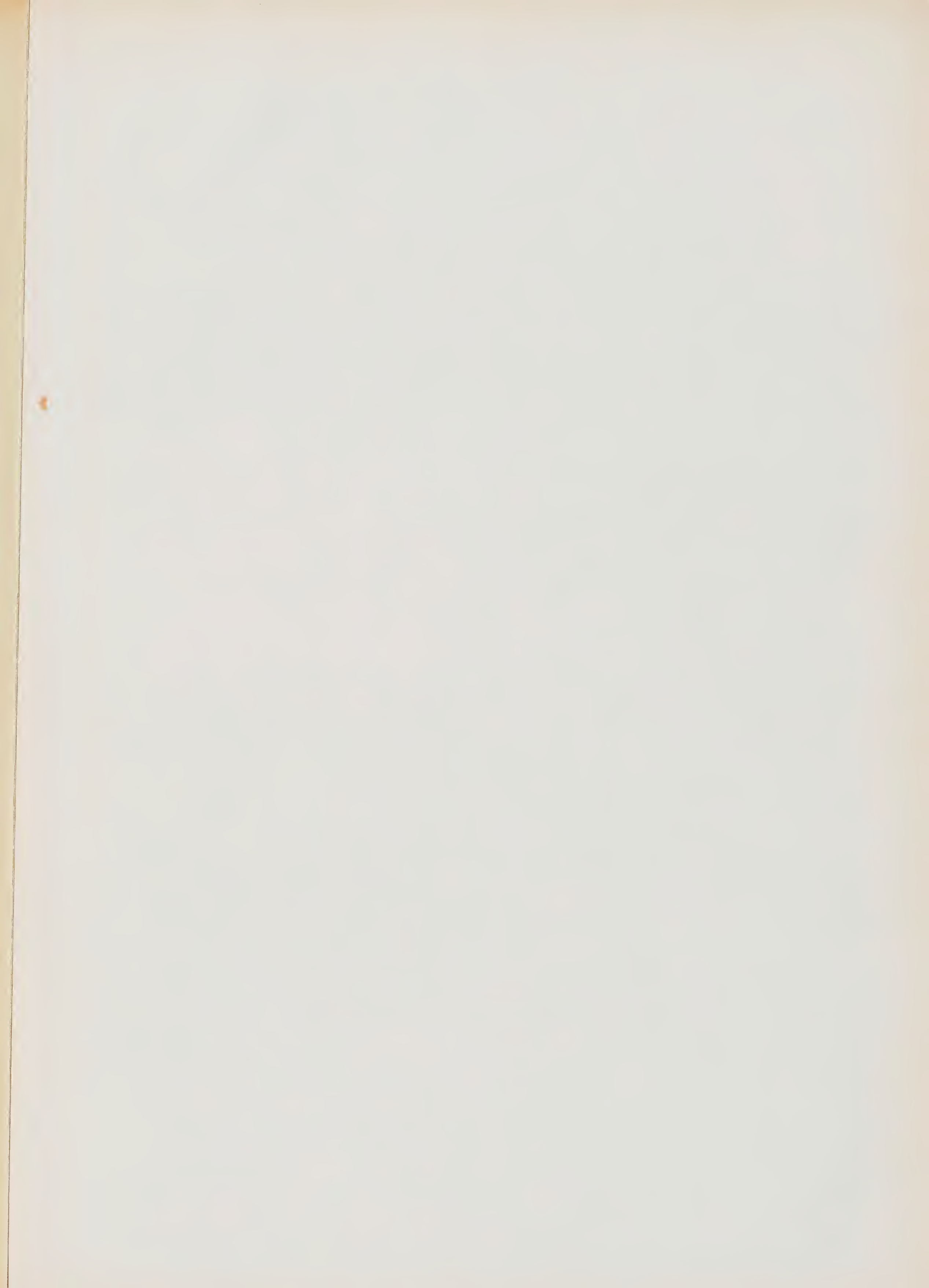




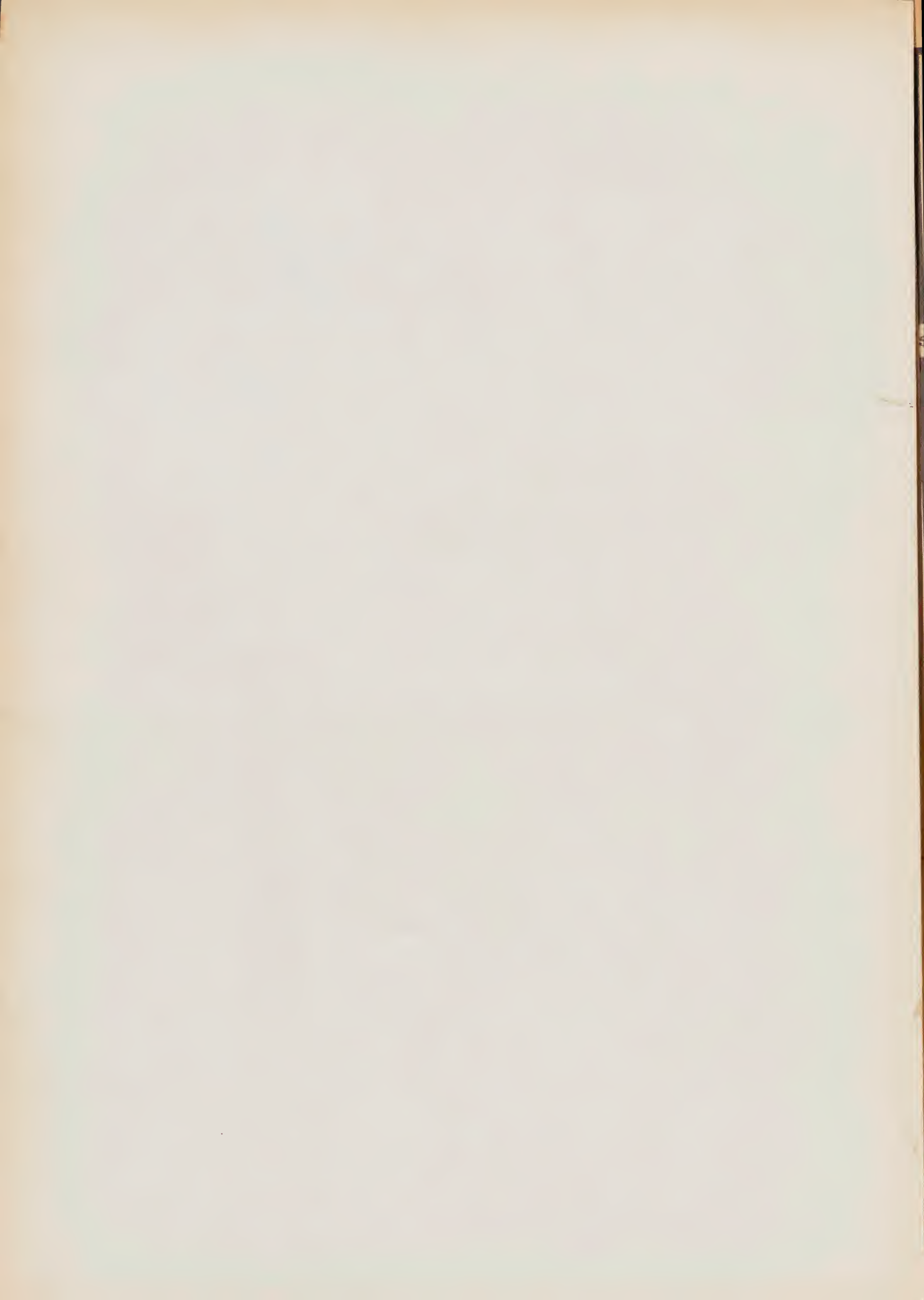














# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

JULY 5, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



When a "Drink That Tinkles" is Appreciated. (See page 2)

Farmers on the Broad Highway—By W. H. Sanders



# Drinks That Tinkle

An A. A. Wednesday Evening Radio Talk Broadcast From WEAJF

**D**RINKS that tinkle—any drink that doesn't is not very appetizing these hot mid-summer days. I have been going over my collection of recipes for home-made beverages and it surprised me to find how long the list was. I must confess that many of them made my mouth water, and I hope that just listening to the recipes will cool you off.

First, I want to speak of the two most obvious drinks—obvious, but few of us get enough of either. The first is water, the most refreshing drink there is. You can't have too much of it, though many people think that drinking it to excess at meals is bad. If you drink between mouthfuls, however, and don't use it just to wash down half-masticated food, it will do no harm. But be sure to drink more between meals than you do at meals. Keep a jar in the ice to cool, but don't swallow down quantities of real ice water, because too intense cold will only make you hotter. Stick to well chilled water rather than water with ice in it.

Now as for milk—of course there have been many radio talks and articles on the subject of milk as a beverage and as a food, so I won't go into any great detail about its value. Just remember, though, that it is the one thing you can drink that is also actually a food, and that instead of ordering sweet syrupy drinks which contain nothing but water, glucose and flavoring, you can cool off just as well by drinking a glass of cold milk, usually at less cost and always with more benefit to yourself.

"We get tired of milk," people sometimes tell me. Well, I suppose a person could get tired of anything, even nectar and ambrosia. But there are many simple ways to vary the taste. Several families I know keep a small stock of flavors on hand in the kitchen and "mix the drinks" just as a soda fountain clerk does when you order a flavored milk shake at the counter. To supply enough for the family, beat two or three eggs in a bowl. Flavor with sugar, maple syrup, molasses, vanilla, chocolate or bottled fruit juice, add the milk and beat again with the egg beater. If it goes with the flavoring, sprinkle a little nutmeg on the milk when it is poured into each glass, and *serve immediately!* If you add a couple of straws you will find the children even more entranced with the home-made milk shake.

Iced tea, coffee and chocolate are standbys in most American homes. So is good old-fashioned lemonade, made with an allowance of one lemon to each large glass, or three to four ordinary water tumblers. In sweetening any of these iced drinks, always dissolve the sugar in a little hot water to make a thick, intensely sweet syrup. I'm sure most of you have tasted and had to gulp down sour lemonade or bitter iced tea, seeing all the time a white layer of undissolved sugar on the bottom of the glass. No matter how you stir it up, it simply will not melt and sweeten the drink.

## A Few "Fancy" Concoctions

Now for a few "fancy" concoctions, particularly good for company but worth trying on your family too. Remember that they like tinkling, tempting, icy drinks just as well as your neighbors and that home-made ones are always more delicious than anything in a bottle.

For instance I suggest:

**Ice Cream Coffee.**—Four tablespoonfuls of finely ground coffee, one pint of boiling water,

one fourth cupful of rich milk, one fourth cupful of cream. Allow the boiling water to drip through the coffee either in a percolator or in a drip coffee-pot, scald the milk and cream and add to the hot coffee.

**Russian Tea.**—To one pint of tea infusion add one pint of lemonade. Ice and serve.

**Coffee, Egg and Milk.**—Two eggs, 1½ teaspoons instant coffee, 2½ tablespoons sugar, few grains salt, three cups milk. Beat the eggs until light; add the other ingredients, and strain into glasses. Serve very cold. (This recipe fills four tumblers.)

Combine the two and add the juice of four lemons, and half a cupful of currant juice. Pour in a pitcher with a quantity of cracked ice and add one pint of charged water. In the mouth of the pitcher put a bunch of fresh mint which has been lightly dipped in the beaten white of an egg and then in powdered sugar.

**Plum Amber.**—Whip to a froth a half glass of plum jelly and mix slowly with one cupful of boiling water. Strain and when cool add a bit of nutmeg and one quart of loganberry juice. This may be garnished with the stiffly beaten white of an egg, which makes a pleasing color contrast.

**Cold Chocolate.**—To make the chocolate syrup, mix half a cupful of chocolate or cocoa, with two cupfuls of sugar, then add gradually one cupful of boiling water and cook in the upper part of a double boiler for ten minutes. Place the syrup in a small glass jar and keep in the refrigerator. To serve, place a little cracked ice in a glass, add two tablespoonfuls of chocolate, one cupful of cold milk, little cream.

**Raisin Lemonade.**—Chop one pound of seeded raisins; put into a stone jar with the thin-shaved rind of three lemons, the juice of the lemons, one pound of sugar, and four quarts of boiling water. Cover close, and let stand in a cool place for a week, stirring twice every day. Strain and bottle, keep in the ice until it is used.

**Honey Lemonade.**—To one quart of lemonade add one cupful of strained pineapple juice and one cupful of strawberry or red raspberry juice. Add four tablespoonfuls of strained honey and a few drops of vanilla. Serve ice cold.

For a summer porch party, fruit punch is a standby. It can be made a dozen ways, depending on the fruit you have on hand, but this is a pleasant variation of it and will serve a porchful:

**Fruit Punch.**—Three cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of water, juice of nine lemons and five oranges, one cupful of cherries, one cupful of shredded pineapple, one glass of currant juice, one cupful of raspberry juice. Combine the sugar and water and stir until the sugar is dissolved, then boil for ten minutes with the rinds of one lemon and one orange. Strain and while hot add the currant jelly or juice. Set on ice and when ready to serve add the fruit juice and fruit. Pour into punch bowl and add crushed ice and charged water to dilute. A bottle of grape juice adds color and flavor.

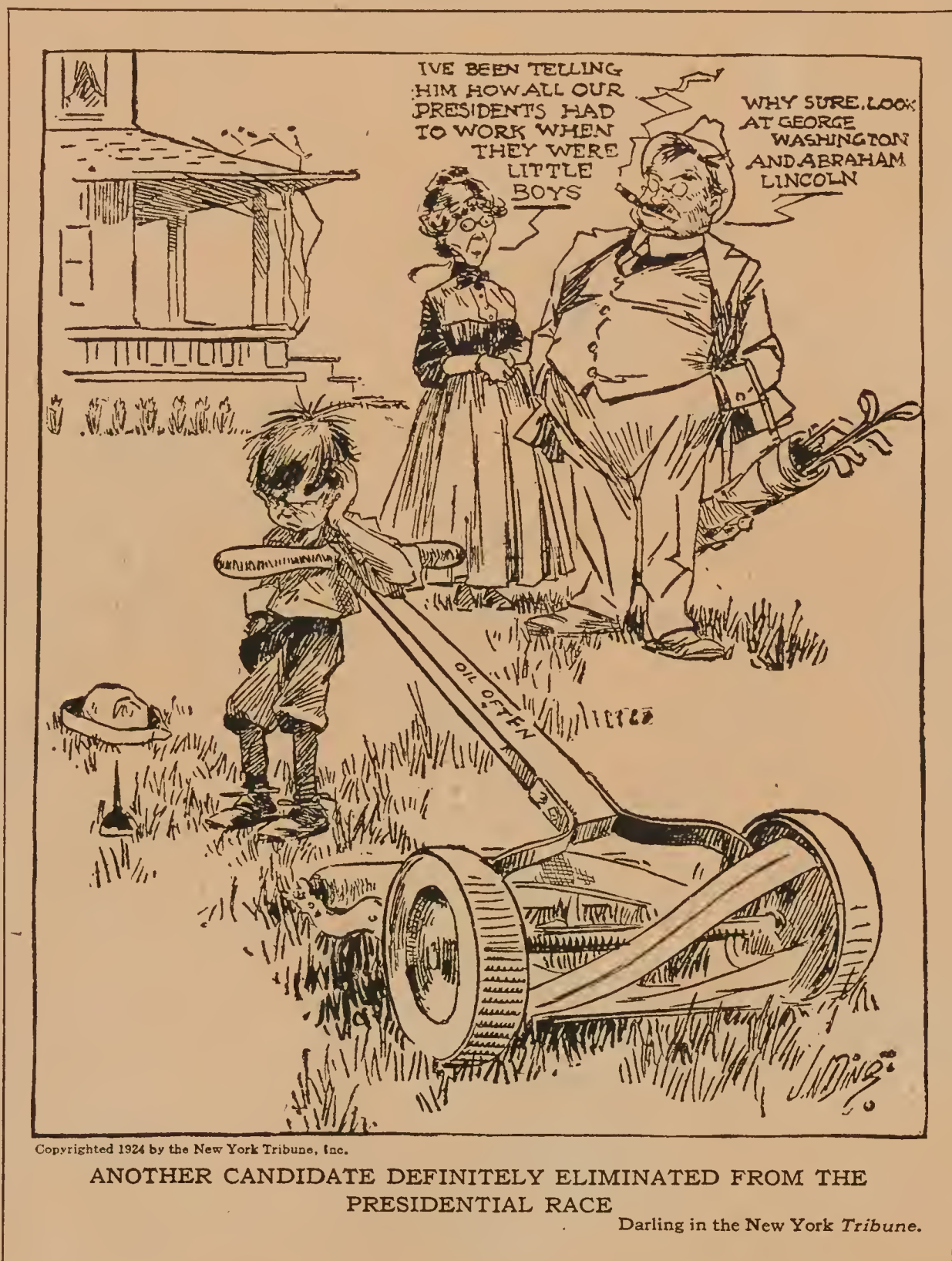
Ginger ale punch is always popular:

**Ginger Ale Punch.**—Three quarters cup mint leaves, one cup boiling water, 1¼ cups sugar, two pints ginger ale, juice of three lemons, one pint grape juice. Pour boiling water over mint leaves, sugar and grated rind of one lemon, and let stand until cool; strain into a punch bowl containing ice, add ginger ale, grape juice, and strained lemon juice; garnish with sprigs of mint.

## A Real "Farm-Grown" Drink

Many families make their own grape juice and it is so rich and satisfactory that I can heartily recommend it. The process is simple.

**Grape Juice.**—Pick over and wash grapes, barely cover with water, and cook until soft, drain through cheesecloth, and to each quart of juice add one cup each of water and sugar; bring to boiling point, skim, bottle, and cork tightly. When cold, dip corks into melted paraffin.



**Grape Eggnog.**—One egg, one teaspoon powdered sugar, ⅓ cup grape juice, ¼ cup milk, nutmeg. Beat egg until very light, add grape juice and sugar, and beat again, add milk, beat well, pour into glass, and dust with nutmeg.

**Grape Nectar.**—One pint of grape juice, two of lemon, one of orange, one small cupful of sugar, one pint of water, a pinch of nutmeg and a few sprigs of mint. Bruise the mint leaves and add to the grape juice, lemon, orange, sugar, water and nutmeg. Let stand for one hour or two for the flavors to blend. Strain and serve in tall glasses with a quantity of crushed ice.

**Pineapple Lemonade.**—Make a syrup by boiling one pint of water, and one cupful of sugar for ten minutes. Add the juice of three lemons, and one chopped pineapple. Cool, strain, and add one quart of ice water.

**Mint Drink.**—Pour one cupful of boiling water over five or six sprigs of mint and let stand ten minutes. Boil together, one cupful of sugar and one cupful of water until it forms a thick syrup.



# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 114

For the Week Ending July 5, 1924

Number 1

## Farmers on the Broad Highway

*Adventures of the Sanders Family Through New England and Lower Canada*

By W. H. SANDERS

**B**ACK in August our family got the "camping out" fever. As many of you know, it is right in style. It has a great lure. A breakfast of bacon and eggs cooked in the open with the tang of the woods mixed in, and the smoke of the camp fire in your eyes while you eat it, can't be beat. I decided so one morning after moving our folding table for the third time, and we all decided gas masks should be added to next year's equipment.

City folks say "you're only camping out when you leave old Broadway," but even as farmers we felt we wanted to get back to nature a bit.

For such a trip there was much talk and deliberation as to what should go and what should not. A bit of care had to be taken here, as a car is soon loaded, especially when there are five in the family.

Mrs. S. busied herself in packing the many suit-cases. Some were clothing, others dishes, and still others food stuffs. Helen, our 16-year-old "girl scout," made the blanket rolls, while Walter, who is thirteen, packed our twenty gauge shot-gun to keep the "bears" away. Mildred, who is seven, pondered over the doll family, as only one member was invited, while it was my job to give the "Franklin touring" the once over to see that all grease cups were full.

When finally loaded, I am sure we had any band of gipsies beaten for luggage. Our running boards were covered with suit-cases, bags, blanket rolls, and tent poles. One of our neighbors asked how long we were going to camp out. I said in a joke, "Maybe one night will reduce the camping fever." I little realized how nearly this was going to come true.

We made our start on August 21st and from Westchester County, New York, made directly for the New England States, entering them at Danbury, Connecticut, the hat city. From Danbury we passed through the village of Brookfield. This town has many old-fashioned houses that once sheltered Connecticut's early settlers, and was on the stage-coach line between Peekskill, New York, and Hartford, Connecticut. Here we began seeing tobacco fields. Much land in the Connecticut River valley is given to tobacco growing, and the crop now extends into lower Vermont. The cutting had begun and the long-leaved plants were being drawn from the fields to be hung bottom up in especially ventilated barns.

Our next town was New Milford, and from here we bore to the left or west on a brand new cement road. We followed this for some ten miles, and were marveling at such a fine road in a wild wooded country when all at once the concrete stopped. We now had twenty miles of dirt road to get to Lakeville where roads were roads again. We had been misled. In other words, look before you leap. Of course, they told us the road would be finished all the way "some time," but we could not wait.

From Lakeville we soon hit the Massachusetts line. Now came Great Barrington, Pittsfield, and North Adams. Here we came upon the Mohawk Trail, and were in the heart of the Berkshire Mountains. We climbed the mountain trail and gained the highest point, Whitecomb's Summit. At this place we decided to camp where the exalted bronze elk stands with head so high overlooking the valley to the east. This elk statue is a war memorial to fallen heroes of that order.

The wind was high and gray clouds were settling. I was a bit worried, but as five other parties had tents up, we risked it. We dared not build a fire, so ate leftovers from our noon lunch. When blankets had been spread and we had had possibly an hour's sleep, the rain started. The wind increased and so did the rain. Now the tent fairly jumped up and down. Soon water came through, and there was just one thing to do—

spend the night in the car. Mildred, our youngster, began to cry when she woke up, saying, "Let's go home, I don't like camping out anyway." She had sympathizers. All night the wind rose and the thermometer fell. In the morning Whitcomb's Summit was a sorry place,—everybody nearly frozen and more or less wet. Some tents were torn to shreds. Ours had stood for a wonder. The rain had stopped, but the "low-minded" clouds were scudding over our heads. We picked up our belongings, rolled up the wet blankets and wetter tent, helped our neighbors as much as we could, and followed the trail down off the mountains to Greenfield where a hot breakfast could be bought. In descending



"At Franklin we stopped two miles off the main road to see the Daniel Webster birthplace . . ."

we passed a sign at the roadside which read, "1,060 feet below this spot is the Hoosac Tunnel." The Hoosac Tunnel is a two-track railroad running four and three-quarter miles under the mountains. It is the longest in the United States.

A few miles out of Greenfield we stopped to dry out tent and blankets as the sun had now come out, and life seemed worth living again. I lay down to try a bit of sleep. This was short-lived, however. Mildred had been attracted to the woods by golden rod and wild asters. Yellow jacket hornets claimed that part of Massachusetts and drove her out, but the poor kid got eight stings about her bare knees. We packed up again, and went on to the next town. Here we got camphor for the stings, and ice cream for the mind.

Now we set sail once again, and in this country we saw many more tobacco fields with their long ventilating barns. At Winchendon and Gardner they have a novel way of advertising their wares. Winchendon is the toy town of the United States and has a large rocking-horse in the town square. Gardner claims to have the largest chair factories in the world, so in their town square is a high wooden chair some fifteen feet high, awaiting "Jack the Giant Killer." The story goes that once a drummer came to Winchendon and upon seeing the mammoth wooden horse asked if it was a one-horse town. It is safe to say his line of goods had a poor sale in that town.

From Ayer Junction we cut across country to Nashua, New Hampshire, and at Manchester, New Hampshire's largest city, we decided to spend the night. At Manchester are some of the country's largest cotton mills. The Amoskeag mills employ several thousand hands and make the famous "Amoskeag Gingham." The Merrimac River, where water power is available for miles up and down, has many mills. Cotton, woolens, pulp and paper are the foremost industries.

We had run only one hundred and twenty-five miles for the day, but with hanging out our wash, fighting bees, and the like, I had become tired. We were

scheduled to reach Laconia, my home land, that night. That would have been sixty miles more.

We found a smooth little field beside a pine grove just out of the city. A brook was near by, and no wind was blowing—what more could we ask? Up went the tent, our girl scout member laid a camp fire, and Mrs. S. began boiling sweet corn that we had purchased at a farmstead on our way; and after a supper of hot frankfurters and boiled sweet corn, we watched the embers of the camp fire glow in the twilight, and the second day of our pleasure "exertion" was ended. Furthermore, let it be said that none of our party had to be sung to sleep that night.

In the morning when the bacon and eggs had become history we broke camp and rolled to the north. Just above Concord, New Hampshire's capitol, we passed a little island in the Merrimac River. On this island is a monument to the memory of Hannah Dustin. History tells a thrilling story of how Indians in 1698 captured Mrs. Dustin, her babe, and a nurse girl at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and paddled them seventy miles up the river to this island. During the night, while the Indians slept heavily after their up-stream canoeing, with the help of her nurse girl, Mrs. Dustin tomahawked the Indians, ten in number, thus escaping with other white captives back to Haverhill.

At Franklin we stopped two miles off the main road to see the Daniel Webster birthplace—a little two-room house with some of the original furniture. This little house is known the country over. It has many visitors, as the register shows. While we were there a car pulled in from the State of Illinois.

Laconia came next. Here we stopped off on our trip for two days with an uncle of mine and some cousins. Our tent needed

a rest, and some good beds were as welcome as the flowers in May to our party. We had a fine time swapping stories with old friends and neighbors, also drinking in the fine lake and mountain scenery of this country. Laconia is known as the City of the Lakes. There are two large lakes, Winnepesaukee and Winniesquam, also a smaller one, Opechie. These are Indian names, as is the nearby river, Pemigewasset. They all have a meaning. Winnepesaukee is the "Smile of the Great Spirit." It is twenty miles long and has three hundred islands in its crystal waters. One island is inhabited only by rattlesnakes. They are supposed to have been brought there by the Indians to poison their arrows. I guess it is so, as the rattlers are still there, and there are scarcely any others in New Hampshire. This region was undoubtedly a great

hunting ground of the Indians as many relics have been found—arrowheads, tomahawks, and the like.

Pine trees grow as if by instinct here, and from one grove on the south shore of



Our party near the top of Mt. Washington. Note the absence of roadside shrubbery at this high altitude.

Winnepesaukee the White Mountains, sixty miles to the north, can be seen. Around in view of this lake one can also see the Ossipee Mountains, and some of the nearer peaks are Sandwich, Chocorua and Belknap.

The White Mountains were our next point of interest. There we pitched our tent in the orchard of a friend farmer who has a fine farm of intervale land in

(Continued on page 6)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114

July 5, 1924

No. 1

### Stop the Fraudulent Seed Sales

THE time has come to call a halt in the tragic exploitation of farmers in the purchase of their farm seed, particularly that of clover and alfalfa. We charge, with definite proof to back it, that at least one-half of the clover and alfalfa seed now being sold is not as it is represented, is of Southern origin, and will not stand the rigors of our Northern climate. Without any doubt one of the chief reasons for the failure of alfalfa and clover stands is the poor seed, seed which farmers have bought and paid good prices for, believing it to be Northern grown.

This season New York State bought for the state institution farms thirty-six lots of seed. The purchase specifications called for domestic clover and alfalfa. In spite of this an investigation showed that 55% of the alfalfa and 40% of the clover was imported. The firms who sold this seed violated their contract and we are waiting with interest to see whether they are prosecuted by the state attorney general. If not, we are going to ask why not? If seed companies openly dare to sell such seed to the state institutions, any individual farmer can see where he stands in buying a small lot where there is not much danger of its being checked up.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is collecting evidence on this great fraud on farmers and we are going to publish the facts and tell the truth, no matter where the chips may fall, until the farmer can buy grass seed and be reasonably sure that he gets what he pays for. In the meantime, we think the situation is so serious that the State Department of Farms and Markets ought to start an investigation with the view to getting the facts and prosecuting the guilty parties.

### Nominating a President

DOWN the avenue a few blocks from the office of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST where this is being written is Madison Square Garden where sits one of the largest and most remarkable gatherings in American history, The Democratic National Convention is holding its session in New York for the first time in more than half a century. A few moments ago we came from a seat in the press gallery in this convention where we listened to Franklin D. Roosevelt, of Dutchess County, New York, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, place the name of Alfred E. Smith in

nomination. The pandemonium that broke loose at the end of Roosevelt's speech is beyond the power of words to describe. It started over an hour ago. When we stop to listen, we can still hear it several blocks away. Yesterday, a similar although not so large a demonstration followed the speech placing the name of McAdoo in nomination.

Around and around the great center aisle which divides the delegates from the visitors marched two or three bands all playing "The Sidewalks of New York," followed by thousands of wild men and women carrying huge pictures of New York's governor. In the march were delegates carrying over their heads the names of the states which favored the Smith nomination. For over an hour screeching sirens, bells, horns and shouting human voices added to the bedlam of noise in the efforts of Smith's thousands of friends to proclaim him their favorite.

If you have never seen such a demonstration, you can have no idea of the intensity of sound when 20,000 people all shout together. Your eye can see a band, standing within twenty feet of you, going through the motions of blowing their horns, and pounding the drums, while your ear will not catch a single note above the other noise.

As we stood watching the great crowd which seemed to have gone entirely mad, we could not help thinking what a wonderful people these Americans are. A few minutes before at the beginning of the session, a minister of the gospel had stepped forth on the speaker's rostrum and raised his hands. Instantly all the noise of visiting and talking stopped, and the immense audience rose as a unit to their feet and bowed their heads in silent prayer. So quiet was it that not a sound could be heard throughout the vast auditorium. Yet a few minutes later when the nominating speeches began, these same people were engaged in a contest of noise that could be heard for blocks, in honor of their favorite candidate for the highest nomination in the land. A few days more and they will have decided upon the one candidate and all quarreling among themselves will cease, while they engage in a greater quarrel with the opposing party.

If we are to believe their statements, or the statements of the Republicans on the other side, the country will come to utter ruin if their candidate does not win at the polls. Then a few months will pass, elections will come and go, one or the other of the candidates will win, and both sides will all settle down again, forgetting all of the animosity, bitter hatreds, and unkind words of the campaign, and remembering only that they are all good American citizens.

Today we heard a reporter say at the convention to another, "What a strange way to nominate a man for the greatest office in the world!"

"Yes, it is strange," said the other. "But the strangest part of it is that it seems to work, for whether Democratic or Republican, no country of the world has had a better list of chief executives than has the United States of America!"

### Dean Mann on Leave of Absence

FRIENDS of Dean A. R. Mann of the New York State College of Agriculture will be interested in the announcement in our news columns of his appointment by the International Education Board to carry out a project for the promotion of agricultural science and education through an international exchange. To do this job Dean Mann has been granted a leave of absence by Cornell for an approximate period of two years, most of which will be spent in Europe.

More and more thoughtful Americans are coming to see the need of better understanding and working agreements between our country and the other great nations of the world. Rapid transportation and communication are constantly making the world smaller. On June 22, for instance, Lieutenant Maughan of the United States Army flew from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast in an aeroplane from dawn to dusk, covering in one day a distance that it used to take years to go. This annihilation of distance has made distant strangers our near neighbors, creating a

crying need for a better understanding. We are no longer isolated. Therefore every work like that which Dean Mann will carry out is a step in the right direction.

### Who Is the Champion Barnyard Golfer?

ARE you going to enter the Horse-shoe Pitching Contest? If you are interested, get in touch with your county agent. County contests will be conducted in most counties either at the Grange, Farm Bureau or League picnics, or at the county fair. The winning teams will go to Syracuse to compete for the state championships there for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST prizes of \$100 for the best team in the state, \$50 for the second, and \$25 for the third. Full rules and regulations as to weight of horseshoes, pitching distance, etc., will be published in an early issue. But they will be very simple. In the meantime, get busy after supper and practice up. There is going to be a lot of interest and a lot of fun in this contest.

### The Essay Contest

LET us call your attention again to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST essay contest on the subject, "The Most Neighborly Act I Know." Letters should not be more than two hundred words in length, should be about some actual experience you have had or know about and should be in this office not later than July 15th. We have received a nice lot which effectively prove farm people are just as neighborly as they ever were.

### A Suggestion

BECAUSE of the heat and heavy lifting, haying and harvesting is the hardest job of the year on many farms. But a great many men have made such use and application of the principles of machinery and the laws of mechanics that they have reduced to a minimum the man power required for handling the hay and grain. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that a little extra time keeping the mowing machine properly oiled, the guards in place, and the knives sharp is the first fundamental in starting the haying job right.

Not all farmers can afford hay loaders, but more and more are finding what a tremendous labor-saver a hay loader is. Perhaps where the job is not too big and there is only one man to do the work on each farm, two neighbors could arrange to cooperate and buy a loader to the advantage of both. But when it comes to getting the hay into the barn, there is not much excuse in unloading it all by hand. Horse forks, rope and pulleys are not too expensive compared to the tremendous amount of work and energy they save. A lot of men hesitate to use a horse fork or do not get the most out of it when they do have one because they do not understand the principles of operating the rope and pulleys to the best advantage. We can sympathize with this because the proper arrangement of the pulleys used to puzzle us. If they bother you, why not ask your county agent, or some handy neighbor to take a couple of hours to help you to get the fork to operating right?

### Eastman's Chestnuts

I HEARD this one the other night when I was listening in over the radio. The speaker said he stole it from the Narcotic Enforcement Squad.

Two tramps were walking along a city street when one of them spied a paper containing a little white powder. He picked it up, and took a good long smell of it.

Then he said to his friend: "Excuse me, but I've got to leave you."

"Where ya goin'?"

"To Mexico to buy a gold mine."

Then the other tramp took the white powder and also took a long smell.

Then he replied: "Ain't no use your goin' to Mexico to buy that gold mine. I WON'T SELL IT."



# What Is Happiness?

## Can You Give a Better Definition in Fifteen Words?

By MRS. EMILY GOODRICH

**T**HERE are two ways of getting a thing done: do it yourself, or get some one who can," said Jake Armstrong, machinery salesman.

"Now I do one thing; I sell machinery, but I work for a man, a queer old duffer, who calls himself a philosopher. He expects many things from the same man.

"Maybe you'll understand what he is like, when I tell you the motto that hangs over his desk, 'While You Grow a Business Grow a Soul.' Um, grow a business is alright, but that grow a soul gets us into all kinds of trouble.

"What do you think he said to us at the end of a salesman's meeting? 'A hundred dollars' bonus to the man that sells the most machinery in a time, and another hundred for the best fifteen-word definition of happiness!'

"Gosh! Of all the fool notions. Well, I had been married six months—and—well—I voted for Roosevelt—if you know what that means—and I needed the money.

"Anyway I went out hammering my brain on this happiness game, and for two days I sold—nothing—and then I quit. 'To thunder with happiness,' said I. 'I sell machinery.'

"Coming back I stopped at Sioux City, and went out to see an old Irishman; a gardener; a fine character and a thinker. To my world I am Jake Armstrong, but to Mr. Kenally I'm 'Me b'y.'

"His wife was away and we went into the garden to smoke our pipes. 'Uncle Mike,' I said, 'what's happiness?'

"An' what do you say it is, me b'y?'

"It's too darned many things,' I answered thinking of those two first days out.

"What for ninstance?'

"Oh, health and wealth, freedom from worry, and the right kind of work.'

"Me b'y, me b'y, 'tis noon of them things.'

"Then I got a hunch that I had found what I wanted, so I stirred him up with a stick as you might say. 'Look here, Uncle Mike, I travel the earth, you understand. Last week I saw old Liberty ablaze in New York Harbor, and a month from now I'll be dropping into Frisco. And you, you work in your garden. In twenty-five years you have not been outside the county. What do you know about happiness?'

"I know all about it—um—happiness is the ability of your mind to find its own happiness, and to know how to fidget your own unhappiness. A few of us is born with the abilitee, and few of us figure out the proocess, and that's all the happy people there are in the wurd, me b'y.

"I'll till ye what I mean. Look at me gardin—'tis nit very big—an' 'tis all growing somethin' thet cannit be walked on, except this clover patch, an' thet corner over there where I work up my wood with the tool-house beside it.

"Into me gardin comes Terry, me son Pat's b'y—to make me a visit—and what does he do? In two minutes he looks over the whole gardin, then he comes an' asks me to make him a wagon—an' I can't I'm thet busy—then he wants to play in the tool-house—an' he can't—so he looks over into the next yard, sees a coaster, an' wished he had it. He pulls the cat's tail, peels an orange thet his grandmither gave all over the walk—well—'tis a sigh of relafe I'm havin', when he is gone, Jakie.

"Wull thin—comes Tim—his own brither, about a year younger. He looks the gardin all over like Terry, thin he goes to the wood-pile, an starts buildin' an' fixin', an' by an' by I gets hoein' anear

him. "I'll put these all back, grandfither, but I'm playin' I'm goin' to build a wheel-barrow, an' me manual-training teacher says the first thing is to selict me material, now this would do fer the handles, an' this fer the sides an' ends of the box,"—an' the first thing I knew I'd dropped me hoe an' wint for a hammer an' nails, an' a wheel I had in the tool-house, an' I spint the forenoon hoein' an' makin' suggistions—an' the finest wheel-barrow he wint home with. Wull now—do ye see it—two b'ys from the same home—in the same gardin—one can make his own happiness and the ither can't!

"Thin how to forgit yer own unhappiness—ye

when I had kissed her she called me a dear ould Irishman. An' we spint the rist of the day like a couple of lovers.

"Wull thin—makin' yer own happiness—fergittin' yer own unhappiness. Thet's the whole of life, Jakie, whither ye travil the earth, or work in a gardin.'

"Well, I went home and told wife about it, 'now put it into fifteen words.' 'Happiness,' said she counting on her fingers, 'the power of the soul to create its own joy and heal its own misery!'

"Well, the old man shook hands with me—actually—when he gave me the two hundred. 'Jake,' he said, 'you're a good salesman, and you are getting to be a philosopher!'

"Ye-e-es?" says I, real modest.

### The Eternal Quest

**I**F it were possible for me to have a wish come true for all of my farmer friends, I know without hesitation what it would be. I would ask that all of you be successful in your quest for happiness. When those wise forefathers of ours founded this great nation and wrote down on the nation's birthday in the Declaration of Independence those principles on which the nation was to be established, they said that the three fundamentals were life, liberty, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

Few of us often stop to think about it, but it is true nevertheless that directly or indirectly all of our work, all of our play and all of our actions are directed toward the single purpose of trying to be happy. Sometimes I think what a tragedy it is that so few of us come to learn the real ways of happiness and apparently obtain so little.

When I became editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I established the goal or ideal of bringing a little more happiness into farm homes. I like to feel that in every issue of the paper there is a smile or two for everyone, and maybe a hearty laugh for some, for in humor there is always a touch of happiness. I like to feel, too, that in every issue there is at least something that will inspire our people to a hope for better things or to action that will conquer their troubles and lead to pleasanter times. I like to feel that we are keeping the old AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the front line for such things as good schools for our kiddies, the preservation of our country church, proper medical attendance for our sick, and less oppressive taxes for us all, for these things all make for happiness.

But after all, the most powerful influence for happiness lies within our own hearts. If the seeds of happiness do not lie within us, no amount of pleasant external conditions will be of any use. The pot of gold at the end of the rainbow could shine without avail in our front yards. If you do not believe this, read the little story on this page—one of the finest we have seen in a long, long time.—E. R. Eastman.

remimber me sister—she's thet high-falutin', an she came into me gardin all dressed for the city, an' I'd been thet intint on the plantin' I'd paid attintion to noothin', an' she was thet disgusted with the sight of me, an' she called me a durr-ty ould Irishman—an' ragged—an' if our mither was alive she'd been ashamed of me entoirely, an' nit a grain of the sinse of dacincy did I have to lit meself go thet way—whin I had money to buy better!! Wull—she lift me thet hot under the collar thet before I knew it I'd hoed up ivery one of me young cabbages thet I had tinded from seed like babies—an' thin I put me hoe straight in the tool-house for fear I'd kill somebody!

"Thin I took me pipe an' set me down on the binch here an' began thinkin'. Was it true what she said—an' I knew thet it was. It was time me ould overalls was in the fire—I'd more in the closet—so I made up me mind to simply forgit it—an' it came to me—I'd not been spakin' a swate word to Maggie for days—I'd been thet takin' up with plantin'—so I wint to find her—an' ye should have seen her—aw—I know ye young fellers—the tales ye told me of yer new wife, the last time ye were here, she must have come straight from hiven—but whin ye are seventy an' over—'tis a wonderful thing if yer wife looks as swate as when ye first found her. Wull, there was Maggie with her hands full of violets, an'

ardly soldier is in time of war.

6. To stand for honest election laws impartially administered.

7. To obey all laws whether I deem them wise or not, and to uphold the officers in the enforcement of the law.

8. To make full and honest return of all my property and income for taxation.

9. To be ever ready to serve my country in war and in peace, especially in such inconspicuous capacities as juror and election official.

10. To acquaint myself with the functions of the various departments of my government and to spread the knowledge of them among my fellow citizens in order that they may enjoy to the fullest extent the advantages offered by the government, and may more fully recognize the government as means of service to the people.

11. To encourage good men to enter public service and remain therein by commending the faithful performance of their duties and by refraining from criticism except such as is founded on a knowledge of facts.

12. To seek to promote good feeling between all groups of my fellow citizens and to resist as inimical to public welfare all partisan effort to excite race, religious, class and sectional prejudice.

13. Not to think alone of what my country can do for me but more about what I can do for it.

14. To inform myself with respect to the problems which confront my country in its foreign relations, and to support policies which safeguard its legitimate interests abroad and which recognize the responsibilities of the United States as a member of international society.

### The Citizen's Creed

**T**HE College of William and Mary has evolved a citizenship creed which might well be adopted in every State in the Union. During the month which commemorates our birth as a nation, this document is commended to all citizens, whatever the party or private creeds, for careful study and self-examination.

#### My Duties as a Citizen

1. To acquaint myself with those fundamental principles embodied in our constitution and laws which experience has shown are essential to the preservation of our liberties and the promotion of good government, and to defend those principles against all attacks.

2. To inform myself on all public issues, and on the character, record and platform of all candidates for office, and to exert actively my influence in favor of men and measures in which I believe.

3. To vote in every election, primary and general, never using my vote for personal or private ends, but only for the public good, placing the welfare of my country above that of my party if the interests of the two should ever conflict.

4. To connect myself with the political party which most nearly represents my views on public questions, and to exert my influence within the party to bring about the nomination of good men for office and the endorsement of measures for the public weal.

5. To have the courage to perform my duties as a citizen regardless of its effect upon me financially or socially, remembering that a cowardly citizen is as useless to his country in time of peace as a cowardly soldier is in time of war.



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# An Ancient Tale With a Modern Moral

## Fool Nostrums That Failed To Solve Surplus Problems

I HAVE just been reading a big book—Bruce's "Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century." The book runs into two volumes aggregating more than twelve hundred pages and constitutes a most exhaustive commentary on a period which by our American standards of age seems far off and misty. The writer is that type of research scholar from whom it is literally true that "nothing is too insignificant to be noted." It would seem that the larger part of the history of a struggling English colony three centuries ago must be buried and lost forever and yet by patient research, by delving in the long forgotten archives of the Colonial Legislatures, by painfully deciphering faded family letters and yellowed diaries and going over the old wills and property inventories decaying in the vaults of Virginia Court Houses he has found it possible to reconstruct the life of that period even to the days of Capt. John Smith and Pocahontas and to make clear to us the founding of those great feudal landed estates which although they came to an end suddenly and totally in the cataclysm of the Civil War will nevertheless remain forever as the one inexhaustible mine of romance in America.

I think it was John Wise, son of the war-time Governor of Virginia, who says that the wealth, the education, the culture, the political power and influence of the Old South was held in the hands of about 8,000 great, powerful hereditary families. It was a strange, picturesque, baronial agricultural civilization of which the glamour still remains, although the substance has perished. But the moralist can not but remark that in the end the triumph in our national life has been to the stern Puritan on his stone strewn New England hillsides rather than to the southern Cavalier.

But what I began to set down is some thought and comments upon the story of tobacco in Virginia as told by Bruce. Some of us may remember the old rhyme

"Tobacco is an Indian weed  
That from the Devil doth proceed."

Whether or not it be true as generally stated that it was Sir Walter Raleigh who first brought the knowledge of tobacco to Europe, at any rate the white man found the habit one that was very easy to acquire because it seems that only

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.  
fifty years later there was a large and eager market for the weed. Almost from the very beginnings of Virginia in 1607 and even until to-day, tobacco has been the one great money crop of the State. Lying a little too far north for cotton or indigo or cane, tobacco was the one thing that the State had for export to England. The crop had a long—sometimes palmy—sometimes very depressed history. There were periods when it sold for more than three shillings a pound and three shillings was a large sum of money 300 years ago. Those were the days when even the streets of Jamestown were given over to the cultivation of the plant. It was for the sake of this crop that the black man was stolen from Africa—openly and legally until 1808—secretly and unlawfully, occasionally at least, until the last days of the Confederacy.

My first thought is this—that the story of Virginia tobacco is an impressive warning concerning the evils of one crop farming. The State had no real live-stock husbandry, it had of course no commercial fertilizers, there was no knowledge of legumes or cover crops and no understanding of the advantages of returning vegetable matter to the soil. The crop was one that always and everywhere has come to be recognized as especially "hard on land." So finally Virginia tobacco growing became a rather highly organized system of soil robbery—clearing the land—growing the one crop until the yields were no longer profitable and then at incredible expense and labor clearing new lands for the golden plant only to have them become worthless in a dozen years. Thus the State was overrun and her forests destroyed out of all proportion to the permanent agriculture that was established. It was a singularly improvident and wasteful type of husbandry.

We generally think of the farm labor shortage as essentially a very modern phenomenon. As a matter of fact, it seems to have existed in Virginia in an acute form 300 years ago. A crop which constantly demanded new areas of virgin soil, which could be cleared and prepared only by the expenditure of vast labor and which was cultivated mainly by the use of the hoe and mattock rather than any horse-drawn implement, demanded a

great labor supply which seems never to have been sufficient. Indeed, Bruce remarks that the system of slavery "sprang up under the operation of an irresistible economic law."

But what I began to write was about the part played by tobacco in Virginia for a century. To an extent probably true of no other crop, it constituted other crop agriculture. It was practically the one source of revenue and dominated everything. It was not only as might be expected, a medium of local trade and barter but it was absolutely and officially legal tender in the Colony. Taxes, court fees, inheritances under wills and debts of all sorts might be paid in this leafy currency. Probably there is no other example in history where a single crop so dominated what was in some respects a highly developed and cultured agricultural civilization. The financial transactions and the bookkeeping of the time were reckoned not in the pounds "sterling" of the mother country but in "pounds" of tobacco.

Now here is the matter which has suggested to me the title of an ancient tale with a modern moral. Unfortunately tobacco fluctuated in price—sometimes very wildly. At times it sold as high as three and one-half shillings a pound and at other times it fell as low as one-half pence. Under the former conditions the planters thrived wonderfully and lived like feudal barons on their thousand-acre estates—but when tobacco fell the whole economic system of the colony collapsed. What wonder then that these Virginia planters, many of whom were among the most intelligent and best educated men of their time, deemed that above everything else there was needed some method of taking care of the surplus and stabilizing the industry. For a full hundred years or more the laws passed by the Colonial Legislature are full of efforts to do just this thing. It was easy to try out what could be done by legislation because the House of Burgesses was made up of the ruling class of planters and there was surely no difficulty to form an "agricultural bloc" which was eager to do anything that promised to be of aid to the one great industry. These men seemed to perennially hope wonderful things from law, being if anything even more childlike in this respect than

(Continued on page 8)

## Farmers on the Broad Highway

(Continued from page 3)

the Saco River valley. The Saco River runs high in the spring-time, and is the scene of many famous log drives. It starts in the White Mountain range and finds its way to the ocean across the State of Maine.

Our business of the next day was to climb Mt. Washington, the king of the range. Other peaks are also named for our presidents, such as Mt. Adams, Mt. Jefferson, and Mt. Madison. Luckily it was a fairly clear day, but it was pretty cold for mountain climbing. This mountain is up-to-date, having both rail and auto road to the top. The toll was pretty steep, and so was the grade. We put the Franklin in low gear, and at five miles an hour made the climb in an hour and a half. We just looked wise at the "Water here" signs along the trail. It sort of gets you to keep going up so long. The climb is 6,292 feet in eight miles. Figure the grade—it is up, up, then some more. It is a wonderful sight to start at the bottom where the trees are tall and stately, and see them gradually get shorter and shorter. At two-thirds of the way the trees give it up, being only weather-beaten scrub spruces, firs and mountain ash a foot in height. Then there is just rocks with a very little grass. The auto road is very expensive to keep up, there being so much wash from bad thunder showers. Dirt is very scarce here. Crushed stone constitutes the road at the very top. From the "tip-top house" can be seen the Atlantic Ocean at Portland, Maine, Mt. Mansfield in Vermont, Lower Canada to the north, and Lake Winnepesaukee to the south, sixty miles away, which we had left the day before. Great views can be had of the moun-

tains all about, and the lakes, rivers, and villages in the valleys below. There is quite a hotel at the top, and many people spend the night up there to see the sun rise the next morning, weather permitting. The mountain is very treacherous, as to storms at any time of the year. There have been people frozen to death on the foot trails even in the month of August. There is a sort of awe attached to

being up there so high, dodging the stars and shaking hands with the clouds. Anyhow, we all took a long breath when the foot-hills were ours once again. Mrs. S. said, "Never again."

Forty years ago when the State department at Concord was asked for a charter to build the railroad, there was great scoffing. One man said, "Why not a charter to the moon?" The road was made feasible by a third rail of cogs. The gearings of the engines are so low that they make only three miles an hour.

The following day we took a ten-mile run over to the Maine State line, and entered the little town of Fryburg. This "burg" is noted for three things. First, Daniel Webster taught school there once upon a time; second, the beautiful elm trees that shade its streets; and third, the "Argue-not" hotel. They set the price—you say not a word.

Our next move was toward the Canadian border. From the White Mountains on to Colebrook the farming land is very good. Farm buildings are in good shape for the most part, and many farmers exhibit the Farm Bureau sign. There was real New Hampshire farming land, the home of stone walls and blue dump carts. Good crops of grain and potatoes were in evidence, but corn was poor; cold, wet weather told the story. At Dicksville Notch we saw corn frost-bitten on August 28th. Dicksville Notch is a real beauty spot. The balsam trees around a small lake there all shut in by mountain sides have a beauty that is beyond my descriptive powers. At this lake there is a very large summer hotel, named "The Balsams."

(Continued next week)



Little Mildred standing in front of "Jack-the-Giant-Killer's Chair" at Gardner, Mass.



# Fruit Men in Annual Meet

## Western New York Association Growing

THE fourth annual meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Co-operative Packing Association, Inc., was held in the Hotel Rochester, Rochester, New York, on Saturday, June 21st. President W. J. Hall of Lockport presided, and in his opening address reported to the Board of Directors, calling attention to the many difficult situations which have presented themselves this year due largely to the utmost demoralization of the apple markets. He said in part—"Dealers bought early last fall a small portion of the apple crop at prices which later proved to be the highest which any growers received. When they had bought probably about 10 to 15 per cent. of the crop, it developed that they had paid too much. They stopped buying immediately and completely. Unorganized growers put their fruit into storage three-run. From then on the market showed a gradual decline clear through to the end of the deal in May. Even delivered prices dropped steadily while costs increased from common storage to cold storage rates; the later months of cold storage taking an additional storage charge.

### "Widest Price Range We Have Ever Seen"

"The result has been the widest variation in returns to the apple growers that Western New York has probably ever seen. Those who sold early got as high as \$2.50 per barrel tree-run without the barrel. Dealers lost heavily on these purchases. Some dealers reporting a loss as high as \$100,000 on the small quantity that they bought. Many growers later shipped their fruit on consignment and received absolutely nothing for it above freight charges. For such men the story does not end there because they had their storage and barrel bills to pay, showing them a total loss of around \$1.50 a barrel. There are many growers in Western New York who not only got nothing for their fruit but had to pay freight charges as well. For these the loss ran as high as \$2.50 per barrel; we then having difference in price for the same goods of \$5 per barrel.

### Situation Similar to 1922 Peach Deal

"This situation which bears the same marks as the peach deal of 1922, confirms our belief that whenever a perishable crop, for any reason, goes out of control (and neither of these were ever under control) everybody loses, growers, dealers, railroads, storages, destination buyers and the retailers. It is not a pleasant prospect but it is probably true that in the future under similar conditions the same thing will happen. The only preventive is organized marketing. This has been the keynote of our membership campaign and it is most satisfactory to say that unorganized growers who heretofore have been watching the association with little sympathy are coming to believe this as sincerely as we do. Because of this it is perfectly evident that the membership of this organization will continue to grow from now on."

C. S. Wilson of Hall, secretary, reported twenty-eight Directors' Meetings with a full attendance of the entire board at all but two meetings.

W. M. Carr of Albion, treasurer, presented a financial statement showing the organization to be in good condition with a modest surplus.

L. S. Benham, auditor, supplemented the report with charts showing how well the financial policy of the organization had worked out. This policy had been developed by a Finance Committee composed of: H. E. Wellman of Kendall, Fred Tanner of Albion and J. L. Salisbury of Phelps. As a result of it, growers received on December 1st, 80

per cent. of the full value of their fruit.

R. W. Rees, Manager of Operating Department, called attention to several improvements which have been worked out during the year, and looking forward to next year, urged a fewer number of grades and a larger amount of local initiative in determining how cars should be loaded, especially during the packing season.

G. I. Blades, Sales Manager, reported a total of 1466 carloads of fruit shipped during the year to 163 carlot markets in 25 States, besides Canada and Great Britain. One of the most impressive statements of the whole meeting was his report that 91 per cent. of all the shipments had been sold this year f. o. b.

General Manager N. R. Peet reported 143 new members with the campaign still incomplete in 10 local associations. He said in part: "There is definitely under 5-year contract growers who in 1922 produced 2500 cars of fruit. We compare with 1922 because present crop prospects indicate about the same volume in Western New York as in that year. By the time this campaign is completed, there will probably be between 2500 to 4000 cars to ship this fall. If so it will mean a volume about two and one-half times what we had this year."

### Burritt Talks on the Federated

M. C. Burritt of Hilton, who is one of the directors and who is also the representative of this organization in the Federated Fruit & Vegetable Growers, Inc., a national co-operative sales organization, gave a lantern slide talk on the Federated, through which this organization shipped last year. His talk was largely devoted to showing the history of the Federated as well as its national character and results in securing distribution. "Last year," said Mr. Burritt, "which was the first year of the Federated under co-operative ownership, they handled 33,510 cars of fruit and vegetables, which originated in 39 States, and sold 93 per cent. of these f. o. b. in 772 cities located in 46 States, District of Columbia, Canada, besides such export markets as Mexico, South America, Cuba, Great Britain, Holland and Scandinavia." At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Burritt announced that the Western New York Fruit Growers had just signed a three (3) year marketing agreement with the Federated, thus carrying co-operation direct from the grower through the local, central and finally through a national sales organization clear through to destination.

### Ruralisms

E. L. VINCENT

PLANTING corn is not much of a job. The job comes in afterward, running the cultivator up and down the long rows. That is work, but without work there can be no corn crop.

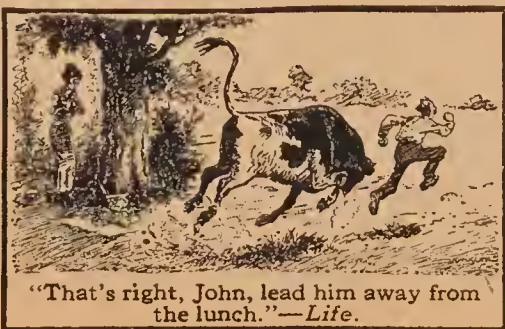
Most cows have a batting average of 100 per cent. They can hit a fellow in the face every clip.

Hay cut early does not weigh quite as much as does that which is put in later, but the cows like it lots better and eat every spear of it. It makes more milk, too.

Sunshine can scour some things out of the milk pails and things that you never can reach with scrub brush and water. After every washing these things ought to be turned up toward the sunlight.

The place in the fence that you forgot to fix is just the place where the sheep and the cows get out. Pays to make the round of the fences once in a while and have your eyes open when you go, as well as some things to fix the fence with.

It is not half as smart to know how to pick out good tools as it is to know how to use them.



"That's right, John, lead him away from the lunch."—Life.



## Ship now—and insure against a car shortage

IDLE freight cars in the spring are no guarantee against a car shortage at crop moving time. But the use of available equipment now to make shipments in anticipation of fall and winter needs will insure against the costly delays that are the inevitable result of the periodical harvest time traffic congestion.

The railroads were never better equipped. They have made heavy outlays for new cars, engines and facilities. Operating morale is at a high level. Performance records reflect high credit on men and managements.

But railroad men are not supermen—and there is a limit to the amount of traffic that can be promptly handled in yards and terminals. Car shortages are the result of the slow movement of cars rather than the lack of cars.

Shippers who take advantage of the present ease of transportation to move fuel, raw materials and finished products that will be needed later in the year will not only protect themselves against business losses due to traffic congestion, but will help to insure the prompt movement of the crops to market.

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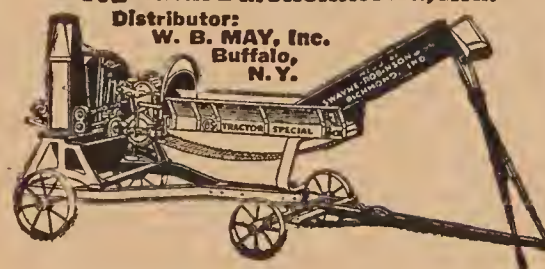
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# News from Among the Farmers

## Dean Mann Heads Mission to Foreign Lands—County Notes

### Dean Mann Heads Mission to Foreign Lands

DEAN A. R. MANN of the New York State College of Agriculture has been granted a leave of absence for two years to organize a movement for the promotion of agricultural science and education through international exchange. Dean Mann will sail some time in the latter part of August. It is expected that the work will require at least two years. Headquarters will be established in Paris or Rome, although most of the time will be spent in travel or in consultation with scientists and officials in the countries of Europe.

### Cornell Poultry Judging School, July 7-12

THE Seventh Annual Cornell Poultry Judging School, which has become a fixed event for poultrymen of New York and nearby States, is scheduled for July 7-12. Last year 126 students and instructors attended the school.

Poultrymen who have attended the school in the past have found it a decided benefit in their business. The course includes the study of egg production and how egg producers are identified from the various physical characteristics. It has enabled these men to discard the unprofitable birds from their flock and select for breeding the most productive individuals, which is the best way to meet low egg prices and mounting expenses.

### Among the Farmers of New York; County Notes

**Nassau County.**—Potatoes are looking fine and Long Island growers in general are looking forward to another good potato year. Of course no one knows what is in the offing, because blight comes quickly. On the afternoon of the 25th we had a very severe thunder storm that supplied much needed moisture to many crops. Long Island sandy soil doesn't hold water very long. Corn has not grown very well up to within the last week. The weather has been too chilly but just before the storm we had intense heat. Tent caterpillars are still on the rampage. Early green peas are now being picked. The crop is not very promising. Indications are that the potato acreage this year is slightly larger than normal.

**Jefferson County.**—Ruth A. Prittie of Natural Bridge, a student in the high school at Carthage won the championship of the eastern district in the National Meat Store Contest in which nearly 12,000 high school girls competed. The winning of the championship carried with it a cash prize of \$100 award by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

### Along the Southern Tier

**Tioga County.**—We have been having a great deal of rain and cool weather continues although the past few days have been passably warm. Very few days, so far, but what fires were needed for comfort and only during the middle of the day were the fires allowed to go out. A great deal of planting is yet to be done at this writing (the middle of June). In fact our gardens are not yet planted and many seeds that were planted rotted in the ground. Even grass and winter grains have not developed as usual at this time of the year but grass stands thick if not high. The old saying "cold wet May, barn full of hay" may be true.

Some people from the west have been in this section looking over eastern farmers with a view of settling in this section. Letters from friends in Ohio state that the season there is about the same as here and fears are expressed that there will be "nothing to winter on."

Eggs are low, selling at the store at 23 to 24c a dozen. Butter delivered to customers from the makers, 40c a pound.

Some are getting 45c. Many farmers are seen hauling bailed hay to their homes with empty milk cans. Considerable property is changing hands but most of it is village property. Farm sales are few with some auction sales of personal property including tools and stock.—C. A. B.

### In Western New York

**Ontario County.**—We are having fine growing weather. Grass and wheat are looking very good. Some potatoes and corn are still being planted. The weather has been quite cool most of the time with enough rain to keep things growing. All are hoping for a good year.—H. D. SEELY.

**Chautauqua County.**—All crops are in at last, except buckwheat. Quite a few farmers have sold their cherries. Grass is growing fine with a promise of a fair hay crop. Fruit trees have set a fine crop of fruit. A heavy storm hit this section of the county on the 20th and did a considerable amount of damage blowing down a barn and several silos. Apple and forest trees were also blown down.—P. S. SCRIVEN.

### New Jersey County Notes

**Hunterdon County.**—We have had the wettest early season ever known. Corn is only half planted and here it is with June almost over. Many fields of oats have been destroyed due to the wet condition of the soil. Lots of plowing of corn has got to be done even at this late date. Cherries are rotting on the trees. Everything is late. Gardens are ruined and the hay crop will only be fair. Wheat is making lots of straw but the heads are not filling out very well. Lots of land is lying idle. Many farms have no one on them, some being sold for taxes. The unnecessary drop in the price of milk is discouraging. Dairymen are turning more to the hay business which will flood that market no doubt. Good hay is bringing \$30 a ton; wheat, \$1.10; oats, 60c; potatoes, \$1.50 a bushel; veal calves, 11c; eggs, 26c a dozen; butter, 50c; spring lambs, \$9 to \$10; wool, 40 to 50c. It seems that no help is to be had for farm work at any price.—J. R. FOSTER.

**Mercer County.**—Potatoes look fine despite much and many rains. Weeds starting well too. Tent caterpillars very bad in apple orchards and along roadsides. Corn well planted, some fields well up. Grain looks fine.—J. E. H.

### Central Pennsylvania News

J. N. GLOVER

EARLY planted corn on low land did not germinate well. Late planted corn has come along rapidly though cut worms are doing much damage.

Continued rains each week have helped along the growing grass very much and a good crop will follow where the stand is fairly good, which it is not in many fields. Potatoes are still being planted though not as many acres will be put out as was intended. More acres of buckwheat will be seeded than has been in this section for many years as this is no buckwheat section. Apple orchards are being sprayed as the weather permits.

Fresh cows are selling lower due to less demand for them on account of low prices for milk.

Veal calves are more in demand and eggs are advancing a little.

### Eastern Pennsylvania News

O. D. SCHOCK

CORN has not had the good start anticipated by the early planting. Wet weather caused some rolling in the ground and in other instances germination was poor.

The rainfall during May exceeded every year since 1889, the year made memorable

for its Johnstown flood, when thousands of lives were lost and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. Winter cereals, however, are growing finely and promise an average yield of wheat and rye.

The Japanese beetle situation remains practically unchanged, so far as eastern and south-eastern Pennsylvania counties is concerned. A cooperation of State is assured in making the fight against its further spread, but extreme vigilance and activity is essential just at this period. The incalculable loss inflicted by the chestnut bark disease left a salutary lesson.

The 600-acre fruit farm established at Leesport, Berks County, in a limestone district about five years ago has just been sold at private sale by the owner, Wilson E. Schmick of Hamburg to a Reading syndicate, for a sum said to exceed a quarter of a million dollars. The buyers expect to realize a crop of 125 carloads of peaches alone this season. Mr. Schmick formerly established a fruit farm near Hamburg which realized \$115,000 when sold to a fruit corporation.

Pennsylvania officials distributed an extraordinary large number of young trees of various commercial varieties, such as pines, hemlock and spruce, this season and weather conditions being favorable, the loss through shipping and transplanting was very small.

### An Ancient Tale With a Modern Moral

(Continued from page 6)

we are to-day. I cannot even begin to enumerate the various plans that were tried out.

Great efforts were made to limit production. For example at one time it was decreed that no man might grow more than 1,000 tobacco plants for each one of his household including his servants—a provision that proved so easy of evasion that it accomplished nothing. Then again it was ordained that only twelve leaves could be retained from any one plant, the rest of them being destroyed. Then again Virginia and her sister colony of Maryland tried to agree that no tobacco might be transplanted after June 25 only to lead to a bitter outcry on the part of the Marylanders because with their later season it gave the Virginians an unfair advantage. Again and again and many times legislation was passed providing for the inspection of the crop and the public burning of that which fell below a certain grade—a provision that would lead to the improvement of any planter who was so unfortunate as to produce an entire crop of inferior leaf. Time would fail me to set down the many and strange measures that were undertaken in the effort to stabilize the industry although it is only fair to say that I do not remember that any one suggested the pooling plan.

But worse than all—certainly the most discouraging and disheartening was the fact that even when Virginia did succeed in some measure in reducing the surplus, then the planters of the Bermuda Islands who were their worst competitors, promptly and thankfully increased their acreage and profited in the English market. I suppose they were the "riders" and "slackers" of that time. It was a long, long struggle against economic law which Bruce sets forth with much minutæ and at great length. I think it has in it a lesson for some of our organization wizards of to-day. I say this with regret, but it is a creed that has grown out of my own thinking that upon the whole there is more to be hoped for in striving for an economy of production than shall meet the established markets than there is in efforts to limit production or to arbitrarily raise prices as fixed by the law of supply and demand. Some day we shall learn the hard, almost cruel law that eventually every man will buy in what is the most advantageous market.

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# We Need Competent Judges at Our Fairs

*Livestock Men Look to Them for Ideals of Type—Room for Improvement*

By MARK J. SMITH

EXHIBITORS of livestock are now making plans and looking forward to the time when they shall hear the clicking of the steel rails under them as they sit on a water-barrel and gaze out upon the country through the box-car door. It has been my privilege to cross the continental divide when on an eleven-day trip in a "side-door pullman" and I hope that I may be permitted to do so again.

Fortunately for the fairs, the showing of livestock is a fascinating business. With the approach of loading out time—to the man who has exhibited stock, there comes a desire to go that is hard to resist. "Showing" is a year-around job—no sooner is the exhibitor home than he starts planning his next year's show. To onlookers the premiums often look large but when it is realized that the remuneration is for a year's work and often longer the show-ring from a financial standpoint becomes less interesting.

Breeders exhibit their stock at the fairs for several reasons—no doubt the leading one is for the purpose of advertising and selling stock. Another benefit, if not purpose, is to keep posted and learn what people want in the way of type. It serves also to take the conceit out of a man when he sees what the other fellow has—after believing for several months that his stock would be hard to beat. I recall hearing A. J. Lovejoy, the man who showed the Champion herd of Berkshires at the World's Fair in Chicago, say that to most people their ducks looked like swans.

So we will say that stockmen, in the main, exhibit in order that they may improve and progress. On the other hand fairs are held to entertain, to educate and to serve as an inspiration to the public. In this country our general public is woefully ignorant with regard to types and breeds of livestock. This is best observed

by a person who sits alongside a pen of livestock at any of our leading State fairs and who listens to the comments and the nature of the questions asked by the rank and file of well-dressed American citizens as they pass through the barn. A well-informed stockman once brought out this fact and stated that this ignorance regarding livestock of the general public was greater in this country than is the case in England. As an illustration he cited an incident which he claimed would have been impossible in England because of the greater general knowledge along such lines. He said that a fashionably dressed woman was inspecting some

We will say that a breeder of registered sheep has fitted a commendable show but on show day it is revealed that the judge is a versatile man, who judges all classes of sheep and perhaps the poultry and one or two other classes of livestock.

After the first class is shown the exhibitor who is a keen judge of judges has sized up the judge and thereafter shows his animals regardless of merit as he himself knows it but brings them out as he thinks the so-called judge will like them. In such a case as this what benefit or education are the onlookers to receive? It seems hardly possible but I have been reliably informed, that at a New York fair a Southdown ewe lamb won a prize in a Delaine ewe lamb class and the lambs

were shown and "judged." This was surely highly instructive for the members of the ring-side, who were striving to add to their pure bred livestock knowledge.

The State appropriates money to foster agricultural fairs and I have long felt that if prizes offered by fairs are too small, the real object for the appropriation of this money is defeated. Insignificant prizes do not attract good stock that is worth inspecting and that will have an inspiring effect upon the spectators. Very often the pens will be

filled with mediocre stock owned by local people who wait to see if there is to be competition and if not they can bring in their stock at small expense and receive the premiums, around 70 per cent. of which is paid by the State to foster and improve the livestock of the State. A farmer does not care to go to a fair and spend time looking at sheep or other livestock that is no better than the stock he has at home. State fairs have competent judges as do the better class of County fairs nowadays but there is great room for improvement among many of the lesser fairs that are attended by thousands of people.



"Breeders exhibit their stock . . . for the purpose of advertising . . . and to keep posted and learn what people want in the way of type."

Shorthorn cattle at a leading show, she stepped up to the herdsman in charge and asked what breed of cattle they might be; the herdsman replied, "Buff Cochins, Madam, Buff Cochins," and it was said the lady proceeded on her way entirely satisfied that she now knew.

The point that I have been coming to is that if our fairs are to do justice and serve their purpose both to the exhibitors and to the general public—as outlined above, competent judges in all classes of livestock must be employed. The judge should know, at least, as much about the breeds he is judging as do the exhibitors.

## Clippings from the Sheep Shearer's Bench

"I PRESUME Mr. Seely sees some very tired nights," observed a neighbor as he watched Mr. Albert Seely as he sheared sheep for me this spring. Mr. Seely, veteran sheep shearer of this section, replied that he had not experienced them as yet. Each morning, before breakfast he was out and sheared a sheep or two and did not stop until the daylight was gone.

It is crowding along toward sixty years since Mr. Seely's grandfather taught him to shear but he has shorn sheep each season regularly for the past forty years. In the season of 1923 he clipped 4210 head. On his week-end trips to his home he finds his mail piled up like a bank president's—everyone wanting their sheep shorn within the next few days. His dates, however, will take him through June and probably some of July.

Some sheep shearers shear sheep throughout their lives and yet know no more about sheep husbandry than a dry-good's clerk but not so with Mr. Seely—he has been a close observer and has a good memory. A much-discussed subject is the number of sheep that a good man can shear in a day—Mr. Seely said that the most he ever sheared in one day was 86 head—in two lots owned by different men, Shropshires and Southdowns.

It is a fact that all men do not want their sheep shorn at the same time—the

time that the lambs come and the amount of feed and facilities for keeping the sheep comfortable all have to be considered. Some very prominent sheep men will not have their sheep shorn until June as they say they lose money by early shearing. It takes warm days to bring the oil up in the fleeces—on the other hand the lambs do not do as well when nursing ewes in warm weather that are carrying long fleeces. In the case of my yearling ewes Mr. Seely thought they would have shorn a pound more a head if they could have gone a month longer. All sheep were inclined to shear dry this spring because of the lack of warm days.

Along in February and March Mr. Seely goes out and tags ewes for sheepmen that intend to shear late after the lambs have come. Unshorn sheep when turned out on soft grass will become very filthy and maggots will often cause trouble. Mr. Seely believed that of all remedies for maggots that had come under his observation, oil of tar and chloroform to be the most effective. Sometimes in a brush pasture the backs of the sheep will not dry out after rains and maggots will hatch out.

So-called grub in the head in sheep is caused by the gad-fly depositing the young larvae on the nostrils of the sheep—the young grubs crawl up into the sinuses

of the head and the irritation results. In fly time sheep are restless and bothered trying to dodge the flies. It is an old rule to put tar on the noses of the ewes to repel the fly for this very reason—Mr. Seely said to take a piece of two by four and nail a board on each side of it so as to make a little trough two inches wide and deep enough so that the sheep's noses will about touch bottom—place salt in the bottom of the trough and smear tar along the edges of the boards—in this way the placing of tar on the sheep's noses will be taken care of by the sheep.

Mr. Seely believes that the wool-box is the neatest way to do up wool and especially so for use with fine wool fleeces—wool from sheep like Oxfords and Shropshires can be rolled up very nicely. The wool trade likes what they call a "lofty" fleece—lots of wool for the weight of the fleece. Wool when tightly packed in a bin or box will often gain in weight—in that respect wool is not like some farm products. If packed in too damp a place it will discolor and mildew. Wool absorbs moisture. I have seen the figures regarding the increase in weight of a large shipment of wool from the arid western States to the seaboard. I believe it was enough to practically pay the transportation.

Mr. Seely shears on a bench and shears by the head—MARK J. SMITH.

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ON PAGE 442



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**CABBAGE, Cauliflower, Brussel Sprout, Celery and Tomato plants**—8,000,000 ready now. Cabbage—Danish Ballhead (from strain yielding 26 tons per acre), Copenhagen Market, Enkhuiyen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Flat Dutch, Surehead, Wakefield, Savoy and Red Rock. \$2 per 1,000; 5,000, \$9; 500, \$1.25; Re-rooted Cabbage plants, \$2.25 per 1,000; 500, \$1.50; Cauliflower (all re-rooted) \$4.50 per 1,000; 5,000, \$20; 500, \$2.50; Snowball (Grown from Long Island Association seed) and Dwarf Erfurt. Brussel Sprouts—Long Island Improved. \$2.50 per 1,000. Tomato plants (Field Grown), John Baer, Bonny Best and Stone. \$3.00 per 1,000. Potted Tomatoes, \$3.25 per 100.

**Celery plants (Ready July 5th)** 3,000,000. Golden Self-Blanching (French Seed), White Plume, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, Golden Heart and Giant Pascal. \$3 per 1,000. Re-rooted \$3.50 per 1,000. I have nearly doubled my business each year for 8 years by selling only "Good Plants." Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

**CELERY**—We can supply you with all varieties, 100—50c; 300—\$1.35; 1000—\$4. Satisfaction or money refunded. E. M. FETTER, Lewisburg, Pa., R. 1.

**CABBAGE PLANTS**, Hardy field grown. Best varieties. All-Head, Glory, Copenhagen. \$1.50 per thousand. R. F. SEELEY, Waterloo, N. Y.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS**: Pot-grown. Howard, Dunlap, Success and Sample. \$4.00 per 100; Progressive, \$5.00 per 100. Order early for August planting as supply at this price is limited. GEO. D. AIKEN, Box R, Putney, Vt.

**CABBAGE PLANTS**—Fine field grown Cabbage and Collard Plants for Late setting. Special prices for two weeks' root, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75 mailed prepaid. Expressed \$1.00 thousand; 10,000, \$7.50 Cash. Good Order delivery absolutely guaranteed. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

**CHOICE PLANTS**, postpaid, Beets, Mangels, Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Danish Ball Head, hardy field grown, 50, 30c; 100, 45c; 1000, \$2; 5000, \$8.50; 10,000, \$15. JOSHUA LAPP, Honey Brook, Pa.

**HOLLAND BULBS**—Order now, our supply is limited. Tulips, Giant Darwin or Early; mixed or separate colors, 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; Narcissus, Single or Double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Hyacinths, (Bedding), mixed or separate colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4; Hyacinths, Giant, top-size, 12 for \$1; Crocus, 100 for \$1. Special prices on large lots. All orders sent post-paid. C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

**VEGETABLE PLANTS**—Leading varieties, tomatoes, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$11.25 for 5,000; \$21.50 for 10,000; cabbage, \$2.25 per 1,000; \$10 for 5,000; \$18.50 for 10,000. Asters, 65c per 100. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa.

**MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS HARDY FIELD GROWN**. Cabbage and tomato, for late crop name choice, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00 postpaid. \$1.25 per 1,000 by express. Ruby king peppers, 100 50c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; prepaid, satisfaction good order delivery guaranteed. Old reliable growers. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

**FOR SALE**—5 solid acres Early Glore, Copenhagen Market and Danish cabbage plants grown on old pasture lands, \$1.50 per thousand. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

**CABBAGE, celery**—Ready for field, \$1.25 per 1,000; beet, lettuce, strong plants, \$1 per 1,000; tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1000; cauliflower, peppers, egg plants, \$3 per 1000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

**ORDER NOW**. For Planting time. Low Prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All Colors. All bloom next Spring, 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.00. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. Y.

**PLANTS POSTPAID**—New Century Beets, Big Boston Lettuce, Mangels, 100-45c, 1,000-\$2.25; Celery plants, Golden Self-Blanching and Easy blanch now ready. 100-50c, 1,000-\$3.25. Giant Pascal coming in later. M. D. MUSSER, Honeybrook, Pa.

### FARM IMPLEMENTS

**CORN HARVESTER** cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

# Service Bureau

Ship Only to Recognized, Reliable Dealers

IN SPITE of all that has been said about dealing with recognized commission houses, nevertheless some folks still insist on taking the chance with unknown houses with the idea in mind that possibly they can beat the market by a few cents.

The New Jersey Produce Company has been referred to in our columns several times. In individual letters we have advised our readers against doing business with this company but complaints still come in that the company fails to make payment for shipments and ignores follow-up letters asking for payment.

One of our representatives was sent over to see this firm and found it operating in a small store. It had previously been doing business just around the corner. There was nothing about the place of business that would indicate a man with good business instinct was at the head of it. It was nothing more than just a hole in the wall. As is usually the case with this kind of house, the head of the firm "was not in, but will be back in a minute." The directing genius (?) was said to be one Theodore Cohen. It is reported that this same concern has been doing business under different names. In fact the entire atmosphere surrounding this firm puts it in a class which is commonly referred to by reputable men in the commission business as "a gyp outfit." This concern belongs to that class of fly-by-night dealers who rent a small store or cellar, receive farm produce on consignment, sells it and takes French leave with no forwarding address.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has not been the only one to receive complaints about this concern. In a recent issue of the *New York Produce News* there are several instances given where farmers are having trouble with produce shipped from the South. The representatives of the *Produce News* has had a great deal of difficulty getting any information out of them at all.

There is no use trying to beat the game. If the market is over-burdened with a certain line of goods, it is a pretty hard job to get a price higher than the freight will bear. If eggs are a drug on the New

York market it is rather useless to expect that you can find a dealer who is going to be so charitable as to give you several cents above the market. The only safe procedure to follow is to deal with the well-established and thoroughly reliable concerns.

If you are not acquainted with some of these reliable houses write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or the Department of Farms and Markets at Albany for a copy of the list of certified and bonded commission men operating in various New York cities. If a man wishes to deal with a house outside of New York City where commission men are not bonded and licensed, the first thing to do is to get bank references and we, on our end, will try to get additional references from various sources.

### Real Estate Title Cleared

DON'T forget that among the helps which the Service Bureau gives our subscribers is the advice of a skilled lawyer, who is constantly giving A. A. readers assistance and legal information. We cannot refer to him cases of personal difficulties between families or neighbors, because such disputes need the presence of some one who can interview both parties to the discussion in order to effect a fair settlement. But more general cases including, for instance, requests for information on fence and road laws, liability of railroads and tax information, can be most helpfully answered by the A. A. legal adviser.

Mr. J. P. S. of Pennsylvania referred to us a case which involved the confiscation of property for unpaid taxes. Mr. S. had never received notification that they were due or the amount. Our lawyer arranged that Mr. S. be re-instated as owner and wrote him as follows:

"Concerning your property, lot No. 35, Block 16, Map 555, in the tract known as Villa Park, Town of Southampton, which was confiscated for taxes due and unpaid for the year 1921, I am pleased to report that this property has been redeemed, a certificate to that effect being enclosed, and title again is vested in you. All taxes have been paid to date, and in order that the confiscation may not happen again, I wish to suggest that notice of any change in your present address be given to Mr. Allan C. Dalzell, Esq., Receiver of Taxes, Southampton, New York. I have given Mr. Dalzell your present address so that the bill for the current year will be mailed to you there. Should you not receive said bill during the year, I would suggest that you write for same somewhere around November or the early part of December."

### Questions About Investments

I put \$100 in the Carlisle Tire Corp (papers attached) I have never received any dividends. Will you please look into the matter and see if there is any prospect of my getting anything.—H. J. H., New York.

We doubt if you can recover anything on your investment in Carlisle Tire. In any case we advise you not to put up any more money. Buying stock of salesmen is taking a desperate chance, as a rule.

\* \* \*

I wish to ask if you can give me any information about the Consolidated Leasing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. This company was formed for the promotion of oil leases in the Webb Company of Texas.—J. W. M., Pennsylvania.

We have no information regarding Consolidated Leasing Company. It is, in our opinion, the height of folly to put money into any such enterprise. Total loss is almost certain.

\* \* \*

We have 50 shares of Belmont Motor Corporation stock. The factory is at Lewistown, Pa., main office Harrisburg, Pa. Any information you can give us concerning this company will be appreciated.—J. H., Md

We regret to say we have no information about Belmont Motor Corporation. Financial manuals do not list it. Keep away from it.

### REAL ESTATE

**SUPERBLY LOCATED** loamy soil farm, seventy-one (71) acres; 11-room house, bath, electric lights, hardwood floors; barn, silo, tool house, hen house, all in good repair; small farm implements; cares for 20 head of cattle; good water supply, 100 fruit trees; 10 minutes to all-year round market for milk; considered one of the best farms in Southborough; selling to settle estate. E. REAPE, Ex., Southboro, Mass.

**OXBOW FARM**—95 acres level meadowland, also 50 acres pasture; 150 foot barn; two story white house attractively situated with view of Connecticut River and mountains; on State Road; one mile from post-office and stores. Liberal terms. E. W. LANG, Newbury, Vt.

**FOR SALE**—Fruit and Grain Farm on Lake Ontario, Niagara Co., N. Y. Ninety acres fruit. Thirty-three Hundred Apples, Sixteen Hundred Peaches, remainder in Pears, Prunes, Plums, Quinces, and Cherries. All bearing. Indications full crop this year. Two houses, fine barns and other buildings in good condition. OWNER, General Delivery, Lockport, N. Y.

**ATTENTION FARMERS**—Is there one among you who would trade your farm for a good paying hotel in a small town on State Road? Lunch room, barber shop, billiard room, ice cream parlor and gas station. All under one roof. A money maker. If interested, write me, stating your particulars. E. M. CURTIS, Rushford, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—219 acre fruit and dairy farm located in Hudson River Valley. BOX No. 44, R. F. D. 1, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

**14 ACRES**, center live village, 20 minutes auto to Springfield, Mass. Splendid for Summer or farm home, poultry, berries, tobacco. State roads, electricity. BOX 75, Southwick, Mass.

**MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE** in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

### PRINTING

**YOUR NAME** and address on 50 Business Envelopes and 100 sheets paper, 50 cts. post-paid. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

**150 NOTEHEADS**, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, New York.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

**PATCH WORK**. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. FATOWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.



# Changing Woods—

By E. J. Rath

(By arrangement with William Gerard Chapman)

*Lost and frightened, Margaret stumbles in the heart of the woods upon Billy Lloyd, trapped with a broken leg. He tells her that she can save both their lives, but that they are too far from help to get out of the woods that night.*

"YES," she answered. "But I've stopped being afraid."

"It's a good twenty miles to the nearest place," he added.

"As far as that?" Her eyes showed surprise.

"For purposes of travel, yes. You'll find a map in my coat. If you'll get it and poke up the fire a bit, I'll show you."

She brought the map and they spread it out together.

"Now, here's us," he said, laying a finger on a little point of land that thrust its way into a body of water. "This is Tramp Lake. Just below it is Little Tramp. That's the way I came through. Your lake, Round Island, is here—" and he showed her, while she nodded. "Your lake belongs to a different system entirely. It can be reached over this route, but you've got to go away above here to do it, and then there are three portages—hard ones, too. This is the way you came." He drew his finger across a strip of land.

"But you've got to go out the way I came in. Can you paddle much?"

"I'm pretty strong," she answered.

"Here's your course, then. Afterward I'll write it out for you, so you can't possibly lose it. You follow this shore until you reach this little river. That's about three miles. The river takes you straight into Little Tramp Lake; there's two miles of it. You'll find a beaver dam about half-way down, but you can push over it without trouble. The current is with you. When you get to Little Tramp, you must take a straight course across it—south. I'll mark it—so. You'll have my compass, anyhow. It's a mile across and an easy paddle if the wind isn't against you. If it is, you'll have to plug some. Now on the other side of the lake you hit a portage. You can't miss it; there are two big logs in the water and you can see the path. Did you ever carry a canoe?"

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Follow this creek three or four miles more and you're at Joe Station. That's a sort of headquarters for guides; it's two miles from the railroad. When you get to the station, ask for Jim McLean. Don't expect to find a Scotchman; he's a half-breed Indian. If he's out, get anybody else. There's pretty sure to be somebody there. They'll have to send two men. Tell them where I am, and any of the guides can find me. If they know of a doctor camped anywhere in the neighborhood, tell them to send for him and have him at Joe Station when I come out.

"At Joe Station there's a telephone, and you can get word to your party at Round Island. Then somebody can drive you out to the railroad, and you can get back to your camp. Will you be ready to start early to-morrow? I'm figuring you to make it by sundown easily."

SHE sat silently studying the map when she had finished speaking, and then made him go over the directions again, while she penciled them along the margin. He showed her how to use the compass, how to set the map on the thwart in front of her, how to fix a landmark on the shore ahead when she had laid her course, and keep the canoe pointed steadily toward it.

"It's the only way, isn't it?" she commented. "I see it now."

"You'll enjoy the trip," said Lloyd. "Honestly. You'll feel so free and independent and self-reliant. There's nothing like it."

And he fell to talking of the woods and the summers he had spent paddling through the still places of the forest. The girl presently divined his purpose and now and then she smiled, faintly and seriously. He was putting heart in her; explaining by simple stories the ease and safety of travel in the wilderness; giving her some of his own faith and courage. The littleness of her own view faded, and as he talked she began to sense something that even a summer in camp had been unable to make her feel.

"You love the woods, don't you?" she ventured.

"I suppose I do; I guess it must be that. Somehow, I drift back every summer. I've been doing it ever since I was a kid."

"And do you come like this—alone?"

"Oh, no; only once before. I planned this trip with my side partner, but, as I said, he was called home. So I came ahead. I've just been loafing along. I was out three days when this happened. I was expecting to follow this chain up to White River, and then loop back by way of the Sister Lakes. You never got over there, I guess? You must, some time; they're wonderful."

"You said you were lost once; tell me about it," she said.

The firelight warmed his pale features as Lloyd plunged into a story of boyhood foolishness. He tried to make it funny, but her hand stole unconsciously into his as the simple, vivid tale went on, and at its close her fingers were gripping his tightly.

"It's imagination that bothers us," he

was saying. "We don't train it to help us; we imagine the wrong things. I was bothered with it yesterday and the day before, although I knew it was foolish."

"But suppose I hadn't come?" she said, softly, staring into the flames.

"Well, of course I figured some on that. But somebody was pretty sure to be coming through, although it's getting late for campers. Probably a ranger or a guide would have found me sooner or later. I'm pretty well fixed for grub. I'd have got out myself if it hadn't been for those two portages. I knew a guide who paddled over fifty miles after his leg was broken, and shot three rapids in the bargain. But they'd have been looking for me in a couple of weeks, anyhow. My clothes are at Joe Station, and I had to go out that way."

He smoked a while in silence, and then added, as if his thought had been interrupted: "But I'm mighty glad you came, girl."

"You found me," she said simply. "I should have died."

"Well, you were badly fixed," he answered, thoughtfully. "You had no outfit at all, no grub."

"It wasn't altogether that. I'm so incapable."

"You'll forget that word to-morrow," said Lloyd. "And that reminds me that you need sleep—a good sleep. Crawl into the tent, for I shall get you out early, I promise you."

The girl demurred, but Lloyd shook his head.

"The tent for you," he said. "I'll be right here alongside of it. Besides, I don't want to move unless I have to. I'll be plenty warm. You're dog-tired, Margaret. Turn in."

She brought fresh water to him, wet the bandages, and made him promise to summon her if he needed anything. A few minutes she called softly from the tent:

"Billy!"

"Yes?"

"I'm going to learn to be brave in the woods."

"Good night, little girl," he answered. "And thank you."

"Good night, Billy."

HE slept after a while, and the fire died down to glowing coals. It was daylight when Lloyd glanced at his watch. He hated to wake her, but she had much ahead of her before sundown, and time counted. Three times he called before she answered.

"Did you sleep, at all?" she asked anxiously, kneeling at his side and touching his forehead softly to see if the fever had left him.

"Actually, I slept well," he answered. "And I know you did."

She laughed and ran briskly down to the lake, filling the big pail and bringing fresh water to him. Then, without a word, she gathered sticks and leaves, started a fire, and began to get breakfast. His eyes watched her approvingly.

"You'll be a guide some day," he laughed. "You're picking up fast."

That pleased her—she smiled brightly

at him as she looked up from her task. "The city isn't everything," she answered. "I used to think so."

"Well, you see you've been caught young enough. You're saved," he said.

But they fell silent during the meal, as if each read the other's thoughts. Lloyd hated to send the girl, but there was no other way; it seemed brutal to leave a helpless man, yet she knew that he was right.

He made her repeat her directions, and she went over them without a slip. Then he had her prepare two meals for herself to be taken in the canoe. She filled the water pails and set them beside him, gave him new bandages for his leg, and then, at his direction, dragged all of the camp belongings within his reach. When there was nothing more to do, she still lingered.

"TIME to start, Margaret," he admonished. "Now, listen: don't paddle too hard. Take it easy, because you've got quite a road. Keep your eye on the map; remember that you're moving south all the time. Don't get rattled. It's a straight course, but if you should get puzzled at any time, stop right where you are and think it over slowly. You'll be at Joe Station before dark; don't fret about that."

"It isn't about me I'm fretting," she said slowly. "It's you."

"Oh, I'm fine," he said, smiling. "Why, Jim McLean is likely to find me turning handsprings when he gets here. The men'll come through to-night. They won't lose any time. And if you're lucky about trains, you'll be back in your own camp to-night. Now go, sister."

She held both his hands for a minute and tried to force back the tears that threatened.

"I won't be afraid, Billy," she said. "I'll get through before dark. And I'll remember you saved me—always, and that you taught me something. Good-by."

"Good-by, Margaret."

He watched her wistfully as she pushed the canoe into the water.

"Take both paddles," he called. "And put a stone in the bow. Otherwise she'll be too high in the head, and the breeze will spin you around like a top. Got everything now? Compass? Map? Lunch?"

She took a last look around and nodded. Then, as she leaned over to push off, she hesitated, turned, and walked back to where he lay. Without a word she dropped to her knees, bent forward, and kissed him on the lips. Then she left him.

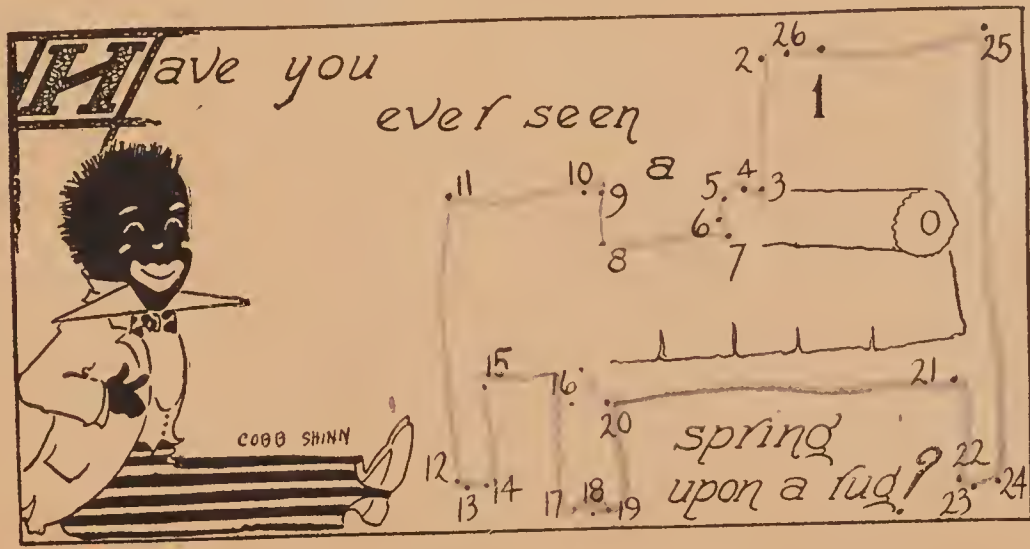
"Good luck!" he called, when the canoe was a hundred yards off. She turned and waved her paddle, and said something he could not catch. A moment later the canoe was lost to sight around a wooded point, moving swiftly under her steady strokes.

Lloyd lay alone with his pain. Once or twice he ate a little, but his appetite seemed to have deserted him again. It was a friendly day, yet the woods seemed strangely lonely. That was a new sensation to him, and he futilely tried to analyze it. Part of the day he worried about her, although he knew that was childish. It wasn't a hard trip, yet she was such a pathetic tenderfoot. Game, though, he admitted—after she began to understand about things. "Poor kid!" he said, aloud, as he thought of her night alone in the forest.

When the sun had passed the ridge opposite his camp and begun to sink among the pines, he wondered if she was at Joe Station. Darkness came slowly, and Lloyd watched the stars appear. Now she must be on her way to the railroad, he thought, and the men were coming for him. She would probably be in her own camp by midnight.

And then in a flash he realized that he did not even know who she was! Just Margaret! Just a chance comrade of the

(Continued on page 13)



To finish the question, draw through the dots from 1 on.



# Summer Means Picnics and "Vacations"

*Some Aren't as Jolly as They Seem in Advance, But Still We Like 'Em*

HAVE you ever really planned on a nice, restful vacation where such a thing as time was unknown, with no alarm clock to break in upon your morning slumbers? So have I, and when hubby announced his intention of going to Dyke's Channel, to fish and loaf around for a week, I decided to go too. I wanted to buy a good tent by mail order but he said no; that he knew where he could borrow an old one which could be patched up to do just as well as a new one.

So I found him one morning sitting on the back porch with the tent, or the remains of one, while strips of white material were scattered far and wide.

"What on earth are you up to now?" I asked, as I picked up a piece of his patching material and examined it.

"Patching this tent up," he mumbled between his teeth.

"Where did you get this white goods?"

"I found it in the bottom drawer of the chiffonier in the dining-room."

I looked at him fiercely. "Do you know what you've done? You've torn up one of my grandmother's best linen sheets."

Then he began to tell me that he hadn't watered the pigs yet, that the back fence needed fixing and that there were a dozen things he hadn't done but must do at once—if I would only fix the tent!

Well—I fixed it, only to discover that he had been sitting on the front gate, talking to his brother-in-law and hadn't been near the pigs nor the fence.

### "Don't Take Many Clothes"

When it came time to pack, he said: "Now, don't put in any finery for me. I'll just take a couple of overalls, one colored shirt and two sets of underwear." I followed his orders.

Dyke's Channel is an island, of possibly five acres, the river surrounding it on three sides and a large swamp on the other side. It is covered with timber and grass and is a pretty place to survey from a distance.

So we started out, in a little old low-wheeled wagon and soon arrived at the ford. The water wasn't very deep and I was looking down at some pretty shells when an exclamation from my husband reached my ears.

In some way, he had dropped the lines and in trying to recover them, frightened the horses (one of them a skittish young colt) and they had broken the double trees and had walked upon the bank, leaving us sitting in the middle of the river. But when I laughed it made Jack angry! At last for the lack of anything better he removed the strings from his shoes and mine and fastened the double tree back in place, waded ashore, caught the horses, hitched them up again and we were pulled safely over.

He selected a camping site, put the tent up and turned the horses loose. A little to the right of the tent door were two holes in the earth, apparently rabbit burrows. After supper and when Jack had set his lines, he came back and sat down in front of these two dens. The mosquitoes got so bad he decided to build a little fire. Then I heard a yell, followed by some sulphurous language, together with an unmistakable odor. After the smoke cleared a little, I saw several black-and-white "wood pussies" large and small, disappear in the underbrush.

### He Drowned Those Clothes

The fire, built so close to their dens, had driven them out, perfuming husband nicely as they departed. He made a hurried dash for the tent, but I met him at the door with an axe.

"You're not coming in here," said I.

"Yes—but I must change my—"

"Take those clothes off and throw them in the river," I ordered.

"I can't do that! Somebody might see me."

I flung out the only pair of under-

garments he had with him and gently shooed him to the river.

"Oh, Didn't It Rain!"

Later at night it began to rain—not a gentle, little sleepy rain, but a regular downpour, and that tent leaked worse than a sieve.

Some few of my garments escaped, but the only clothes Jack had he had on and they were soaked. He demanded dry clothes. "That's all you have with you," I reminded him. "I packed just what you told me to."

So, at last, he put on one of my bunga-

wouldn't tell anybody about the unpleasant details of our little camping trip.—PAULINE CARMEN.

### A July Picnic

ANY lake is a charming spot for a picnic, but if there are no amusements already there, one must plan all fun beforehand. Even old games take on a new interest in the out-of-doors.

A very simple game will start the fun. The crowd may be lined up while a slip of paper is pinned on the back of each person (old and young) on which is

rose or other flower decorations, napkins and plates to match and sanitary drinking cups. In the center, a small "well" could be made of rough stones on a center piece of ferns or easily gathered leaves.

The napkins at each place may be folded so that each holds a small iced cake. Small fern or maple leaves are arranged under the plates, each one of which holds a bit of "sardine relish" to begin the meal. Then have—

- Individual Chicken Pies
- Lettuce Sandwiches
- Coffee
- Pickles
- Jelly
- Olives
- Deviled Eggs
- Cart-Wheels
- Berries and cream
- Cakes

### Packing the Fourth of July Picnic Basket



OF course there will be a picnic on the Fourth, and on such a very special occasion it pays to take a little extra trouble to have things not only good to eat but good to look at. A stout, substantial basket, with compartments for the different edibles, is worth the investment. Cold milk and iced drinks, or hot coffee if desired, should be taken in generous quantities. The inevitable picnic hard boiled eggs are wrapped in red, white and blue tissue paper, each home-made cup cake has a gay little paper flag for decoration, and a big crepe paper or bunting bow on the handle of the basket completes the patriotic effect.

The sardine relish consists of a toasted saltine spread with melted cheese and a sardine on top, moistened with a few drops of lemon juice. These can be made at home, and if carefully packed, transport in good shape.

The cart-wheels are large cream crackers covered with peanut butter and decorated with a ring of sliced stuffed olives. The eggs may be in parafin paper and covered with gay colored tissue tied and fringed, and the dish decorated with ferns.

After supper if it is too warm for a fire, light some tallow candles, stick them on plates and have the guests sit in a circle on the grass toasting marshmallows, and telling stories and jokes until it is time to go home.—H. A. LYNAN, Pittsfield, Mass.

### Preparing Plants for Winter

A BEAUTIFUL window this winter depends on our preparation this summer. We may pot plants from outside in the fall or buy some from the greenhouse, but if we want nice young plants of our own favorite bedders we should make cuttings in midsummer. This applies to geraniums, begonias (semperflorens), impatiens sultana (zanzibar balsam) and our choicest annuals.

July is the month to take cuttings of geraniums. A few of each kind you can root in sand in a flat coffee can. Make holes in the bottom and fill nearly full with clean sharp sand. Set the cuttings an inch deep. Water enough so the leaves will not wilt nor the stems wither but keep moderately dry. There is danger of watering too much. Geraniums will rot readily if kept wet. Cuttings will root in a few weeks. I use three or four inch pots and repot later to five or six inch. Let these fill with roots, for geraniums must be root-bound to bloom. Cuttings of snapdragons, begonias, petunias, verbenas, and a host of others of our garden flowers can be rooted the same way but most of these will need the sand kept fairly moist.

Cuttings of coleus make fine winter plants and are pretty from the start. This is true also of begonias and sultanas. They are always in bloom from time the cuttings are growing until planting out time again in the spring.

The violet is a pretty winter bloomer. The clumps should be grown during the summer. Set small plants in the garden. The longer they have to grow the larger the clumps will be, but small clumps bloom.—RACHAEL RAE.

### About the Canary Bird

SEVERAL of our readers, wrote asking where the Canary Bird Flower could be obtained and the author of the article writes as follows:

"All the larger seed houses catalogue the Canary Bird Flower I think. You can probably get it from the Vaughan Seed Store, Chicago or New York. It belongs to the tropaeolum family but grows much faster and ranker than the tall nasturtium, but with fine cut foliage. The flowers are not showy but bear a fancied resemblance to a bird flying, which accounts for the name. I have never had them ripen seeds at all, but they will not self-sow even if they did. They make a nice annual porch vine."

low aprons and went out to see if he could kill a squirrel for breakfast. After he had been gone a couple of hours, he came back without the squirrels, but he had the nicest looking face you ever saw. He had run into a hornets' nest and they certainly did enjoy his morning call. His eyes were almost swollen shut. If he'd looked that way the first time I ever saw him, I doubt if I would have married him. I told him so, with a laugh.

"If I were dying, you'd laugh about it," he snapped.

"Well," said I, "I am ready to go home; if something is going to happen all the time—"

"You go down to the river and look at my lines."

So I went.

Just one line had anything on it and it was a job for me to haul it in, for a big yellow catfish was on the hook. But after a great deal of puffing and pulling I got him out on the bank and half-carried, half-dragged it to the tent.

Jack was just tickled to death about that fish. I hitched up the horses, packed everything up and we started out for home, taking a back road for fear someone would see Jack's face or his pink-and white apron.

He put his fish (it weighed 12 pounds, and had tried to swallow a little 3-pound fish and got fast on the hook and couldn't get loose) in the horse trough and exhibited him to the whole neighborhood for a week.

But he didn't tell them anything about the skunks or the hornets or the gingham apron. He's advised everybody, from the doctor down to the blacksmith, to be sure to spend a vacation camping on the island, but he gave me a new angel-food-cake pan and a new percolator if I

written the name of a familiar song. The object is to guess the name of your slip as you move around and hear a phrase of it whistled by some one. So many strains whistled at once make it confusing, but only add to the merriment.

When all succeed, an old-fashioned "Track Meet," may be announced. Sides should be chosen, captains and referees appointed and the sides presented with their colors—strips of ribbon. Programs of the events should be prepared in advance, the entries to be filled in by members from each side before the game starts. Nobody will dream that the events are all jokes.

1. A relay race. Five people may be chosen from each side, lined up facing each other and a cracker handed to each. At a signal, No. 1 on each side has to eat his cracker and whistle a recognizable tune before the one beside him can begin. The side finishing first scoring a point.

2. One yard dash, 2 entries. Push a penny a yard with a match.

3. Tug of war, 2 entries. A long string with a raisin in the center. Contestants to strive to reach it first—by chewing the string.

4. Hurdle race, 2 entries, men only. Threading twelve needles each.

5. Drinking race, 2 entries. Drinking a glass of water with a teaspoon.

Other events can be added or substituted. The side having the greatest score wins the trophy (a "cup" made of tin-foil and reposing in a satin lined, leather case, or in a box stuffed with tissue paper).

### Take Pains Preparing the Supper

Supper should be as attractive as possible. If you use a picnic table, set it with a crepe paper cloth having wild



# Tomatoes in Various Ways

Recipes for the "Love Apple"—About Our New Serials

THE "Love Apple" seems to be the most adaptable of the vegetables. Served in various combinations cold, it is relished in hot weather and no other vegetable admits of so many combinations for winter use. The following recipes are tested.

**Tomato Jelly Salad**—To 1 quart stewed and strained tomatoes, add 1 teaspoon each of salt and powdered sugar, and 1 package of gelatine which has soaked 15 minutes in ½ cup cold water. Pour in small cups and chill. Remove from molds, add salad dressing and serve on lettuce or with cold meat cuts.

**Rice and Tomato**—2 cups cooked rice, 1 cup of tomato sauce (like medium white sauce, using cup of tomato juice in place of milk), chopped green sweet pepper. Mix thoroughly and bake.

**Ripe Tomato Pickle**—Wipe, peel and chop 3 pints ripe tomatoes and put in a stone jar. Add 1 cup chopped celery, four tablespoons chopped red pepper, four of onions peeled and chopped, four tablespoons salt, six of sugar, 6 of mustard seed, ½ teaspoon ground cinnamon and two cups vinegar. Mix and cover. Will keep months.

**Tomato Butter**—10 lbs. peeled tomatoes. Make a syrup of 1 quart of vinegar, 2 lbs. sugar, 2 tablespoons of salt, 3 of cinnamon, 1½ of cloves, 1 teaspoon of pepper. Pour over tomatoes and cook until thick.

**Tomato Fritters**—Pare ripe tomatoes, chop fine, season with salt and pepper and stir in flour containing 2 teaspoons baking powder to make a thin batter. Drop in spoonful of hot fat and serve at once.

**Escalloped Tomatoes**—In a greased baking dish, slice peeled tomatoes. Season with butter, pepper and salt. Over this spread a layer of bread crumbs or crushed crackers. Continue to alternate until dish is filled, having crumbs on top. If tomatoes contain much acid, sprinkle with sugar. Bake ¾ hour.

**Panned Tomatoes**—Cut large tomatoes into halves, put them in a baking pan, dust with pepper, salt, and put a tiny lump of butter in the center of each tomato. Bake for one-half hour at a low temperature. They need a very mild heat. When done lift carefully and put on a platter. Add a teacup of milk to the pan, then a tablespoon of flour mixed with a little cold milk. When it boils season with salt and pour over tomatoes.

**Green Tomato Pickle**—Slice the tomatoes and cook in salt water until done, not allowing the water to boil. Drain. Make a syrup of 1 pint of vinegar and 1 lb. sugar with spices to suit taste. Pour over tomatoes. 1 lb. of sugar makes very rich, ¾ of lb. is good.—MRS. GEORGE GRAY.

## Gelatin Is a Real Food

ALMOST everybody has always liked dishes containing gelatin, particularly in summer when coolness and pleasant flavor are so desirable, but few of us have ever given much thought to gelatin as a real food.

A long investigation of the food value of gelatin has recently established some interesting facts. Chemists have found that babies and adults alike are better for its use, and that it is actually a valuable addition to the diet.

Gelatin is one of the easiest proteins to digest, according to the report. It is most beneficial when combined with other foods, such as cereals, bread, milk, eggs and ice cream. A small quantity of gelatin added to ice cream not only makes it more palatable but increases its food value and digestibility.

Experiments carried on in cooperation with baby clinics, says the report, have shown remarkable results from the use of gelatin in infant feeding. Babies who lost weight on the usual milk formulas recovered when 1 per cent. of gelatin was added. Its value in the diet of invalids and convalescents is also said to

be great, particularly in cases of fever, tuberculosis and diabetes.

So serve jelly dishes and add granulated gelatin to ice cream, breads and even oatmeal! It is not just something that makes other dishes more palatable but it is actually nutritious in itself. The American-made gelatin is the best that comes, according to the chemical tests, and as it has the great virtue of costing very little, it should be kept handy by every housewife. Use more gelatin this summer, for all members of the family!

## Hints on Rag Rugs

I READ recently that "Jane" wanted to know if she could make braided rugs from carpet rags. Yes, you can, but you will do better to double the rags. You can have two long strands, but you will have to have one short or you will get the rags tangled. You can use any kind of rags, but cotton washes better if you want to wash it. I have just made a rug of old coats and a red tam 'o shanter that is very pretty. When you sew the braid you will find that if you use a lap board or put it on the table, it will be flatter when done. I wish I might show you! —MRS. C. H. AMES, Williamsburg, Mass.

## Changing Woods

(Continued from page 11)

woods, stopping for a while by his campfire and then journeying onward. A farewell wave of the paddle and she had gone. He understood at last why the woods were lonesome.

Well, he would stay awake until the men came, anyhow. He smoked steadily, watching the coal in his pipe glow and fade. There was no fire tonight. Finally he became drowsy. At last he slept.

A LIGHT flashed in his eyes roused him with a start. "It's Jack Burns," called a familiar voice. "Are y'all right?"

Burns. "Never saw a girl so bent on travelin'."

"Did she get word to her camp?"

"Not tonight. 'Phone's busted."

"But she could have caught a train."

"Yes. She could have—but she wouldn't. She left a message to be sent through from the station. Didn't seem to care much when it went out. But she sure did hustle us."

"You shouldn't have let her come," said Lloyd weakly. "Why, Jack, she's just been through an awful experience."

"That's funny, now. She never said anything about that. Just said she'd leave a message. I didn't know what it was. She talks like she was clean nutty

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about the woods. Never heard a girl ask so many questions."

They heard the grating of a canoe against the shore, and the guide went down with the lantern to meet it. A moment later Lloyd saw the tattered skirt flash past the light and she was kneeling at his side.

"All right?" she whispered.

"Yes; but why did you come?" he said protestingly, as he groped for her hand and found it.

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"God bless her! She got there!" exclaimed Lloyd. Then he fell back with a groan, for he had forgotten the leg.

"Got there before sundown. It's only about ten now," said the guide, setting down his lantern. "How's the leg?"

"Fine! You're not alone?"

"Jim'll be along in a minute or so. They're in another canoe."

"They?"

"Sure! She's with him."

"Why? Because I chose to."

"But I thought—I told you—"

"Billy, be quiet! We're to start back at daylight. There'll be a doctor at the station."

"But you shouldn't have come, child. It was too much."

She leaned closer to him and stroked his forehead. "Hush! Did you think that I wouldn't see you through? Why, Billy!"

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**T**HE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for milk during July in the 201-210 mile freight zone, for milk testing 3 per cent.: *Class 1*, used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$1.86 per hundred pounds; *Class 2-A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.70; *Class 2-B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice cream, \$1.85; *Class 2-C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$1.85; *Class 3*, for milk used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk powder, evaporated whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, \$1.55; *Classes 4-A* and *4-B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations in the New York market.

### Sheffield Producers

Sheffield Farm Company Producers announce that the price of 3 per cent. milk in the 200-210 mile freight zone is \$1.70 1/2.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

Non-pool Assn. prices are: *Class 1*, fluid milk for city consumption, \$1.86; *Class 2*, milk for cream, plain condensed and ice cream, \$1.70; *Class 3-A*, milk for evaporated, condensed, etc., \$1.55; *Class 3-B*, milk for fancy cheese, \$1.45; *Class 4*, determined on butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia plan) June receiving station prices, 3 per cent. milk 201-210 mile zone, \$2.19; 101-110 mile zone, \$2.20.

### Platform Prices

The N. Y. platform price is \$2.30 per can for pasteurized milk in shippers' cans F.O.B. New York City; where an allowance of 10c per can is made city dealers furnish can, making it \$2.20. Competition from unorganized milk has forced the price lower in many instances.

## BUTTER MARKET UP AND DOWN

During the past week there was a slight rise and fall of the butter market. On Monday the 23rd, the market was firm and trading was steady although not quite as brisk as when prices were on the upward trend during the previous week. However, the improvement in the market was well sustained until Wednesday when the fractional advance up to 43 1/2 cents on 93 score and 42 1/2 cents on 92 score caused the market to break under its own weight.

High butter prices in New York have caused heavier shipments from other cities, especially Chicago, on account of the heavy differential.

It was quite evident on Tuesday that the position of the market was strained and by the 25th indications were clear that the receivers were willing to accept slightly lower prices. The market went down a full cent leaving it the same as last week. Supplies are coming in freely and good production is reported in nearly all sections of the country. We are undoubtedly in the high point of production and although the outlook for the "make" is favorable, hot weather will undoubtedly create a large increase in the consumption of fluid milk and ice cream which will undoubtedly reduce the quantity of cream going into butter, which means strong butter market.

The "short" interest on June contracts has been a strong factor in shaping the course of

the market during the past week. In fact it was due to this "short" interest that the market went through the fractional advance on Monday and Tuesday. Just what will come of the market in the near future is very difficult to predict especially since the June deal is not over. Reports coming in indicate that pastures are thin and it may be that we will see the high tone again. Perhaps some guess may be made on the action of the market this week when it settled on Wednesday and Thursday but came back late Thursday with a half cent gain. A great deal depends on the quality of arrivals. There have been some very pronounced defects, some marks showing acid flavor and oily character. These defects are going to create a spread between fancy marks and ordinary stock.

## CHEESE MARKET FIRM

There is every reason to believe that we are going to have a firm cheese market for a while especially on the higher grades of New York State flats. Most of the trading reported on the 27th ranged from 20 to 21c on fancy special, fresh, State whole milk flats. However, the amount of business going on at the outside figure is relatively small being confined to a few pet marks. Most fancy goods are turning at 20 cents. The coming of warmer weather has helped the demand for market milk and as a result cheese production has been reduced in some sections of the State. In the West the make is running along about on par with last year. Most of the full grass cheese that is offered is classed as fancy and is quoted anywhere from 20 to 20 1/2c. Offerings of average run are light being made up chiefly of fodder or part grass.

## FANCY EGGS HIGHER

There has been a slight increase during the past week in the price of fancy eggs that grade as "Jersey and other nearby hennerly whites, closely selected extras." The receipts of this grade of goods have been arriving rather light and the market has been strong for such goods. However, as we go to press there seems to be some disposition on the part of some operators to shade a little. The market is not settled on present prices. If there is any reduction it will be very slight and if our guess is right, prices will hold. Receipts have continued to show a decrease especially in the case of fancy fresh goods and there is little likelihood of a reverse setting in. This has not been true of the more ordinary stocks and with a gradual rising toward accumulations with a result that prices on these average goods have eased off slightly.

During the hot weather, in fact right through the summer shippers will have to pay a great deal of attention to the quality of their eggs. Quality is just as strong and important a factor as is size, shape and color and if eggs are held any length of time poor inferior quality is going to cut their value and lower prices are going to be received. The man who can ship eggs every day or so and who stores those which he holds in a cool place, will not have so much trouble. The fellow who stores in a cellar that has a musty odor is going to lose out also. In other words ship your eggs as

quickly as you can. Avoid overnight delays by choosing an express route that goes direct to the market. Where eggs must be held keep them in a cool well ventilated cellar. We expect there will be a lot of complaints this year due to the low price paid for shipments that were apparently of fancy appearance.

## ACTIVE DEMAND FOR BROILERS

There has been an active demand right through the entire week for live express broilers both white and colored. The warm weather has naturally helped the sale of broilers while the market on live fowls has been more or less slow. The market on fowls arriving via freight has been particularly slow and the freight market has had a certain effect on the express market. The express broiler market is holding firm. Colored marks are bringing anywhere from 40 to 43c with White Leghorns, over 2 pounds, bringing from 35 to 37c. Average run White Leghorns are 32 to 34c while small stock is down to 26 to 30c. With the coming of warm weather people in the Metropolitan district have taken to the "open spaces" by automobile and fried chicken constitutes an important part of the lunch. That is one reason why broilers are overshadowing fricasse stock.

Fresh killed broilers are in good demand and the market is ruling steady and firm for fancy, both dry-packed and iced. However, many offerings lack quality and naturally these are shaded and have to take a lower price. Fresh killed fowls are going into storage chiefly because full prices cannot be realized.

## POTATO MARKET FIRM

The market has turned very firm on fancy Southern potatoes, due primarily to temporary light receipts of North Carolina and Virginia stocks. For a while receipts from these two States sold as high as \$5.25 to \$5.50 a barrel. However, these prices did not hold long, soon dropping to \$5.00 on No. 1 stock. Lower grades down to poor and wasty stock ranges from \$4.00 a barrel down to \$1.50. Some receipts are in such poor condition that they are being dumped. South Carolina is done. New Jersey and Long Island may be expected to break into the market with their early Cobblers in the near future.

The Long Island potato crop looks good. Much needed rains came on the 25th and 27th. In some sections there is complaint of very heavy damage from the Colorado potato beetle, or common potato bug. Your reporter was in one field in Valley Stream section of Nassau County where the vines were red with bugs. This however, is not general throughout the county, most fields showing an unusually healthy condition. Potatoes in the Hicksville section on the plains look especially fine.

## POOR HAY FLOODS MARKET

Arrivals during the past week have been heavy. Every day has seen between 80 and 90 cars arriving and some receipts by boat. The majority of these receipts are made up of small bales of lower grade stock from the West and Canada. There is not enough demand for this low grade stuff to absorb the supply and as a result the market is dragging and naturally

pulling down quotations on top grades. The Brooklyn market is also weak, but prices are slightly better on the better quality hay, even to that in small bales.

## FRESH VEGETABLES

Fresh green peas from Long Island made their appearance during the past week. Receipts have been liberal, both from Long Island and New Jersey. The market is weak and prices have declined, ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per bushel hamper for Telephones. Fresh vegetables coming into the market from Long Island and other nearby sections are as follows:

ASPARAGUS, per bushel bunches, white, fancy \$2.50 to \$3.50; prime, \$1.50 to \$2.25; green, fancy, \$3 to \$4; prime, \$1.50 to \$2.50. BEET TOPS, per 30 qt. crate, 25c to 50c. BEETS, per bunch, 4c to 5c. CARROTS, per bunch, 3c to 4c. CELERY (soup stock), per bunch, 2c to 2 1/2c. HYMICHA, per bunch, 1 1/2c to 2c. KAIL, per slat barrel, 50c to 75c. KOHL RABI, per bunch, 2c to 3c. LETTUCE, per 32 qt. crate, big Boston, 75c to \$1.00. LEEKS, per bunch, 2c to 2 1/2c. ONIONS, per bunch, washed, 3c to 4c. PARSLEY, curly, per bunch, 1 1/2c to 2c. PEAS, per bushel bag, best, \$1.75 to \$2.00; few fancy, \$2.25; ordinary, \$1.25 to \$1.50. RADISHES, per bunch, red tip, 1 1/2c to 2c; white tip, 1 1/2c to 2c; 2c to 3c; black, 3c to 4c. RHUBARB, per bunch, 1 1/2c to 2c; fancy, 2 1/2c. ROMAINE SALAD, per 32 qt. crate, best, 75c to \$1.00; ordinary, 50c. SPINACH, per 32 qt. crate, savoy, \$1.00 to \$1.25; flat leaf, 75c to \$1.00.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed, through billed from Western points:

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots delivered on tracks at points in the different freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2.00 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers, depending upon their individual costs of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report. Wheat market has declined slightly from high point of recent advance but market continues generally firm. Weather more favorable in both spring and hard winter wheat belts. New wheat being marketed in Southwest. Quality of shipments good. Corn reaches new high price level. Good demand, receipts light. Oats firm. Advance in grain prices and continued light offerings of feed rather than increased. Demand has caused the feed market to continue strong. Because of light country demand for bran jobbers are now holding off. Linseed and cottonseed meal market firm, offerings small. Very little hominy feed being offered prices higher, movement very light.

	Albany	Boston Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester Syracuse	Buffalo
No. 2 W Oats	.60 1/2	.61 1/2	.59 3/4	.59 1/2	.57 1/4
No. 3 W Oats	.59 1/2	.60 1/2	.58 3/4	.58 1/2	.56 1/4
No. 2 Yel. Corn	1.04 1/2	1.06	1.03 3/4	1.02 1/2	.98 1/2
No. 3 Yel. Corn	1.03	1.04 1/2	1.02 1/4	1.01	.97
Ground Oats	44.50	45.10	44.10	43.80	42.40
Spr. W. Bran	28.75	29.35	28.35	28.05	26.65
Hard W. Bran	29.50	30.10	29.10	28.80	27.40
Standard Midds.	29.50	30.10	29.10	28.80	27.40
Soft W. Midds.	35.00	35.60	34.60	34.30	32.90
Flour Midds.	34.00	34.60	33.60	33.30	32.90
Red D. Flour	38.50	39.10	38.10	37.80	36.40
D. Brew Grains	34.00	34.60	33.60	33.30	31.90
W. Hominy	38.50	39.10	38.10	37.80	36.40
Yel. Hominy	38.50	39.10	38.10	37.80	36.40
Corn Meal	37.50	38.10	37.10	36.80	35.40
Gluten Feed	40.25	40.85	39.85	39.55	38.15
Gluten Meal	46.50	47.10	46.10	45.80	44.40
36% Cot. S. Meal	46.50	47.20	46.10	45.60	44.60
41% Cot. S. Meal	49.00	49.70	48.60	48.10	46.90
43% Cot. S. Meal	52.50	53.20	52.10	51.60	50.40
31% OP Oil Meal	45.50	46.10	45.10	44.80	43.40
34% OP Oil Meal	47.50	48.10	47.10	46.80	45.40
Beet Pulp	37.50	38.10	37.10	36.80	35.40

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local bases. Ground oats \$37.50; spring wheat bran \$26; hard wheat bran \$27.55; standard middlings \$25.50; soft wheat middlings \$31; flour middlings \$31; red dog flour \$35.50; dry brewers grains \$30; white hominy \$36; yellow hominy \$35.50; corn meal \$34.50 gluten feed \$38.25; gluten meal \$43.50; 31% old process oil meal \$41.50, 34% old process oil meal \$42.50.

## MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

During the early part of the week ending June 28 the live calf market was fairly firm. Prime veals were selling up to \$11.50, some reaching \$11.75. However, by the middle of the week receipts began to pile up with the result that on Wednesday the trading, which due to the hot weather turned slow, the market weakened with a reduction of about 50 per cent., placing prime veals at \$11 with most sales ranging from \$9.50 to 10.50. Live spring lambs have been selling well, which marks have not shown top grades. However, only a few fancy have been received and are generally quoted at \$11.50. The market is dull and very weak on common to medium stock.

The market on country dressed veal calves is about the same as the live calf market. Trading is dull and unsatisfactory. With a fair supply there is not much hopes of conditions bettering inasmuch as many of the arrivals are more or less musty and unattractive. In this heavy weather shippers should ice more heavily.

Over 50,000 pounds of milk were produced during the month of May on the farm of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Mr. Morgenthau's dairy herd is made up of pure bred Holsteins, several of the individuals being daughters of the famous bull, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. The farm is located at Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, N. Y.

## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to Eastern farmers sold on June 26:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras	40 to 43		
Other hennerly whites, extras	36 to 38		
Extra firsts	34 to 35	30 to 32	29
Firsts	31 to 33		27
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	31 to 35	27 to 29	
Lower grades	27 to 30		
Hennerly browns, extras	37 to 39		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras	31 to 33	29 to 30	
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score	42 to 42 1/2	43 to 44	
Extra (92 score)	41 1/2	39 to 42	42
State dairy (salted), finest		40 to 41	
Good to prime		32 to 39	
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2	\$25 to 28	\$23 to 24	\$27 to 28
Timothy No. 3	22 to 26	21 to 22	24 1/2 to 25
Timothy Sample	19 to 20		
Fancy light clover mixed No. 1	27 to 28		26 to 27
Alfalfa, second cutting No. 1	31 to 33		
Oat Straw No. 1	17 to 18		16 to 17
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	24 to 26	24 to 25	26 to 27
Fowls, leghorns and poor	20 to 23	22 to 24	20 to 23
Chickens, colored fancy			
Chickens, leghorns			
Broilers, colored	40 to 43	38	45 to 47
Broilers, leghorns	26 to 37	28	
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium			
Bulls, common to good			
Lambs, common to good			
Sheep, common to good ewes			
Hogs, Yorkers			

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# Common Flock Troubles

## Dampness and Poor Ventilation Hardest on Hens

**D**URING the months of June, July, and a part of August last summer I was doing the commercial poultry culling in Steuben, Livingston, and Schuyler counties under direction of the farm bureaus. During that time I examined approximately 35,000 hens, in flocks ranging from a couple dozen to over 2000, but the average was from 150 to 300. I was inside of all conceivable types, sizes, and conditions of hen houses.

Although it would do the average flock no harm to import some high blood cockerels or in other way, improve the blood and breeding of the stocks, I think it would do the most of us more good to use that same time, energy and expense, to the housing and management of the flock.

Dampness is the greatest enemy of egg-production, and can be combated by proper ventilation and floors.

### Too Much Glass Not Good

As for the housing I think that the greatest mistake is to use too much glass and not enough muslin, in fact the correct regulation of ventilation is the most serious of all the poultry keepers' troubles. Of course this can be overdone but very seldom is. Cornell finds that the best results are obtained when using equal amounts of glass and muslin about 1 square foot of glass and 1 square foot of muslin to every 20 square foot of floor space. Overcrowding is another fact that does not pay. There should be from three to four square feet of floor per bird according to the size of the house, the larger the house the less floor space is required per bird.

The type of roof that seems to have the least objections and the most advantages is the shed roof. It is cheaper and easier to build, provides excellent ventilation, keeps the air content low, does not interfere with the light and provides plenty of head room for the keeper. With a hinged board just under the roof, front and back, for summer ventilation this type is as cool as any, and is easy to keep the dampness drained out.

### Dirt Floors Are too Damp

Dirt floors are always more or less damp, impossible to get really clean, provide a breeding place for diseases and parasites. Furthermore, the litter gets dirty very quickly. Board floors are, in most cases, either cold, a harboring place for rats, or rot out quickly, and if too near to the ground are damp. Concrete seems to be the nearest perfect of all floors, provided it is properly made. The floor should be made on a bed of stone, from 18 to 30 inches deep, according to the kind of soil, but in all cases the foundation trench should be deep enough to give perfect drainage. When the floor is made there should be included as an insulation, one-eighth of an inch of tar or a double layer of tarred or roofing paper. I have yet to see the concrete floor that is dry when not insulated. The usual method is to lay 2 inches of a 1-3-5 mixture then put on the insulating material and drive roofing nails in the cement to help hold the top layer, leaving the heads projecting one-half inch. The top is usually 1 inch of 1-3 mixture.

### Feed Heavier at Night

Most farmers have the right idea as to the feeds, but many make a mistake by feeding as much in the morning as they do at night thereby forcing the hens to eat less mash. Best results seem to be had by feeding about 2 quarts in the morning and 6 quarts at night per 100 hens in the winter. And don't be afraid to get too much litter in the coop.

Last but not least, in over half of the cases where the hens do not lay as well as they should, the reason is lice and mites. A piece of blue ointment and vaseline 50-50 the size of a pea under the wings and around the vent, is as good as any louse powder. Used or "dead" motor-oil

and kerosene, mixed in equal parts and painted on the perches and other breeding places will get the mites.—I. C. LAFEVER.

### Better to Prevent Gapes than to Wait to Cure Them

**R**EFERRING to Elmer Whittaker's letter in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I think the best plan is to prevent gapes rather than to cure them after the chicks have got them. The West Virginia experiment station publishes a bulletin on the prevention of gapes by the use of creolin put in the drinking water.

The creolin causes the worm to loosen its hold and it is thrown out before it gets to where it does the damage. The method of administering this remedy is very simple. Just drop three drops of creolin in a quart of water and keep the chicks from getting other water until they learn to drink the water with creolin in it. Give the creolin from the very start and keep it up until the chicks are large enough that the gape worm will not bother them as the remedy is a preventative rather than a cure.

We have tried dusting the chicks with slaked lime and it helps to save the chicks from death from gapes.

Creolin can be bought at almost any drug store, put up in bottles with a cork convenient for dropping it and I think that it will prove a valuable remedy for ridding the poultry yard of gapes. But anyone trying it for the first time should not expect it to cure every bad case of gapes after the chicks have the gapes, but they should remember that it is a preventative rather than a cure.—A. J. LEGG.

### Get Rid of the Young Roosters

**W**E all know that it is a mighty good thing to get rid of the old roosters or at least isolate them after the breeding season is over. Sterile eggs are much preferred as far as their marketability is concerned, because a sterile egg will keep a whole lot longer than a fertile one.

But along with the "old boys" should go the youngsters. These young fellows, from the time they are hatched, can get rid of a pile of feed. If they are allowed to run wild, they have just so much opportunity to run off weight as fast as they put it on and that seems like a whole lot of waste.

It is fairly early in the chicks' life that the cockerels can be identified from the pullets and the sooner they are put aside, just so much sooner has a man the opportunity to start these fellows toward the market. They should not be confined to the detriment of their growth. They should have ample room for enough exercise to keep them healthy and should have plenty of green food, grit and the like, but they should be confined so that they are not running helter-skelter, here, there and everywhere.

### Why Broiler Prices Vary So

I notice on the market page of recent issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, that colored broilers are meeting a good market right along and that those that are bringing the lowest prices are the White Leghorns in poor condition. In fact "condition" caused a wide range of prices. Nine chances out of ten if these birds had been confined and fed a conditioning and fattening ration, they would have been worth at least 15 cents more per pound, which means an average increased return of about 20 to 25 cents per head and where a fellow is handling several dozen, those extra dollars count up.

I doubt very much if it pays to caponize Leghorn cockerels, because the mature cockerels are not usually as heavy as the market prefers. The yellow skin birds are more desirable for that purpose.—FRED WILLIAMS.

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## 30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY for June and July Delivery

**BRED RIGHT, HATCHED RIGHT, SHIPPED RIGHT**  
Hatched by men with 14 years' experience in one of the largest, finest and best equipped hatcheries in the state  
Order early. **\$1.00 WILL BOOK YOUR ORDER**



Prices	Each	Per 1000
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	10c	\$90.00
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS	12c	90.00
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS	12c	110.00
S. C. R. I. REDS	14c	130.00
S. C. BLACK MINORCAS	12c	110.00
BROILER CHICKS, H. B.	9c	80.00
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100 per cent live delivery guaranteed to your door by prepaid Parcel Post. Mrs. Williams received 514 chicks from us July 10, last year, and raised over 500. Many others report raising 90 to 100 per cent. Let KEYSTONE VITALITY CHICKS make good money for you as they have done for hundreds of others. Leaders since 1910. Members I. B. C. Association.

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## ONE MILLION BIG VALUE CHICKS AT LOW PRICES

No culls but "BETTER QUALITY CHICKS" \$7.50 PER 100 AND UP

Varieties	Prices On:	50	100	300	500	1000
American, Tom Barron, Wh. Leghorns	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$25.00	\$40.00	\$78.00	
S. C. Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	4.50	9.00	25.00	40.00	78.00	
Barr'd & Buff Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	5.75	11.00	32.00	48.00	95.00	
S. C. & R. C. Rhode I. Reds	5.75	11.00	32.00	48.00	95.00	
White Rocks	6.25	11.50	34.00	53.00	105.00	
White Wyandottes	6.75	13.00	38.00	60.00	115.00	
S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	46.00	75.00		

Mixed Chicks, Light Breeds, \$7.50; Heavy Breeds, \$9.00 per 100 straight. From flocks wonderfully developed for high egg production and beauty of type and plumage. Our chicks are properly hatched and shipped and this is the reason they are STRONG, HEALTHY, and HUSKY and satisfy our customers from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the far West. Postpaid. Order right from this ad with full remittance and they will reach you in safety, alive and full of pep. We guarantee it. You take no chances. Member I. B. C. A. Bank references. Only 18 hours from New York.

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Varieties	Prices on:	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$25.50	\$42.00	\$80.00	
Barr'd Rocks, R. C. & S. C. & Rhode I. Reds	6.00	11.50	33.00	52.00	100.00	
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00	
Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	48.00	80.00		
S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, Lt. Brahmas	9.00	17.00	48.00	80.00		

Mixed Chicks, Light Breeds, \$8; Heavy Breeds, \$9.50 per 100 straight. Postpaid. FULL LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Bank Reference. Catalog Free. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio C. A. We are only 18 hours from New York.

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Varieties	Prices On:	50	100	500	1000
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S. C. Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	5.00	9.50	45.00	82.50	
Barr'd and White Rocks, R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00	
White Wyandottes, Barron White Leghorns	6.75	12.50	60.00	110.00	
S. C. White Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.50		
Mixed Chicks	4.25	8.00	37.50	75.00	

25 years' hatching and 20 years' shipping enables us to produce the BEST. A hatch each week through June, July and August. Place your orders as far in advance as possible. Catalog Free.

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ORDER NOW  
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Mixed Stock... \$7 per 100  
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Barr'd Rocks... \$9 per 100  
Postage Paid. Live Arrival Guaranteed.  
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

WE are NOW booking orders for 12 weeks' old White Leghorn Pullets. All Pullets farm raised, milk fed, hatched from extra heavy laying strain. 500 yearling hens for sale. Chicks and Ducklings at reduced prices.  
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S. C. Buff and White Leghorns \$8 per 100. Barr'd Rocks \$9 per 100. Red \$10 per 100. White Rocks \$11 per 100. Light Mixed \$6.50 per 100; Heavy \$7.50 per 100. I pay the postage and guarantee safe delivery.  
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S. C. WHITE or BROWN LEGHORN 9c each  
BARR'D PLYMOUTH ROCK 11c each  
BROILERS or MIXED 7c each  
Free and 100% Live delivery Guaranteed. Valuable Catalogue free for the asking.  
H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Port Trevorton, Penna.

## BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Prices, Barr'd and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 10c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 8c each; Broiler chicks, 7c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel-post. Pullets 10 to 12 weeks for sale.  
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del "guar" S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas. Assorted 8c each—\$75.00 per 1000. Mixed Chicks crossed stock, 7c each, \$60.00 per 1000—our 14th year. Catalogue free.  
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Gentlemen: That little classified "ad" we placed in American Agriculturist last fall on our ferrets brought us more sales than any other paper we advertised in. If you wish to print this little appreciation of service in any of your papers you have our permission to do so.  
Very sincerely,  
W. A. JEWETT & SONS, Rochester, Ohio, R. D. 1.

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1/3 oz. Boracic Acid	1 Teaspoon	1 Large Gauze Bandage	3 Paper Cups
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia	1 Medicine Dropper	3 Linen Bandages	1 Piece of Flannel
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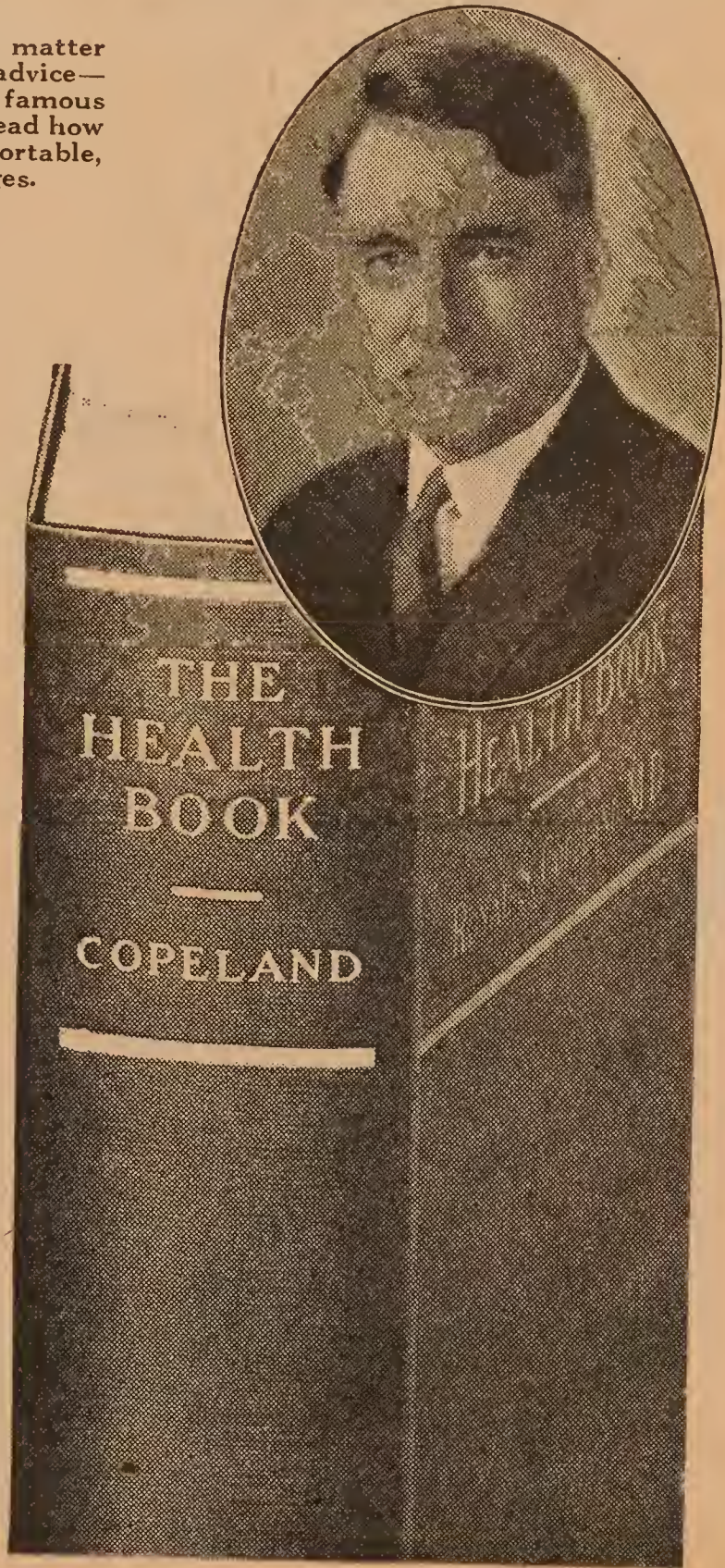
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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

JULY 12, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*Any Old Place We Pitch Our Tent is Home, Sweet Home*

The Outlook for Wheat—By Gilbert Gusler



# The Tragedy of Acadia Repeated

*Helping a Hundred Thousand People to Help Themselves*

By HENRY MORGENTHAU

*Ex-Ambassador to Turkey*

FOR centuries and centuries people have read and listened to many sermons on the contents of the five books of Moses and have studied with keen interest the story of the Exodus of the Jews, their migration from Egypt to Canaan, and have deeply sympathized with all their mental and physical troubles and tribulations. Most of us have all through our lives been conscious of, and have severely condemned, the gross impropriety of the conduct of the Egyptians. This feeling has been kept alive more amongst the Jews than the Christians because the Orthodox Jews have so arranged their religious service that they read through the entire five books every year.

All readers of Longfellow have been deeply moved—and frequently to tears—by his touching description of the sad plight of Evangeline and her companions of Acadia, who were violently removed from their homes, and carried into different directions. Yet, in spite of all the pathos which the poet with his magic art has put into their story, how small does the misfortune that befell that little colony of settlers appear to us in comparison with the appalling tragedy that took place in Western Asia Minor about a year and a half ago!

It is difficult in the ten minutes allotted to me, to give you an adequate description of one of the greatest damages done by the World War: the complete uprooting and expulsion of an entire people from a country which they have occupied almost from the dawn of history in that section of the world. During the last five centuries, although under the dominance of the Turks and subjected to all kinds of tyranny and exactions, the Greeks living there had nevertheless been prosperous and comparatively happy. Smyrna was practically a Greek city. In fact, the Christian element was so predominant there that the Turks called the city "Infidel Smyrna!" Next to Constantinople it was the most important harbor of Turkey. The rug and silk factories, the farms, and the majority of the buildings were owned by the Greeks who had always, and particularly after the establishment of the Kingdom of Greece, hoped to secure their own freedom from the Turkish yoke. In 1919, when under the Treaty of Sevre, the mandate was given to Greece, which was

followed by the entrance of the Greek troops, there was great rejoicing among the Greeks of Western Asia Minor that at last their fondest hopes of reunion with their brethren in the fatherland was to be completed and that their dream of redemption was to be realized. Their joy was to be short-lived, for in September, 1922, the Greek army, which had so confidently invaded the hinterland, was beating a hasty retreat which was



A Bird's-eye view of Constantinople, for generations a sore spot in Europe's civilization

accelerated by the Turks who, again supreme in the land, were following them in mad pursuit and finally drove them out of the country, and with them the entire Greek population. So that instead of freedom, prosperity, and self-government, there came expulsion, death and desolation. Instead of a happy, united people, there was a distracted mob, shorn of all their possessions, struggling against all kinds of odds for mere physical self-preservation!

Like you and I they loved life, so that when thousands of them were huddled into ships that could only hold hundreds, when they were compelled to abstain for days from any opportunity of sleeping, when the food that they received was barely sufficient to keep them alive, there was no complaining, they rejoiced at having escaped their bloody pursuers.

When this tremendous mass of people landed in old Greece, bedraggled, sick, impoverished, undernourished, many of them possessing only the garments on their bodies, they had to be taken care of by the Greek government and its people. It was a fearful task to put upon a people that itself had just been deprived of so many of their fine young men and they were completely bewildered at the terrible catastrophe that had befallen them. But the Greek Government and its people arose to the occasion and never winced at the great task that confronted them. They promptly arranged all the abandoned barracks around Salonica, the warehouses, the churches, the schools, the theaters at Athens and all other cities, and placed these people therein. They communicated with all their Governors and demanded how many could be billeted in the various districts and cities. They requisitioned over five thousand rooms in Athens alone and immediately proceeded with the erection of small one and two room houses, some of which were frame, others built of mud bricks. They utilized all the old army tents, so that these people had to remain unsheltered but a very short time. Even to-day the National Theater of Athens still holds 1,300 refugees, twenty of the Athens schools are still similarly occupied. On their arrival, and after months thereafter, the Government gave to each person four cents a day to keep them alive. When the Government and the private Greek charities had almost reached

the limit of their capacity, they did not ask for assistance but it was volunteered. Dr. Nansen, of the League of Nations, made an investigation and when he found that here was a condition where 1¼ million of people had been bodily lifted from their moorings and imposed upon a country that contained about five million people, who themselves were struggling for existence and who had bravely attempted the terrific task of giving shelter and finding new employment for these new comers, he worked out a plan that Greece was to supply 1¼ million acres of land, and that in return the League would secure an advance of sufficient money to Greece to buy the material for and to build the required houses, to supply seeds and animals and agricultural implements to the peasants and the neces-

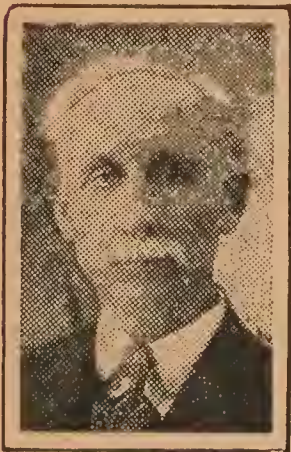
(Continued on page 23)

## The Hard Road to Farm Success

*A Plow Handle Talk Broadcast from WEA F*

By H. E. COOK

WHILE my experience dates back over a period of fifty years either directly or indirectly related to the farm and dairy I feel myself less qualified than ever before to advise or even suggest any standardized methods of administration or procedure that will bring success.



Markets and soils are so varied that personal ingenuity, judgment and adaptability must govern. It is rare to find two farms adjoining, or even one single farm, that does not contain within its area a variety of soils and subsoils. The clay portions demanding drainage and the addition in some form of organic matter and

perhaps lime, the loams calling for fertilizers and humus and maybe lime and all of them a maximum of cultivation.

The technique of soil management can be studied and general principles worked out by experimenters and student minded farmers but their application must be the business of an artist who has the point of view of an executive and the ability to combine these principles and methods as an artist combines colors. One may plow loam in a rain storm but clay only afterwards and so it is with countless practices that call for wise application.

The rural sections are dotted with misfit farmers who fail themselves and bring competition to others through over production at a loss and of inferior quality. In some cases education will give these men a helpful understanding and a safer outlook but unless farmer and student minded, education will be wasted fragrance on a desert air. Fortunate it is indeed that we are surrounded by a varied industrial life with its almost

human machinery under the direct supervision of a trained foreman and an administrative genius at its head, where these misfits can find employment at a living wage.

The rural people should have an interest in the manufacturing city second only to their own farm and

### No Universal Prosperity

IN Dean Cook's plowhandle and radio talk given on this page, he has emphasized two thoughts that we wish could be shouted from the housetops, and particularly into the ears of the politicians and the demagogues who are constantly preaching that the royal road to success on the farm is by way of tool laws and uneconomic schemes.

Mr. Cook, says: "We shall not, in my opinion, ever reach a period of skillful production and thorough organization which will guarantee universal farm prosperity. No more disastrous event could happen. . . . Hard, persistent mental and physical effort in the past has been the only road to success and none other can take its place."

And the other thought he well emphasizes when he says: "The rural people should have an interest in the manufacturing city second only to their own farm and community. Only the misguided and ignorant or the out and out demagogue will play these great and vital interests against each other. . . . It is important instead that each one of these great classes, producers and consumers, should study to understand and respect the viewpoint of the other and not to judge each the other from their own viewpoint."—THE EDITORS.

community. Only the misguided and ignorant or the out and out demagogue will play these great and vital interests against each other. These problems are for the diplomat and humanitarian and not the law giver. City folks may be quicker to grasp the situation than we of the farm and sometimes they hasten in a patronizing fashion to teach us social and business methods thereby arousing our vocational dignity.

It is important instead that each one of these great

classes, producers and consumers, should study to understand and respect the viewpoint of the other and not to judge each the other from their own view point.

We shall not, in my opinion, ever reach a period of skillful production and thorough organization which will guarantee universal farm prosperity. No more disastrous event could happen. Indifference and slack procedure would become universal and the most radical socialism would be tame in comparison.

Hard persistent mental and physical effort in the past has been the only road to success and none other can take its place. We say much these days against the individualism of the farmer. God forbid that any government action or organized movement shall make us weaker or less pronounced individuals, giving unscrupulous leadership of whatever name or location a chance to absorb our substance.

I am frightened at the urgency of our leadership for direct government support and the willingness of superficial politicians to espouse their cause. Not only must these things fail in the end but they with other class demands will eventually undermine the foundation of our government.

Class legislation is minority rule and minority rule is not synonymous with a democratic form of government.

If these class demands continue I shall think that farmers are being over organized and that our leadership has run away with itself and actual conservatives rural opinion has lost its representation.

The type of farming followed must necessarily depend upon adaptability and location and then it won't make much difference.

Probably 100 men will succeed on a small farm to one on a larger farm, partly because there is no cash paid labor involved or if any the percentage becomes a negligible one in comparison to the whole, the family, and partly because the wife becomes a much more

(Continued on page 23)



# American Agriculturist

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Volume 113

For the Week Ending July 12, 1924

Number 2

## The Outlook for Wheat

What the Wheat Producer May Expect

By GILBERT GUSLER

**A**T LAST it can be said with fair assurance that the wheat situation has turned in favor of producers. For four years, wheat prices have been declining and American growers have received less than the cost of growing the crop, even if they had given the use of their land rent free. Widespread distress in the wheat belt with bankruptcy for many hard-working farmers has resulted.

Better days seem to be at hand, however. The 1924 wheat crop may not pay the full cost of production, but it promises to come nearer that point than either of the last three crops.

The heart of the wheat problem has been overproduction. The United States has had too much wheat to sell for export in competition with huge surpluses from other exporting countries. To make matters worse, Europe, the chief buyer, has been on the verge of bankruptcy. The improvement which seems to be in view is due to the following:

1. The prospect of lighter production both in this country and elsewhere.
2. The surprising disappearance of the excess from the large world crops in the past year.

Besides the United States, the chief wheat exporting countries are Canada, Argentina, Australia, India, Russia and Rumania. From the outbreak of the war until a year ago, Russia and Rumania, which formerly supplied one-third of the wheat entering international trade, were practically absent from the exporting list. Foreign needs were supplied, however, by increased production elsewhere.

Greatest expansion occurred in the United States. At the maximum in 1919, twenty-eight million acres more were harvested in this country than the prewar average. This was an increase of 60 per cent. Even in 1923, after several years of gradual reduction and with a heavy winter abandonment, we harvested eleven million acres more than prewar. Canada increased about twelve million acres.

While wheat available for export has been abundant in each of the last several years, the world's bread-grain supply looked particularly ample when the 1923 harvest in the northern hemisphere was in progress. To begin with, the combined carryover of old-crop wheat in the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and India appeared to be 75 million bushels above normal. The new crop in Canada promised 370 million bushels for export, the United States, 175 million bushels, India, Russia and the Balkans together, 40 million bushels, and the new crops in Argentina and Australia looked good for 200 million bushels more. This made a total of 785 million bushels, to which could be added the excess carryover of 75 million bushels, or 860 million bushels altogether. From the standpoint of prices, Argentina made the statistical balance sheet look worse by coming through with a record harvest in January.

Appraisal of the prospective demand ten months ago furnished but few crumbs of comfort. The chief wheat-importing area in western and central Europe, which has a big industrial population that cannot be fed from the limited local land area devoted to wheat, was suffering from industrial depression, varying in degree from country to country, but with the general level of industrial activity only about 60 to 70 per cent. of prewar. Obviously, their current income would not suffice to maintain the pre-war level of consumption and their credit with the storekeepers of the world seemed to be running out.

Furthermore, the wheat crop in Europe in 1923, exclusive of Russia, was estimated at 240 million bushels more than in 1922. The rye and barley crops also were large. The natural conclusion was that European needs would

be materially smaller than in the previous year when the total amount of wheat taken by importing countries, including European and non-European, was the largest on record. World's shipments, which are the best current measure of international trade in wheat, and which amounted to about 700 million bushels in the year ending July 31, 1923, promised to show at least a moderate reduction. On the other side of the market equation was the huge world's surplus of 860 million bushels already referred to. The outlook for wheat prices, therefore, appeared extremely gloomy.

As time passed, however, purchases of wheat by European countries showed no such falling off as was expected because of the increase in its 1923 crop of

furnish. India, particularly, appears inclined only to sell abroad when prices are quite attractive. Otherwise, nearly all of her wheat is consumed at home.

The net result of all these changes is that the world carryover of wheat on August 1 this year will not be much different than a year ago. At that time, it appeared that the crop year then starting would see a further piling up of unsold wheat in exporting countries.

The new crops everywhere are still in the lap of the gods. Taking things as they stand, there are strong indications of lighter production, not only in this country but in Canada and in Europe.

The Department of Agriculture forecasts a crop in the United States of 693 million bushels. Not since 1917 have we harvested a smaller amount. Since 1911 only two crops have been smaller. Most significant of all

is the fact that it compares with an average crop of 690 million bushels from 1909 to 1913. It means nearly 100 million bushels less than in 1923, and nearly 200 million bushels below the average from 1917 to 1922. The reduction in the crop is due primarily to the smaller area planted compared with last year. The spring wheat acreage is the smallest since 1900. In addition, the condition of the crop was low, spring wheat on June 1 making the poorest showing ever known for that time of the year.

Nothing official is available as to the acreage in Canada, but good evidence is at hand of a reduction of 5 to 10 per cent. The condition of the crop is about normal, but growth is much behind last year and, in general, there is little indication of a duplication of last year's high yield per acre.

European crop prospects are hardly as favorable as a year ago, although but few definite forecasts as to yields have been made thus far. The Chinese crop is as bad as a year ago. Russia has increased her acreage materially, but drought is reported in parts of the wheat-belt. The German rye crop is much less favorable than a year ago.

Argentina presents a contrast with most of the other countries in that an increase of about 10 per cent. is expected in the acreage recently planted. If the yield per acre is not above normal, however, the crop harvested next December and January will be smaller than the last one.

We can summarize all these conditions as they appear at this time in broad terms by saying that the prospective carryover on July 1 in various exporting countries will be 75 to 100 million bushels less than expected eight months ago when the outcome of the harvest for 1923 was becoming known. New crop prospects promise considerable less wheat for export than has been available for the last twelve months, not only in this country but in other exporting countries. The requirements of importing countries will not be much less and they may be greater.

Subsequent changes in weather and crop conditions in this country and abroad may modify the present outlook either on the side of higher production with lower prices or lower production with higher prices. There are some indications, for example, that the July 1 forecast for the United States will show an increase over June. A big European potato crop might reduce the amount of wheat needed just as the small potato crop seems to have had the opposite effect in the past year. But, it will require an extremely drastic change to prevent wheat prices in the next twelve months from averaging higher than in the last twelve.

So far as the United States alone is concerned, if the present crop forecast is fulfilled, the calculated surplus after allowing for only a normal carryover on July 1, 1925, will be about 100 million bushels. The United States has certain well established markets for wheat such

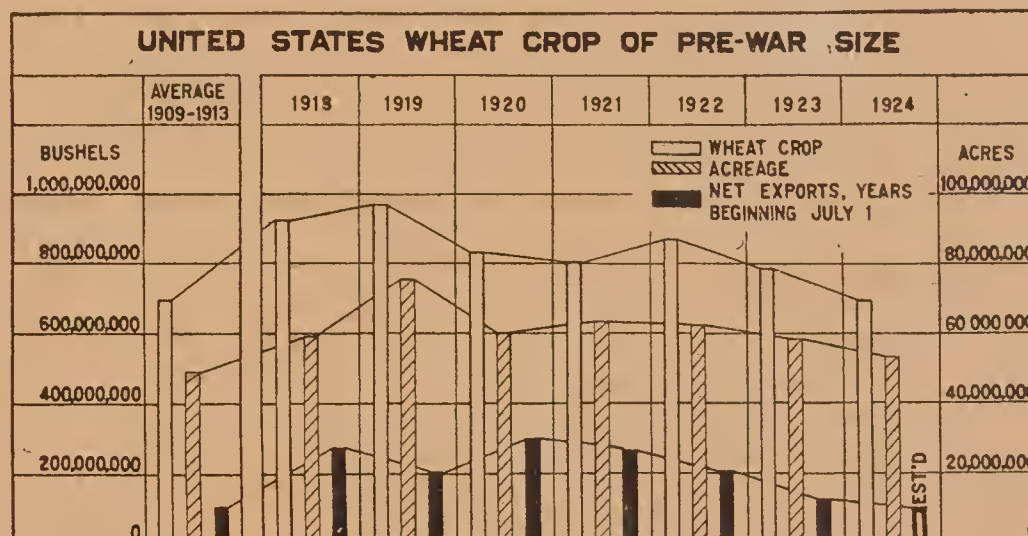
### The Facts About Wheat

**O**N this page is another one of those fact articles, this time on wheat. It will be of great value to both wheat and milk producers. These economic surveys which we are passing on to our readers are attracting a large amount of attention. They are in line with our policy that if a farmer knows the exact facts in regard to production and marketing, he can draw his own conclusions himself and act accordingly.—The Editors.

bread grains. Two factors seem to be responsible. The 1923 crop of potatoes in Europe was 800 million bushels smaller than in the preceding year. In addition there is a strong suspicion that the wheat crop in some European countries was considerably overestimated.

Not only has Europe taken as much or a little more wheat in the last twelve months than in the preceding year, but Oriental countries have bought considerably more because of a small crop in Manchuria in 1923. As a result, the amount of wheat absorbed by all importing countries is setting a new high record.

Besides the enormous absorption of wheat by exporting countries, the exportable surpluses have disappeared in other ways. Low prices in the United States have increased domestic consumption and a net export of 125 million bushels has taken care of the surplus from our 1923 crop, originally calculated at 175 million bushels. Canada shows a similar increase in domestic disappearance. Such miscellaneous exporters as India and the Balkans also have not come forward with the amounts they were counted upon to



This graph shows clearly that the 1924 wheat crop will be practically the same as the average from 1909-1913. In other words, the crop is back to normal.

(Continued on page 32)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114

July 12, 1924

No. 2

### Introducing the Staff

**E**DITING a paper is like milking the cows. They are both hard jobs to get away from for, rain or shine, both have to be done, and done on time. But I have solved the puzzle, both to my own benefit and to all those who read the paper.

I told our folks here in the office that I was going to get out and do some real farming for a few days for a change, and that they would have to write the editorial page while I was gone. They agreed, and their editorials are on this page. Personally, I think every one of them is well worth reading.—E. R. EASTMAN.

### The Present Egg Situation

**A**BOUT a week ago Mr. Eastman and I were talking over the market situation and he suggested that possibly an editorial on the present egg deal would be very timely, especially when we consider the firm tone in the egg market.

The state of affairs seems to strengthen the warning sounded by economists that the poultryman must watch his step lest his industry become over expanded. Irrespective of what may happen in the future the fact is that right now the poultry business is about the healthiest of all farm enterprises. Milk is way down. The potato market during the entire winter and spring was a decidedly dull affair and the apple men know only too well what a disastrous turn their market took.

In my mind there are three reasons why the egg market has been strong and those three reasons do more to keep prices right and farmers happy than all the legislative panaceas to boost farm prices put together. First, the June 1 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economy of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that cold storage holdings total approximately 950,000 cases below holdings on June 1 a year ago. The men in the market have not forgotten their 1923 experiences when accumulations ruined many of them. These 1924 storage figures have acted like a tonic.

The second factor to keep the market in a uniformly healthy condition is the ease with which clearances have been effected. Only occasionally during the past few months have accumulations piled up and put a temporary damper on trading. Chain stores are heavy buyers for immediate retail trade needs and I believe they are responsible for smoothing out a lot of low spots in our

price curve. They have been putting a good quality product before the consumer at a price that makes the consumer eager to buy.

And finally for the past few weeks advices state that collections and arrivals especially on nearbys are falling off. It is pretty hard to say how long this strong condition will last but I don't think we will have to worry a great deal about over-production until our next flush period. Of course, over-production is almost bound to come with prevailing high prices over a considerable period and since folks are only human, it is quite natural that they will flock to the business that promises most.

We are apt to see a wide variation in prices. When the market is strong some folks have the fault of getting careless. Complaints have been made that some nearbys are showing the effect of heat, no doubt from standing out on a sun-beaten railroad platform or from being exposed too long on the hind end of a buggy on the trip to town. Inferior quality pulls down the value of eggs just as much as mixed colors and mixed sizes. It is the "year-round quality" man who is getting the cream of the market right now, for fancy nearbys are especially strong and wanted. And he will continue to do so. The shipper of mixed colors is safe when the market goes up, but look out when the crash comes. Poor marks suffer first. But right now when the condition is healthy, little Biddy, be she white or brown, is making the coin jingle. Eggs, handled right, are a mighty good side line.—FRED. W. OHM.

### One Day a Year

**B**Y the time you read this, we will have celebrated our Glorious 4th of July which should be held so dear and sacred to us Americans. Many times I thought that perhaps we make too much noise and do not show enough real thought over what this day really means to us and it is on that I want to say just a word.

The greatest blessing that anyone can have in this struggling world today is to be born an American and live under the American flag. Yes, the world does face gigantic problems and our country has its share, but they are nothing like what others had and still have to solve. I wonder sometimes if we half appreciate our country, its size, its resources, its record and its place in the world to-day. To live and work here is both a privilege and a blessing. No other place gives as many opportunities.

July 4th to me is really a sacred day. God gave us our religion and one day a week to reverence Him. Surely, we owe at least one day a year to honor and reverence our country. America gives us the chance to live and work and play as we think best. As long as we have patriotism, we will have the brotherhood and fellowship of man and as long as we have that, life here will be worth working and living for.—BIRGE W. KINNE.

### Pros and Cons of Hospitality

**S**OMEONE recently asked "is it truer hospitality to guests to treat them as members of the family or to make an occasion of their coming?"

The answer may seem easy, offhand, but the longer you think about it the more uncertain you are.

"Treat a guest as one of the family," says one woman to whose home we love to go. "Take it for granted that the family circle can always be easily and happily enlarged; that there is no trouble involved in welcoming another to the household. If your guests feel that you are taking extra pains, that your work is increased and your mind burdened by their presence, they are made uncomfortable and avoid coming again even though you urge them to do so. If on the other hand, they are 'adopted' at once into the family, given what the others have, even to sharing the routine of your family duties, they are freed from the burden of uncomfortable gratitude which treating them as 'company' entails."

But another woman sees it differently. "I don't argue for 'fuss and feathers,'" she says, "but I believe that the guest should be treated as

though his coming were indeed an honor. There is little extra trouble and great extra satisfaction in seeing that the spare room is not only fresh and dainty but that some bit of added beauty shows your appreciation that your home has been chosen for the visit. Then too, it doesn't do your family one bit of harm to be a little on their best behavior. It is valuable training in consideration and self-forgetfulness for the children. I notice the good effect of 'having company' on my family for days after the guest departs."

During the summer the farm woman's hospitality is often taxed almost to the breaking point. If any one is an authority on what makes an ideal hostess she should be. What do our readers think about this question?—GABRIELLE ELLIOT.

### Be an Individual Farmer

**T**HERE has been a lot of horse play about "farming the farmer," "the 33 cent dollar," "cost of production plus," and the like, yet we are about where we started excepting the progress that time usually brings. These may seem cruel words. They are true words.

The man on the farm, old or young, who is making money and happy with his family seems to be taking some part in the new things yet does not see the "cure" in any of them. He is right.

Progress in any business including farming depends upon strong individual effort. Farmers who are succeeding, measured by the yard stick of the neighborhood, have and are using their individuality.

So we are about where we were many years ago. Farming is a business. It cannot be made so much better by more legislation or a lot of the "new plans" we hear or read about. The land responds to the man who knows how to farm. He is a man who does things himself. He is a fellow with head and hands. He uses both. There are a lot on the land who cannot qualify as farmers.—E. C. WEATHERBY.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

**I**N ONE of his lectures Opie Read tells a story about Lincoln which he says he had never read in any of the books about him. It was told to him he says by an old friend of his in Springfield, Ill., who had known Lincoln.

While Mrs. Lincoln was always spoken of as a sweet woman, she was possessed of a peculiar temperament. One day as Mrs. Lincoln was sweeping the porch a neighbor was walking by on the street. He stopped and spoke to her, "Fine day Mrs. Lincoln." To his surprise she advanced upon him with the broom stick and hit him over the head with it, exclaiming angrily, "L. teach you not to speak to me."

Josh backed away in indignation. "Look here Mrs. Lincoln," he began, "Because you're a woman I won't touch you, but Lord how I do wish right now that you were a man. I know what I'll do though. I'll find Abe and if he comes home to-night with one tooth missing, why you'll know what's happened to him."

Then he quickly walked down the street to find Abe. He heard them laughing inside at the corner drug store and he knew that Abe was in there telling some of his yarns.

He opened the door and called to him. "Abe come here a minute, I want to see you."

Abe walked out and kindly looking into his face asked, "Josh, what can I do for you?"

"Well," Josh began, his anger mounting as he proceeded. "This morning as I was passing by your place Mrs. Lincoln was out there sweeping the porch and when I spoke to her as any respectable gentleman would she hauled off and hit me over the head with the broom. Now I couldn't hit her because she was a woman, but I'm a-goin' to even it up with you."

Putting his hand on his shoulder Abe bent down and looked into his face and said, "Look here, Josh, can't you stand for just once what I've had to put up with for so many days?"

Josh looked up and started to laugh as he said. "Gosh Abe, you're right! Why I guess I can all right. Sure."



# Leaves of Memory

## And Other Interesting Letters and Comments

We scatter memories everywhere  
Like leaves upon the grass,  
Sweet, fragrant, childish memories  
That rustle as we pass.

**W**HAT would be our impression, I wonder, if to-day some of you could set down with me in the little old log house in which I was born.

"What would I think of the single living room—heated by a queer little cook stove—which served as sitting room, dining room, library and kitchen? During the day this room was lighted by two or possibly three windows, and at night by one or possibly two smelly kerosene lamps.

"When we ran out 'of oil'—and that frequently happened—my mother would bring out a homemade candle or two; and in the absence of candles, she would fashion a tallow dip, as it was called. In this case, as I recall it, melted tallow or lard was poured into a saucer, and into this a flannel rag was thrust and lighted. Then the room would be so flooded with light that one person could distinguish another at a distance of several feet! It was a great little illumination, that tallow dip.

"Our library contained several volumes, including the Bible, Weem's 'Life of George Washington,' Will Carleton's poems, 'Swiss Family Robinson' (I read that seven times hand running), a book on Mormonism and three or four works of fiction, among which were 'The Lady in Black' and 'Jane Eyre'! By way of current literature we 'took' a splendid magazine called 'Godey's Lady's Book' and the 'Alexandria Post'. What more could one want?

### Plenty of Hazelnuts

"And then there flashed upon the silver screen of my memory a picture of winter evenings in that little old log house down there in the Arkansas woods. We always had a supply of maple syrup for 'taffy pulls' and hazelnuts and popcorn. Along about 9 o'clock of a cold winter night, when the wind whistled through the gaunt tops of the old oak trees which flanked the house, and the snow crystals glittered in the moonlight, the festivities would begin.

"Father would go down the cellar after apples and cider, while mother poked up the fire, 'greased' the big iron kettle and set it on the stove to heat. That meant popcorn! And how that corn did pop! First there would be a few desultory pops, then an increasing rattle and finally a regular roar of musketry. My greatest difficulty, as one of the youngest of the family, was to secure a receptacle anywhere near large enough to hold the portion of corn I thought I wanted.

"As a 'wash' for popcorn, sweet homemade cider isn't half bad, I'll tell the world! And with an apple or two to top off on, a boy of 6 or 8 or 10 could manage very well until breakfast time. Family prayers, which my father conducted with the splendid rigor and fine simplicity of those days, closed an evening of pleasure as one would find it hard to equal in these days of jazz and radio, automobiles and flying machines, hard times and bunk.

### That Homemade Sausage

"But what I miss most of all in these winters of my discontent is the heavenly home made sausage and hominy my mother used to fabricate. Why has sausage making become a lost art? Of course, one can buy hominy in cans, and something called sausage is still to be had at the butcher shop; but what travesties they are on the real thing! Why can't a modern sausage maker take a piece of fresh pork, a pinch of salt, a bit of paper and a sprinkling of sage and turn out some real sausage? But it simply isn't done.

"The old days! The trunk in my room in my house—which sadly needs refurbishing—cost more than the entire furnishing of that little old log house; my children spend more money—or have more money spent on them—in a week than I did in a year; in place of a creaky little melodeon we have a piano, and the old buckboard has given place to a six-cylinder automobile. But what boots it all?"—C. L. EMERSON, Missouri.

### By OUR READERS

EDITOR'S NOTE:—We confess that we cannot agree at all with those who are always saying, "That there is nothing so good in the present that will compare with the good old times." Fifty years from now our present young folks, then grown old, will be telling in exactly the same way how everything has gone to the bow-wows and that as for them, give them "the good old times."

Memory has a habit of forgetting the unpleasant circumstances and remembering only those that are pleasant. Also, things seen through childhood's eyes are

side, they are black balled. I wonder if the car standing by the road means any worse thing than the old horse, creeping over the road? You know the horse can take care of himself fairly well, although he used to sometimes have a bad habit of losing the road and often took a long time to find his destination. I'll wager that some of these same folks who are having such a fit about the idle cars have had horses that didn't know any more than to lose the road.

On our farm is an evergreen woods of two or three acres with a small brook running through the corner of it; to me, and I believe to many others, it is a beautiful place.

People come sometimes especially single couples and picnic in these woods. My neighbors have suggested to me that I ought to stop it, and some have intimated that some pretty bad things were going on there. Nevertheless all last summer I had to water my stock at a spring at the edge of these woods. In addition to this I have watched more or less to see if what they were saying was true and never once have I seen any sign of any questionable conduct. I am afraid, no, I hope that a large share of the terrible things we hear about, are simply someone's imagination which has been running riot in an evil corner of his brain.

There are altogether too many people who are seemingly anxiously awaiting the opportunity to smear the path of the respectable young man or woman and jump on them like a pack of wolves when they see them slipping and howling their misfortune to the skies.

Who is the worse, the one who falls or the one who pushes him down? and why isn't it just as easy and a great deal more satisfactory to hold out a helping hand to another when we see him falter as he reaches that fatal chasm leading to the depths of ruin and destruction. The world is already far too full of knockers, it would be a wise plan to exchange some of them for boosters. Gossip and scandal are poor assets to real civilization.—By H. C. McCORMICK, New York.

\* \* \*

### "The Fate of the '54"

ON my desk is a miniature of a statue with the above title. The artist, Mr. Humphrey, moulded a man sitting upon a box, bowed down, with his hat between his feet, his shoulders stooped and discouragement in every feature.

The thought back of the statue is the series of figures gathered by an insurance company, showing how few men succeed financially. One hundred men start into business between the ages sixteen and twenty-five. These same men go on for forty years, and, at sixty-five, the facts about them are: sixty-four, only, are living, one is wealthy, three are well-to-do, six are still working for their support, and the remaining "54" are DEPENDENT, entirely, or in part, for their support.

The moral is plain. Save, and your savings will save you. Lay aside for the rainy day that is sure to come. Take the waste out of our wages, or someone may have to feed us when we're old.

Yet, I confess that I do not believe the artist has touched upon the whole truth about living. We cannot put the WHOLE OF LIFE into material figures.

Bank books do not hold half the facts of the glory of life. There are many great successes that have had empty pockets.

The gospel of Thrift ought to be preached more than it is. Keeping money is more difficult than earning it. But the gospel of Truth is vastly more thrilling than a bank balance.

You cannot pillory all the moneyless people on the artist's box because their pockets happen to be empty at sixty-five.

Suppose we younger people do have to help take care of some one, is that a bad thing? How about all the dear old fathers and mothers, and grand-parents, who, all during their younger lives were giving their all to help rear a family? Would you count them failures because they happen to be among the "fatal 54?" I tell you, Nay!

(Continued on page 24)

### IN GOOD OLD U. S. A.



An orphan at eight is now one of the world's greatest mining engineers and economists whose ambition is to eliminate depression and unemployment.



The son of a plasterer is now the world's greatest neurologist and his hobby is good health for poor children



A printer's apprentice is now the Chief Executive of the United States



But they didn't get there by hanging around the corner drug store

Copyrighted 1924 by the New York Tribune, Inc.

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

(This cartoon by Jay N. Darling, printed in the New York Tribune May 6, 1923, won the Pulitzer prize of \$500 for the best cartoon of the year)

the pleasantest and most wonderful of all a lifetime. The bitter experience of age too often brings disillusion and loss of faith, resulting in longing for other and pleasanter days. In reality the pleasant things of the world have not changed so much, except for the better. It is ourselves that change, so that we cannot recognize them.

\* \* \*

### A Good Whack at the Gossips

THERE seems to be a general idea that if a car is standing still beside the road it must have a sinister meaning.

There is I believe a bill out which is supposed to stop such a terrible crime (hope they don't get it through, mine might balk on me and I couldn't pay for the fine).

It seems as though our older people are taking the fact for granted that our young people are of course terrible sinners; if a girl's hair is bobbed she is pretty bad.

If a young couple's car is seen standing by the road



### Destroying Wild Carrot

C. H. CHESLEY

THE wild carrot is one of the most serious weed pests over a considerable area of the country. It is particularly serious in old fields and permanent pastures, nevertheless it is not particularly difficult to get rid of if proper measures are used. There is a widespread opinion that the plant is poisonous, doubtless due to the similarity of the plant when in bloom to the notorious Water Hemlock. However, it has been proven beyond question that wild carrot is not poisonous either to man or beast.

At any rate, it is nothing more or less than the common domesticated carrot run wild. Left to itself the plant soon reverts to the original type. It is essentially a poor land plant and is never found in any quantity with clover, alfalfa or a heavy stand of timothy. In cultivated fields, where a rotation is practiced, it seldom gives much trouble, but in permanent meadows and pastures the story is different.

I have found that it can be crowded out by top dressing, which induces a strong growth of the beneficial grasses. Sheep will eat the plant when it is young and before blossoming. Cattle will leave it untouched. In this connection, it should be mentioned that the belief is rather common that it is poisonous to sheep. Sheepmen tell me, however, that such is not the case. Sheep eat it readily in the younger stage but will not touch it when the stems become hard and woody.

In fields that are mowed it is usually cut off before the blossoms form, then shoots come out and new heads appear, so there is a fall crop of seeds. These are blown about by the wind during the winter and the plants spread rapidly. A second mowing, with the cutter-bar of the machine set low, will destroy the chance of forming seed. The plant is biennial, so the process has to be repeated the following year, even though no seeds are allowed to form. The seeds, also, remain in the ground for several years, so it is not possible to entirely eradicate the plant in one or two years. The seeds of the carrot are of a kind that stick to sheep, also to birds, so the plant spreads rapidly. First, it usually appears along the roadsides and from there it soon overruns the fields and pastures. If a few plants appear in fields and cultivated grounds, they may be pulled out without much difficulty but once they have become plentiful, other measures have to be adopted. Taken in time, it can be destroyed, but allowed to run on unchecked, the story is a different one.

### How to Control Devil's-Paintbrush

Will you kindly tell me which is the best way to control Devil's-Paintbrush.—G. D. E., New York.

DEVIL'S-PAINTBRUSH, or Orange Hawkweed, is a perennial and is one of the worst offenders in our eastern weed family. It can be effectively combatted by the use of salt, more so than by any other chemicals. Salt is applied when it is very dry and in a fine state, being broadcast on a bright hot summer day so that it covers all of the plants uniformly. It kills chiefly by drawing water from the leaves. According to Bailey, one to four quarts of salt can be used per square rod with little or no permanent injury to the grass, that is on a strong soil in our northeastern States. Local conditions are so variable that it is not advisable for you to treat a large area at the very beginning.

Perennials are destroyed by preventing the weeds from going to seed and destroying top growth which will finally destroy the underground parts. In the case of hawkweed, clean cultivation or summer following will destroy the hawkweed, later followed by the cultivation of a close growing crop such as buckwheat.

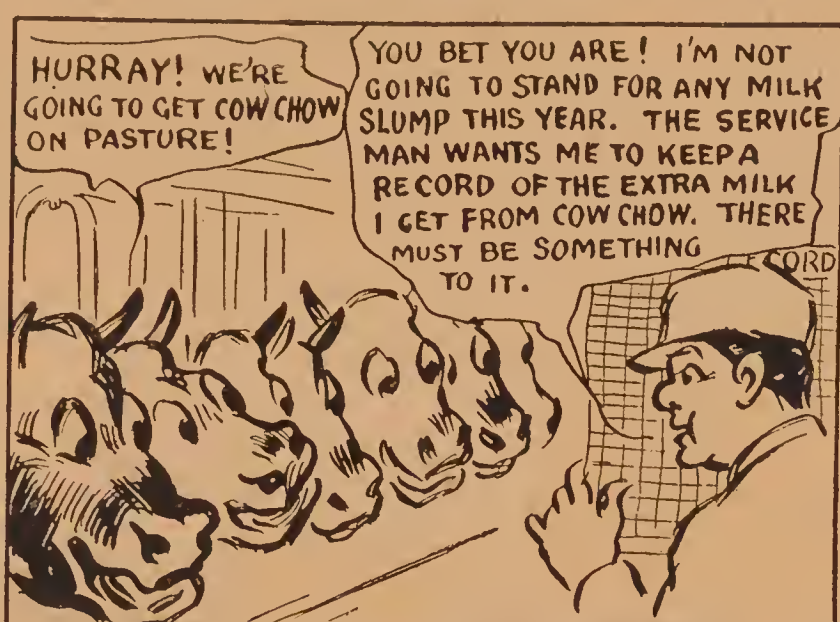
The use of lime, acid phosphate and manure will enrich the soil and stimulate the growth of desirable plants later on and thereby give the Paintbrush little opportunity to become established.



## A Scene in Bossie's Parlor

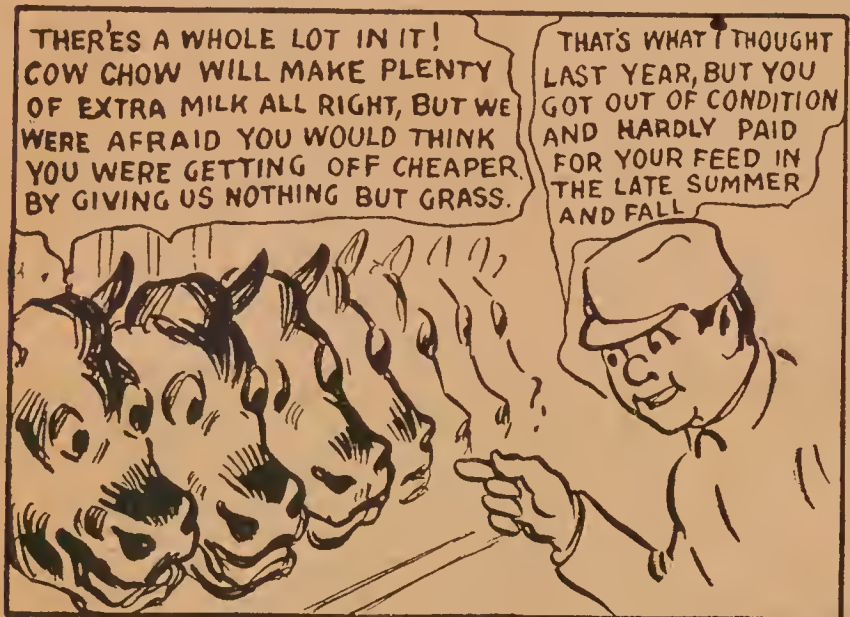


DON'T GET EXCITED. THAT'S A MILK RECORD SHEET. THE FELLOW THAT SOLD ME COW CHOW GAVE IT TO ME



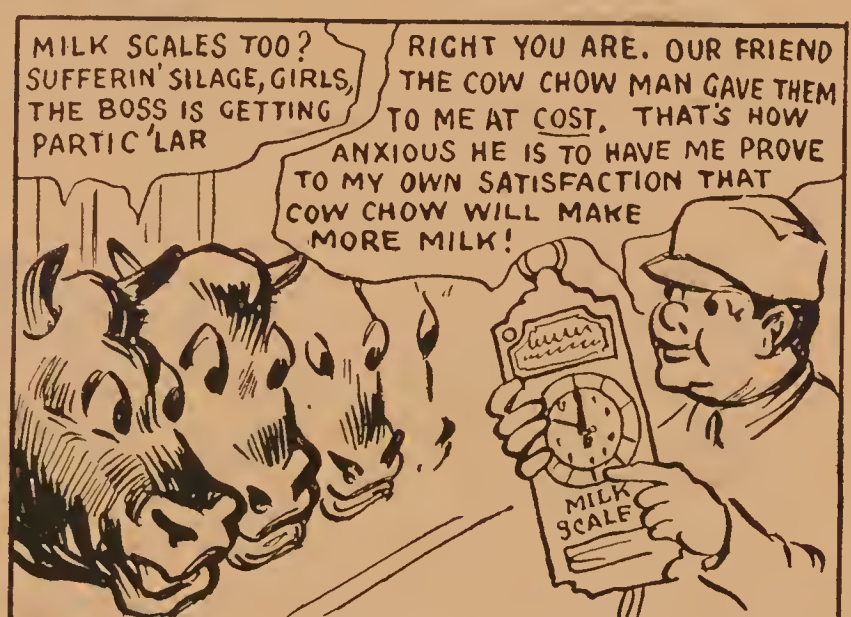
HURRAY! WE'RE GOING TO GET COW CHOW ON PASTURE!

YOU BET YOU ARE! I'M NOT GOING TO STAND FOR ANY MILK SLUMP THIS YEAR. THE SERVICE MAN WANTS ME TO KEEP A RECORD OF THE EXTRA MILK I GET FROM COW CHOW. THERE MUST BE SOMETHING TO IT.



THERE'S A WHOLE LOT IN IT! COW CHOW WILL MAKE PLENTY OF EXTRA MILK ALL RIGHT, BUT WE WERE AFRAID YOU WOULD THINK YOU WERE GETTING OFF CHEAPER, BY GIVING US NOTHING BUT GRASS.

THAT'S WHAT I THOUGHT LAST YEAR, BUT YOU GOT OUT OF CONDITION AND HARDLY PAID FOR YOUR FEED IN THE LATE SUMMER AND FALL



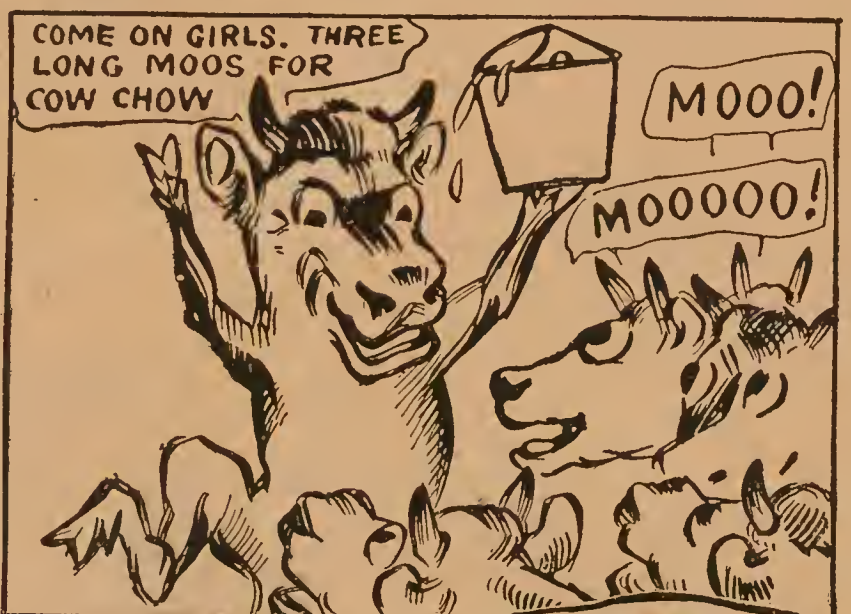
MILK SCALES TOO? SUFFERIN' SILAGE, GIRLS, THE BOSS IS GETTING PARTIC'LAR

RIGHT YOU ARE. OUR FRIEND THE COW CHOW MAN GAVE THEM TO ME AT COST, THAT'S HOW ANXIOUS HE IS TO HAVE ME PROVE TO MY OWN SATISFACTION THAT COW CHOW WILL MAKE MORE MILK!



2 WEEKS LATER

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MOOOOO!

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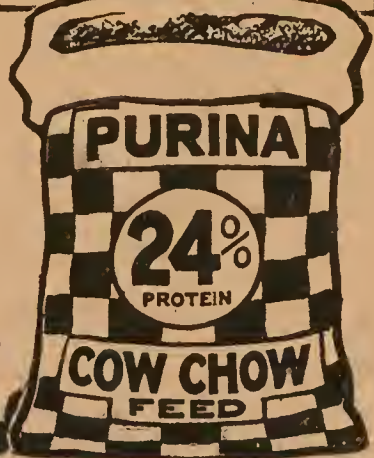
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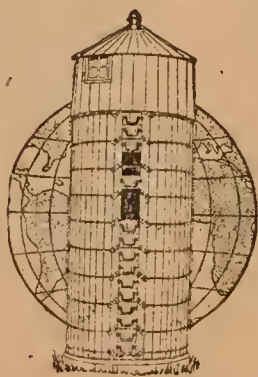
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# Farmers on the Broad Highway

(Continued from last week)

In last week's installment of Mr. Saunders' chronicle, the tourists had reached Dicksville Notch and were headed toward Canada. It was at Dicksville Notch that the party saw frost bitten corn on August 28th.

At Colebrook we were again on the Connecticut River. In this section there are lots of paper mills, and we saw mountains of pulp wood awaiting the grinder.

We got our permit to enter Canada at a custom house in Canaan, Vermont, and soon reported under the British flag at the Canadian custom house. At first we found poor roads and poor farming conditions; but after we left Sherbrook there was a great change. Much of the land between Sherbrook and Montreal is level, and here we saw some very fine farms. The buildings were good, and fields of oats and second cutting clover were just wonderful. There was no corn to speak of. The fields were fenced by wire and averaged only about eight acres to a field. This seemed strange as the ground was so level there could have been readily one hundred acres to a field. A lot of farmers keep cows, but the chief cash crop seemed to be hay.

We saw many one horse two-wheeled wagon loads going to market in Montreal. In this country it was hard to find people who could talk English. Even boys and girls fifteen years old talked French, or French-Canadian as it is called. This is also the language of their school, we learned. It was quite a foreign land to us, as we would see the word "Relentissoz" instead of our auto sign "Slow down." Over the railroad crossings the signs would read "Traverse Du (Chemin de Fer)." Usually both French and English were given.

In this level land we always could spot the next town, a mile or two ahead, by the tall church spires towering above the tree tops. They were wonderful big churches, and many were built of marble. One would wonder how small towns could support such buildings. Not only this, but for fear someone would be neglected religiously, away out in the country were shrines at the cross roads. The shrines were generally a statue on a pole, fenced in nicely, with a flower bed, and a locked coin box in readiness.

At Richelieu we came to the large canal that connects the Hudson and St. Lawrence Rivers, by passing through Lake Champlain. The Richelieu locks make one think of a young Panama. They are operated by electricity and pass boats up to seventy-five feet in length. The canal is maintained by the Canadian and United States governments, and is free to all. So any of you farmers having yachts up to seventy-five feet can connect with the Atlantic Ocean that way.

As we neared Montreal we saw a large Dominion tire advertising board that read, "Montreal is the largest grain-handling port in the world, and is second greatest port in North America in total imports and exports." Montreal connects with the Great Lakes by water, and thus calls much grain shipping. We crossed the St. Lawrence River over the Victoria Bridge, which is a mile and a half long, and were in Montreal. We spent a night in a Montreal hotel as it was too wet for camping. Here we handled strange money, and bought gasoline by crown measure, one-third more than our measure, also more in price. The red royal

mail wagons were a curiosity to me. They seemed all wheels and no body. They were about as much adapted to carrying mail as a wheel barrow would be to a load of hay.

On the way from Montreal to Rouses Point, New York, we stopped at a "hot dog" sign and were served with French sour bread rolls and frankfurters about the size of a rat's tail, and I am sure they were as hard to chew. We decided they were really "rabbit sausage," fifty-fifty—one horse, one rabbit. At Rouses Point we returned our papers to the custom house, after hunting all over town for it, and stood the liquid test.

From here we crossed a rickety wooden bridge over the head waters of Lake Champlain, and I would like to say this is one of New England's beauty spots. It was a calm



"We saw many one horse two-wheeled wagon loads going to market in Montreal."

day, and the crystal waters of the lake coming to a shore of good farming land, with here and there a splash of green cedars, made a landscape that was a feast to the eye.

We bumped over some of Vermont's poor roads, going southward, and here began seeing dairy farmers that belonged to the Dairymen's League. The land was good all the way to Brandon. At this place we stopped to call on friends, but found them also off on a camping trip. We camped in their yard, and in the morning, after seeing the birthplace of Stephen A. Douglas, went on to Rutland, the marble country. These marble quarries are great sights. We saw one by the roadside that was ninety feet deep. Ton upon ton of the white soft stone had been removed.

From Rutland we headed west, and at Castleton were told that just north was Bomoseen Lake, the most beautiful in the world. We wanted to be sure, so went up there. The lake was very nice, and we all enjoyed a swim, as the weather had gotten back to summer mildness by now.

Fairhaven is a fine town in the Vermont slate regions and boasts that all houses have slate roofs. A little farther on was Whitehall, and our own New York State. We pushed on through Saratoga Springs and the free camping grounds at Balston Spa, where we put up for the night.

At Saratoga we saw the State forestry nurseries, where there are millions of young evergreen trees. The trees ran in size from a tooth pick up to a foot in height. This great nursery is maintained by the State to promote re-foresting our natural timber lands.

Since so many people are camping out, many towns are making an effort to induce the rovers to stop over night. Their purchases amount to a whole lot of money. There is one

large camp in the Adirondack section that has twenty-eight open fireplaces, and has on record that over two thousand people have camped there of a single night. It is similar to the passenger pigeon of old. Flocks, yes, multitudes are on their way in July and August.

Our next door neighbors were three young lads from Brooklyn. Quite early in the morning they were busy tearing their Ford to pieces. They said they were going to treat "Lizzie" to a new set of speed bands, and then they would be sure to reach home that night. They had never done the trick before, but knew "just about" how it was done. I saw there was a garage near by. So we wished the boys good luck and made our get-away.

At Schenectady we crossed New York State's great waterway, the barge canal. Our young folks were much interested to see the WGY sign over the General Electric Company shops. We all well knew the strong WGY radio voice.

From Schenectady we went southwest into Schoharie County. In this thrifty farming center we found much evidence of the Dairymen's League, and had a good fill of real ice cream. As many know, the Dairymen's League has the last word in commercial ice cream.

At Schoharie, the County seat, we stopped to see the old stone fort. It was built in 1772 and is now used as a museum. In this stone building are many relics of Revolutionary days.

I had been attracted to this country mostly to see the village of Gilboa. This village is about to be obliterated that New York City, a hundred miles away, shall not die of thirst. A great dam is being built, and soon millions of gallons of water will be stored from the Schoharie River. It was a mystery to me at first how this water running north from the Catskill Mountains, and directly away from New York City, was ever going to be returned. But I was shown how the cunning of man had planned a huge tunnel seventeen miles long under the mountains that would cause this water when dammed up to change its course, and flow directly back under the very mountains it had run down from. When once on the other side of the mountains the water would find its way on and on to the world's greatest city through other channels already prepared.

The rest of our journey was accomplished by passing through the heart of the Catskill Mountains to Kingston, and across the Hudson River to Poughkeepsie, then home to Westchester County.

We had been gone twelve days, traveled fourteen hundred and forty miles in six States and Lower Canada, and had seen automobiles from thirty-six States and from several of the Canadian provinces. Our vacation for 1923 was over.

- A few "don'ts" for campers:
- Don't start with poor tires.
- Don't carry unnecessary luggage.
- Don't camp without the permission of the owner of the land. Special camping grounds are best.
- Don't drink water from brooks. Get your supply from the larger towns. It is guarded and clean.
- Don't build fires carelessly.
- Don't, above all, camp on mountain tops.

## Tragedy of Acadia Repeated

(Continued from page 18)

sary assistance to the artisans, and that such fund should be administered under the League's supervision by a Commission, consisting of two Greeks, a Britisher, and one American, and that the American was to be chairman, and as such have two votes and thereby really controlling the Commission.

When I was selected to be the American on the Commission, I was genuinely delighted that in the evening of my life, I should be offered such a wonderful opportunity to serve an entire people.

When the Commission took charge of the matter, the National Bank of Greece put at our disposal one million pounds sterling, which had been advanced by the Bank of England and the Greek Government transferred to us the settlements she had started, and also those of her


governmental offices and employees that had charge of this work.

We decided that in order to demonstrate definitely that this problem could be solved, we should use this money in such a way as to show within six months how many people we could actually make self-supporting both as peasants and artisans with that sum. We found that for every fifty pounds expended, we were able to take care of a family of 5, and now that our first million is spent, we can point with great satisfaction that our accomplishments are within our calculations, and that over 20,000 families, or a trifle over one hundred thousand people have already been placed beyond the needs of any further assistance from anyone.

Fortunately the Bank of England has

agreed to advance another million pounds so that the activities of the Commission can continue until the end of the year, and in the meantime a larger loan of six to eight million pounds can be secured.

What a splendid thing it would be for the Greek nation, as well as for the soul of America, if a number of Americans would volunteer to assist in this beautiful task of piloting these people through the perilous sea that they now find themselves in, to a safe haven of prosperity! There may be amongst my listeners to-night men or women who often have dreamt great dreams and hoped for chances to abandon their selfish careers of mere money makers or pleasure seekers and do something worth while. Here is your chance! Will any of you take it?



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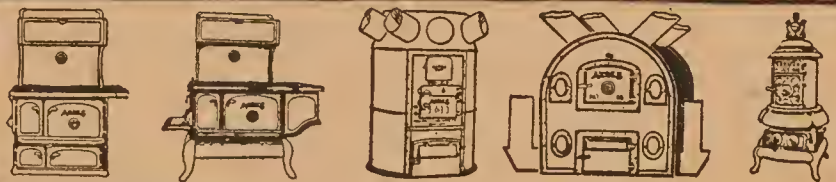


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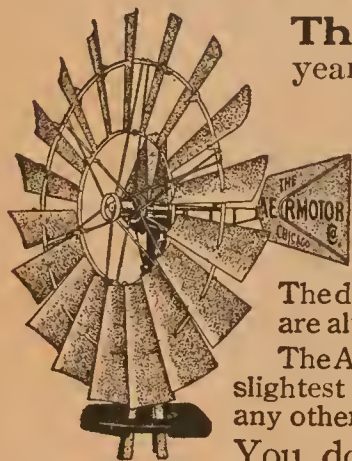
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## League Quits Committee

Resolution to Increase Price Causes Break

THE tense situation in the dairy industry came to a rather dramatic climax at what is probably the last meeting of the Committee of 15 representing all of the milk organizations in the New York territory, held at Utica on June 30, when the three members representing the Dairymen's League got up and walked out of the meeting. The withdrawal from the Committee on the part of these men followed the reading of a resolution by S. A. Piszczek of Newport, an independent, to fix the price at \$2.33, and amended by C. W. Newton of Buffalo, a non-pooler, to read:

*Resolved that this committee urgently recommend that the members of the groups request their executive committees to use their best endeavors to obtain an increased base price for Class 1 milk on and after July 10, 1924.*

At the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association on June 19th, Mr. John D. Miller, speaking for the League, stated that any attempt on the part of the Committee of 15 to set milk prices would be unlawful and impractical and that if the Committee continued to attempt to fix prices, he would advise the League representatives to withdraw.

### Tuck's Proposal Tabled

The first indication of an impending break came when the non-league members of the committee voted to table, until the next meeting, a resolution submitted by Mr. Charles Tuck, representing the League. This resolution suggested, as the committee's next move, a "survey of the needs of the New York milk market and the production of the so-called Metropolitan Milk Shed" to be made under the direction of Dr. G. F. Warren of the New York State College of Agriculture. The non-league men argued that what they wanted was quick action for the relief of the dairy farmers. Mr. Tuck's plan was to first get the facts.

The crisis of the meeting came after Mr. Piszczek's resolution, Henry Burden of Cazenovia, representing the League and chairman of the committee, asked the committee to select another chairman, saying he could not remain in the chair as long as the question of price fixing was up. Secretary C. W. Halliday of North Chatham, representing the Sheffield Farms Producers group, urged Mr. Burden to remain, and, if he so desired, vote against the resolution. This, the chairman declared, he could not do and keep his self-respect. The League men stated that they were not authorized to discuss prices and if price discussion was continued they would be forced to withdraw. "The Dairymen's League will see the price advanced," he stated, "as soon as it can be. The League is anxious to advance the price, but we know the conditions." He added that last year when the price was advanced, unorganized milk poured into New York from all parts of the State, and from outside of it and the same thing would happen again. A vote of confidence was passed after Mr. Burden resigned and Mr. Roscoe Sargent of Sandy Creek, representing the Eastern States group, was chosen chairman.

### League Members Leave Meeting

It was at this point that Mr. Newton offered his amendment to the original resolution eliminating any reference to definite price figures. This amendment had no effect in changing Mr. Burden's action and the new chairman called for a discussion of the amendment. Mr. Tuck then took the floor. He said, "You gentlemen have deliberately pushed this matter where I have to repeat what I have said kindly and forced to say kindly again. . . . We have asked you to consider carefully the plan I offered and have tabled it. You will not face the issues of collectively bargaining. These are the issues at stake." He said that he would be false to the industry if he did

not know that what was being proposed was false and fundamentally wrong.

Upon closing his remarks the league representatives consisting of Mr. Burden, Mr. Tuck and L. H. Thompson of Holland Patent, as well as about forty league member spectators, left the room in a body, much to the apparent amazement of the others present. One league-member spectator remained, B. A. Capron of Boonville, who was accorded the floor. He urged the committee to consider their action carefully, vote down the resolution and then urge the League men to return. During his remarks he mentioned how more milk flowed into Boonville when the price was advanced. Nevertheless the resolution was unanimously adopted. The committee then voted to adjourn until July 12.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will discuss the situation editorially next week.

### New York County Notes

Warren County.—The hay crop is very late and the prospects are for a light crop. All crops are late and not looking any too good. A cold May and a dry June have put vegetation way back. Many fields had to be replanted the second time and seeds of all kinds did not germinate well. Farmers are putting in fodder corn and late oats for fodder to save the poor hay crop. The farm and home bureau is holding semi-monthly meetings, which are well attended. The prices of farm products are about the same as last year. There are evidences of the white pine blister rust in all parts of the county.—R. J. ARMSTRONG.

Ulster County.—The annual farm and Home Bureau picnic will be held at Forsyth Park, Kingston, on August 28th. There will be barnyard golf, baseball, speeches and eats. As in other years, the Home Bureau will have charge of refreshments. E. W. Hathaway, of Port Ewen, is chairman of the picnic committee. Serving on the committee with Mr. Hathaway are Mrs. William Warren, Hurley; Mrs. Charles Smith, Asbury; R. J. Harder, Lake Katrine; Mrs. G. F. Rice, Kingston; A. E. Jansen, New Paltz; Fred DuBois, New Paltz.

### Leaves of Memory

(Continued from page 21)

Financial success is often the result of discovery, patent, monopoly, accident, or trickery. The homage we pay to the man who has "made money" is out of all proportion to his value to society.

The great benefactors of the earth have been mostly poor men.

Jesus was poor, but He bequeathed Joy to others.

Socrates was poor, but gave an exhibition of fearless death.

Emerson was poor, but he has enriched the world.

Nancy Hanks was almost in penury, but she gave the world Lincoln.

I call you to think of the army of teachers who are doomed to remain poor, but who are making the earth rich in good things.

If you can love and unselfishly serve, anywhere in the world, you are not a failure. If you can put the glow of one rosy-sunrise of hope in the heart of a child, you do not belong to the "54."

Doubtless all of us, whether we live in country or in town, want to be independent in our old age. Let us save while we are young to that end. But if through sickness, loss of fortune, or any of the accidents of life, we come to sixty-five with little laid away, if we live to make the world better every day, we will have much to live for and be glad about.

Anyway, however the bank balance is, if we have tried, God will be in His heaven" and all will be right with us.

Let us never despair!—DR. J. W. HOLLAND, Minnesota.



# Are Goats Profitable?

## And an Opinion on the TB Question

MANY questions come up for advice on how to start in with milk goats, whether it is a profitable business and so on.

Any one wishing to start in the venture should subscribe for the "Goat World" and obtain all literature possible on milk goats and acquaint himself somewhat with the business before he starts in if possible, unless he has to start like I did with one plain goat.

In the East it makes a good sideline with farming, especially where the land is rough or in need of being cleared of brush. Unfortunately, like any other farm enterprise, it is no get-rich-quick business, but it can be made to pay, and of course the animals will respond to good care as would cows.

It is slower to begin with native or grade stock than with purebreds; however, you are gaining experience all the time with less expensive material, but one point I would emphasize is to always use a purebred sire.

### Be Sure of Market

If one wants to keep goats and sell milk they must be in a reasonable distance for manner of distributing to a city or sanitarium. Before undertaking such a venture I would advise getting in touch with physicians in such places to ascertain what the demand would be, as the milk is used largely for infant and invalid feeding. Personally I can not say how this would work out; I have had some inquiries for milk, but am not near enough to any city to make it a profitable venture, but there are many goat dairies in the West. People in the eastern States are just waking up to the value of goats' milk in the past few years, although the foreigners here could tell us its virtues, as in many foreign countries the goat is the dairy animal, and in some of these countries the herd is driven from door to door and milked for the customers.

I prefer breeding goats for sale, and the sales have been largely to people wanting milk for babies and children and at summer camps. The demand for castrated grade bucks for drivers is so small we do not bother with them, selling them for "roasters" when a few weeks old. To market stock we advertise in the "Goat World," reliable farm papers, and locals.

### Easily Shipped

It is a small task to ship goats by express. The crates can be easily made from light material and when shipping in cold weather covered with burlap to keep out drafts. We find they don't get milked en route, however, and many a fine doe has had her udder injured during transportation. So a fresh doe should have kids shipped with her to be shipped later in the lactation period. I have never had trouble disposing of stock and have shipped to several different States. I have received requests from many parts in the United States that I have had to refuse.

Success in any business depends upon what you put in it of cash and energy. It is a business you can not go to your neighbors for advice—you have to learn from experience and reading or seek advice from those who have been in the business.

In figuring the cost of keeping a herd of goats the comparison figured by breeders is that as an average eight goats can be kept for the cost of keeping one cow.—F. B., New York.

### TB Develops in Damp Weather

AT the Ayrshire show in Boston, your representative handed me a copy of your magazine and I was much interested in an article "How Shall We Control TB?" From that article I drew the conclusion that eradication of tubercular animals will result in an endless amount of money being expended unless concerted action be taken to find the cause of tuberculosis in animals.

Is this possible or not? I have been an inspector of foods for years and when younger served for U. S. Government on bench, in one of the largest slaughter houses where thousands of animals were killed daily. It was my duty to detect and mark diseased animals, so I became interested in the course or manner in which disease invades the animal system.

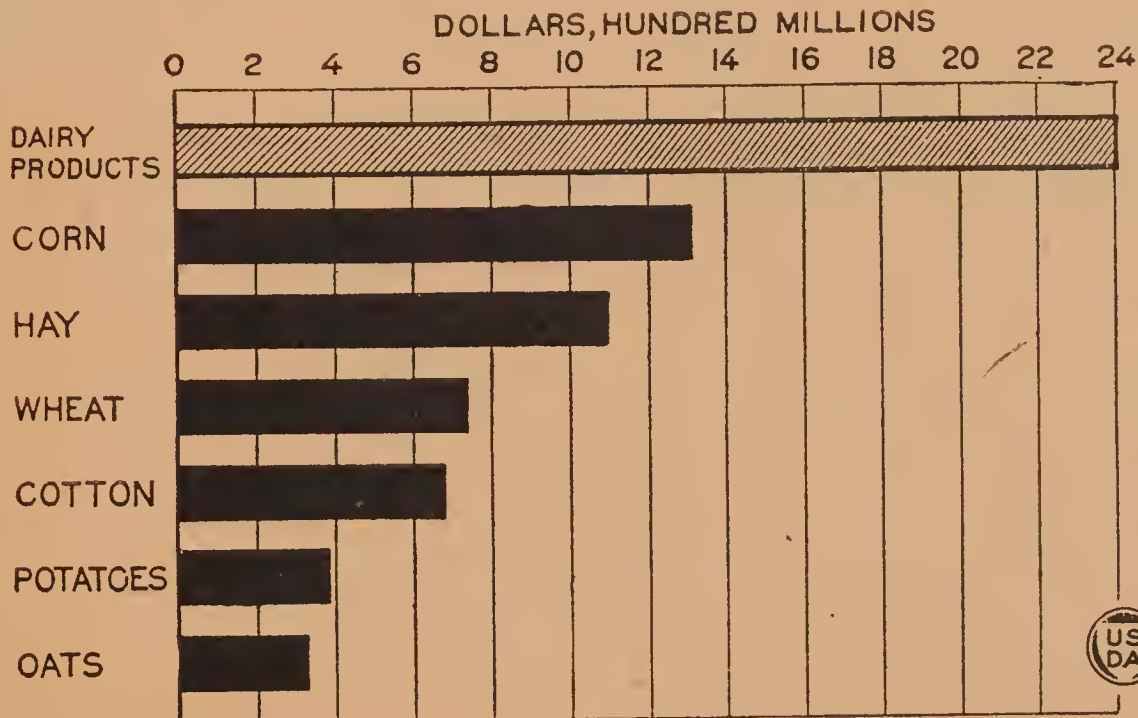
I noticed the following facts: Between May and September very few animals were infected, possibly as low as 3 or 4 per cent., and those which were, were only slightly stricken in the more exposed portion of the animal's body, the submaxillary gland. When the frost and dampness came around the percentage of those infected increased greatly, as high as 40 per hundred in some lots killed. About 80 per cent. of these, if not more, were infected primarily in the submaxillary gland. This infection appeared as a minute caseation, the size of a millet seed.

It seems to me, that what first is necessary, is to find out what causes this granular substance to appear and then to find out what will dissolve it. If allowed to remain in the gland it appears to irritate it and causes suppuration, disintegration and spread of infection.

To study this matter further; let us consider the following: fowls are subject to tuberculosis and their produce, an egg, by incubation will develop into a live body. This egg has an oily outer coating, a shell, two inner membranes, a white, yolk and nucleus, thus resembling animal structure. I think it is fair to assume that, whatever affects an egg, likewise may affect animal structures.

A round fertile egg may be kept from April to January in cold, dry storage; during the hot, moist days of August and the shell slightly broken, within two days it will become totally decomposed and is known as a "black rot" owing to its being attached or invaded by a fungus micro-organism.

(Continued on page 30)



## What's Wrong with this Picture?

SIMPLY THIS: THERE SHOULD BE NO COWS IN IT. If your pasture gets dry and short like this in July and August, put your herd in the barn and feed a grain ration in liberal quantity with hay and soiling crops or summer silage. Leaving your cows to graze on such poor grass is risking a severe slump in milk flow from which they are not likely to recover until the next freshening. For summer feeding a productive ration can be made up of *Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed* and wheat bran, supplemented with a good feed of beet pulp night and morning. To know how profitable such a ration can be—figure the cost of a ton at your local prices; then figure the receipts from 3 tons of milk which this ration will produce.

### BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED

has taken so many herds safely through this dangerous season that it has long been an important part of—



EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK AND EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

## Corn Products Refining Co.

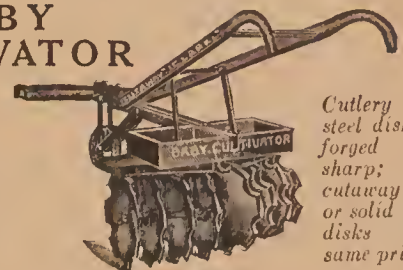
New York Chicago

Also Manufacturers of Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

THIS BABY DOES A MAN'S SIZE JOB

### Clark BABY CULTIVATOR

thoroughly pulverizes and mixes the soil—cultivates deep or shallow—has reversible gangs—made in two sizes. Easy on horse and man but is sturdy and strong. Excellent for rowed crops. Send for complete catalog of horse and tractor drawn Disk Harrows and Plows, also valuable free book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."



Cutlery steel disks, forged sharp; cutaway or solid disks same price.

The Cutaway Harrow Co. 1021 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.



## SLUG-SHOT

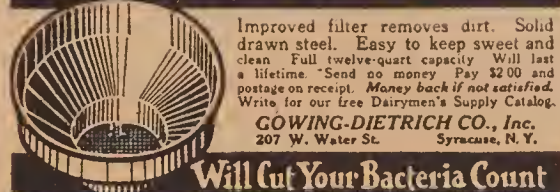
USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 35 YEARS.

Sold by Seed Dealers of America.

Saves Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc., to

Hammond's Paint and Slug Shot Works, Beacon, New York.

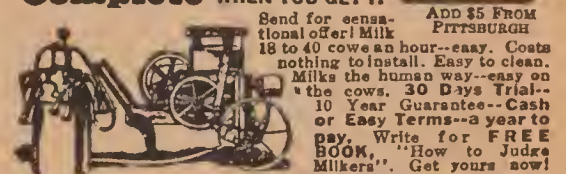
### G-D Sanitary Seamless Strainers



Improved filter removes dirt. Solid drawn steel. Easy to keep sweet and clean. Full twelve-quart capacity. Will last a lifetime. Send no money. Pay \$2.00 and postage on receipt. Money back if not satisfied. Write for our free Dairyman's Supply Catalog. GOWING-DETRICH CO., Inc. 207 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Will Cut Your Bacteria Count

### POWER MILKER \$142



Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT. Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!

Ottawa Mfg. Co., Box 607 Magee Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS. Eight and ten weeks old. Barron and Hollywood strains. \$ .80 to \$1.00. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

FOR SALE—10 weeks old milk-fed, single comb White Leghorn cockerels and pullets from certified breeders \$2.50. JAMES P. LONG, Maples, N. Y. R. D. No. 27.

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, 9c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c; Mixed, 7c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. N. J. EHRENZELLER, McAllisterville, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN pullets ready for shipments, 8, 10 and 12 weeks old, also 500 Leghorn hens. OLEN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

CHICKS—7c up C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 19th season. Pamphlet. Box 26, C. M. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—White and Brown Leghorns 9c. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, 10c. Assorted 8c. Catalog free. LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio.

### TURKEYS

TURKEYS for sale—White Holland and Bronze, \$8 each. W. R. SELLECK, Huntington Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

### CATTLE

FOR SALE—8 Registered Jersey females, 2 months to 11 years. 2 Bull Calves yearling and spring. Herd has two clean tuberculin tests. No abortion. Sound udders and productive. JAMES P. LONG, Maples, N. Y., R. D. No. 27.

HERD REDUCTION SALE—Twenty home raised, registered Holstein females. Your choice. Pedigrees on request. HOMER BALLARD, Stormville, N. Y.

ONE TWO-YEAR-OLD Holstein bull, registered, good color. Will sell reasonable. JOHN B. CUMMINS, Norfolk, R. D. No. 1, N. Y.

### SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE RAMS—Yearling rams for sale, bred from the best stock in America that are regular in every way. Estate of ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili Station, N. Y.

### SWINE

DUROC'S FOR SALE—Bred gilts, cows, also young pigs, either sex, from prize-winning boar. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Nottingham, Pa.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Registered 6-weeks-old pigs. The kind that pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and list. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

DUROC JERSEY SOW PIGS. Select, well grown of finest breeding. \$10.00 and up. Write for particulars. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

STAHLs—Pedigreed Flemish Giants and Belgian Hares. Tested breeders and young stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reasonable. R. PAINE, 1364 Randolph Rd., Plainfield, N. J.

COLLIE PUPS—From good working stock. Shipped on approval. Five months old. Males \$8.00; Female \$5.00. WM. W. KETCH, Cohocton, N. Y.

TRI-COLOR, also Sable Collie puppies. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, N. Y.

AIREDALES—The all-around dog. Special offering of puppies 4 months old. Will ship C. O. D. E. G. FISHER, Madison, N. Y.

SIX Walker Fox Hounds, males and females. 15 months old. \$25.00 apiece. Three-month-old pups \$10.00 apiece. None bred any better. Also want to buy young Red Foxes. D. C. KALTREIDER, Red Lion, Pa.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

FOR SALE—Coon hound. JAMES PETERS, Cambridge, N. Y., R. D. No. 2.

JUST ARRIVED from Canada, the finest bunch of English and Welsh Shepherds I ever had. I will sell at reduced prices, while they last. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for wool hides, calf skins, tallow. Write ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

EASY DIGGING with Iwan Post Hole & Well Auger. Sizes 3 to 16 inches. 8-inch most popular. Try local dealer first. IWAN BROTHERS, 1505 Prairie Ave., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Wool in grease for making blankets, if you have five sheep or more write for particulars and prices. ROCHESTER FUR DRESSING COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

8,000,000 Cabbage, Celery and Cauliflower Plants—Field grown, highest yielding strains of seed only. Cabbage—Copenhagen, Glory, All Head, Danish Ballhead, 1,000, \$2; 500, \$1.50; 300, \$1.20; 200, \$1.00; Cauliflower plants, Long Island Snowball, Catskill Snowball, Extra Early Erfurt, 1,000 \$5; 500, \$3; 300, \$2.25; 200, \$1.75, not postpaid; Celery plants, Golden Self Bleaching (French seed), Easy Bleaching, White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, re-rooted plants, 1,000, \$3.50; 500, \$2; 300, \$1.50; 200, \$1.25; 100 postpaid, \$1. 27th year. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

CABBAGE, Cauliflower, Brussel Sprout and Celery plants, 8,000,000 now ready. Cabbage—Danish Ballhead (from strain yielding 26 tons per acre), Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Flat Dutch, Surehead, Wakefield, Savoy and Red Rock. \$2 per 1000; 5000, \$9; 500, \$1.25. Re-rooted Cabbage plants, \$2.25 per 1000; 500, \$1.50. Cauliflower (all re-rooted), \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20; 500, \$2.50. Snowball. (Grown from Long Island Association Seed.) Brussel Sprouts—Long Island Improved. \$2.50, per 1000. Potted Tomatoes, \$3.25 per 100. Celery plants (Ready July 5th), 3,000,000 Golden Self Blanching (French Seed), White Plum, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, Golden Heart and Giant Pascal \$3 per 1000. Re-rooted \$3.50 per 1000. I have nearly doubled my business each year for 8 years by selling only "Good Plants." Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

PLANTS—Leading varieties, celery, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$11.25 per 5,000; \$21.50 per 10,000; celery, \$3.50 per 1,000; cabbage, \$2.25 per 1,000; \$10 per 5,000; \$18.50 per 10,000. Asters 65c per 100. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa.

CELERY—We can supply you with all varieties. 100—50c; 300—\$1.35; 1000—\$4. Satisfaction or money refunded. E. M. FETTER, Lewisburg, Pa. R. 1.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Pot-grown, Howard, Dunlap, Success and Sample. \$4.00 per 100; Progressive, \$5.00 per 100. Order early for August planting as supply at this price is limited. GEO. D. AIKEN, Box R, Putney, Vt.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Fine field grown Cabbage and Collared Plants for Late setting. Special prices for two weeks' root, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75 mailed prepaid. Expressed \$1.00 thousand; 10,000, \$7.50 Cash. Good Order delivery absolutely guaranteed. J. P. COUNCILL CO., Franklin, Va.

CHOICE PLANTS, postpaid, Beets, Mangels, Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Succession, Danish Ball Head, hardy field grown, 50, 30c; 100, 45c; 1000, \$2; 5000, \$8.50; 10,000, \$15. JOSHUA LAPP, Honey Brook, Pa.

HOLLAND BULBS—Order now, our supply is limited. Tulips, Giant Darwin or Early; mixed or separate colors, 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; Narcissus, Single or Double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Hyacinths (Bedding), mixed or separate colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4. Hyacinths, Giant, top-size, 12 for \$1; Crocus, 100 for \$1. Special prices on large lots. All orders sent post-paid. C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

FOR SALE—5 solid acres Early Glore, Copenhagen Market and Danish cabbage plants grown on old pasture lands, \$1.50 per thousand. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

CABBAGE, celery—Ready for field, \$1.25 per 1,000; beet, lettuce, strong plants, \$1 per 1,000; tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1000; cauliflower, peppers, egg plants, \$3 per 1000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

ORDER NOW. For Planting time. Low Prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All Colors. All bloom next Spring, 3 for \$1.00. 12 for \$3.00. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. Y.

### FARM IMPLEMENTS

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

### REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—64-acre poultry farm, in good buying condition. Buildings good, good location. Good water. Will sell any amount of stock and tools desired. C. E. LINDSEY, New Berlin, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., near high school and church, 148 acres beautifully located in Cassadaga Valley; some timber; new barn 40 x 90; stanchions for 40 cows with all modern equipment. New 7-room house, pipeless furnace; running water in house; hog house, 20x40; new chicken house, 16x20; new milk house, 8x12; 26 head of pure bred Holstein cattle, horses, hogs, turkeys and chickens and all farm implements including tractor and milking machine. For particulars address, E. C. TOWER, 313 Prendergast Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

83 ACRE FARM, fine building, suitable for truck, poultry, home market. Macadam road, 14 cows, fine crops. \$5,000. Write. C., BOX 54, Troupsburg, N. Y.

# Service Bureau

## Look Out for the Orange Produce Company

LAST week the Service Bureau told you in this column about the New Jersey Produce Company, warning shippers against sending stuff to that concern on consignment. Now comes a number of inquiries regarding the Orange Produce Company of Orange, N. J., and complaints of non-payment.

This concern has been broadcasting literature all over the country that they will give one or two cents above market quotations. A firm making such an offer is worthy of very, very careful consideration and will bear close watching. The Orange Produce Company has been sending out their propaganda on cards, one of which reads as follows:

"Do you know that: Orange, East Orange, West Orange, South Orange, Montclair and Bloomfield have a population of about 250,000; that they are practically one large consuming center; the bulk of their supplies is obtained in Newark or New York City? We are handling live poultry and eggs and must buy them in New York City or Newark, paying market prices with an additional cost to us of our time spent buying and expense of delivery from either of those cities.

"We want to save our time and part of cost of delivery from purchasing points by buying your live poultry and eggs, having them shipped direct to us, for which we will pay a premium of 1 at 2c a lb. on poultry and 2c doz. on eggs, over market quotations day delivered us. We want good stock. You will be satisfied with our prices and early remittances. We make no charges against your shipment, except express delivery. See address side of card for few prices paid to-day. "If not interested, pass this card to a neighbor."

A man would be a poor neighbor indeed who would pass on such a card. The company gave as reference the Second National Bank of Orange, N. J.

### Bank Does Not Endorse the Company

The Produce News of New York, a market trade paper, sent a representative down to this bank and interviewed the cashier. He was told that the firm had opened an account a few weeks previous and was carrying a small balance. The cashier urged caution in extending credit to the Orange Produce Company. He stated that the firm had not been given permission to use the name of the Second National Bank as reference and that it had been notified to stop the practice.

As we stated last week, it does not pay to try to beat the market unless you have especially fine connections. At any rate it certainly does not pay to hook up with an outfit that floods the country with this kind of literature. If you want to ship produce to New York on consignment, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or the New York State Department of Farms and Markets will gladly send you a list of the bonded and licensed commission men. If you want to do business in a city that has no listing or wish to deal with a firm in another State, ask them for bank references and then be sure to write to the bank.

### Have You Been Dealing With Hodupp-Evans?

IF YOU have been shipping produce to Hodupp-Evans Company, lately doing business as commission merchants at 7-9 Harrison Street, New York City, you will be interested in the announce-

### HELP WANTED

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Md., immediately.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

### PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS. 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, New York.

ment of the New York Commissioner of Farms and Markets to the effect that all persons having claims as consignor creditors against Hodupp-Evans, must file a verified statement of their claims with the commission of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

This statement must be filed before July 28. The statement should include the name and post-office address of the consignor creditor with the amount due him and owing to him by Hodupp-Evans and the description of the produce. Claims that are not filed before July 28 will receive no consideration.

Hodupp-Evans have been listed under the Licensed and Bonded Commission merchants by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. Fortune has evidently been against them and Commissioner Pyrke has taken action to protect shippers. This instance shows how the State Department of Farms and Markets is protecting farmers shipping their produce into New York.

### Hard Road to Farm Success

(Continued from page 18)

important factor both in judgment and labor.

Where much labor is employed the business takes on more of the form and function of a manufacturing plant and the methods employed; with a possibility perhaps of larger net returns and also a possibility of much larger losses.

Because of the low cost production of the family conducted farm in the output of staple goods the large farm must necessarily produce higher priced specialties and have in its organization an organizing farm minded man who can adapt well-known labor requirements to farm operations. Under these conditions labor will come to the farm and be as contented as in town.

Cooperative marketing of farm crops has come to stay. Whether or not present methods as adopted in the East will be found the best I am not sure. Fruit growers of the Pacific have succeeded. In the East we are in formative period. Our efforts to adopt the western method may not prove the best.

Formerly the manufacturing and handling of milk products was a neighborly affair and done at a minimum cost. Goods were sold and clerical work done by competent persons who did not place a high value on their services. Now the very opposite has taken place and when charged against a comparatively low-priced commodity the charge seems excessive.

It remains to be seen whether or not gains in general administration will overcome these charges.

Agricultural education is important and with most young men and women necessary. The farm minded genius will win out generally against all odds because he is always a student, and a trained mind will function whatever process is involved. Good judgment fortified with necessary information and observation is a safe bet as against a mind overtrained in the class room and laboratory but lacking in judgment. Farming is not an exact science and specific formulæ cannot be generally applied. Homemade people, however, do not appear in sufficient numbers to supply the demand and so our schools and colleges have come to supply the demand, and while misfits are graduated the number of real farmers are steadily increasing.

Probably the larger number of failures is due to the belief that their heads alone will save them. Poor deluded mortals.

In conclusion I shall expect that the qualities of the pioneer, sturdiness of mind and body, farm mindedness, devotion, economy to which shall be added so much of modern science as can be made available will be as it always has been the cornerstone of successful farming.



# Swift Currents — *By Edwin Balmer* (By arrangement with William Gerard Chapman)

FELICIA SHELBY was standing alone on the rocks before Mt. Mower lookout-station, gazing steadily off to the south to make out the source and character of the smoke rising above the trees on the flank of Muleback Ridge five miles away. The morning, almost windless and sunny, had followed a clear, still night, free both from thunder-showers and from those lightning-storms without rains which are the particular terror of forest officers in the dry season.

The smoke, therefore, arose from a fire lit by hands—in all likelihood by the hands of campers following the trail from Acheron to the Snake River. But campers, even with the best intentions, were apt to be careless, and if from the East, as most campers were, they would underestimate the tinder-like inflammability of the Idaho forest after a season of drought. The time was past when the supervisor and his deputies and the rangers and lookouts of Milliard National Forest credited all fire-lighters with innocence.

This summer dangerous and violent people had seemed dismayingly numerous; so Felicia was keeping very close watch indeed when the telephone jangled in the cabin behind her, and she hastily put down her binoculars and went in.

When the Government took over this end of the forest and chose the summit of Mt. Mower for the forest-fire lookout-station, carpenters had first built this tiny cabin at a shop in Acheron twenty-eight miles away; then the forest officers had taken it to pieces and packed it to the foot of Mower; for the last two miles they carried it piece by piece on their backs, to reassemble it finally upon this pinnacle, nine thousand three hundred and eighty feet above the sea, a mile higher than its immediate valley and two thousand feet or so loftier than any neighboring summit till Lassiter Mountain, sixteen miles westward, topped it.

FELICIA, upon lifting the telephone-receiver, found that the call came from Lassiter, where was a similar Spartan-like station, the nearest in that direction. A young man, Howard Dwyer, was on duty there, as a man should have been on duty at Mower.

Accordingly, Felicia quickly explained: "It's Felix, Howard. Mr. Shirley needed Griggs for the fire over on Kingdom. I'm up for the day."

"Hello, there, Felix!" Howard then hailed heartily. "Glad to hear your voice. D' you spot something back of Puma Ridge?"

"Yes, it's on Muleback."

"Reckon you're right; you're nearer. What do you think about it?"

"I see it pretty plainly now. Camp-fire."

"All right, if you've spotted it. Say, how're they making out at Kingdom?"

"Cleaned out headquarters and getting more men from Acheron this morning."

"Thought the town already was busy down in the lodge-pole beyond the creek?"

"They are. These were men on a train going through."

"Where from? Seattle? A fine bunch, I bet. Start more fire'n they'd put out. Got a gun there, Felix?"

"Yes."

"That's good. By the way Felix, there's cars on Crandall's road this morning. You can't see 'em yet. Four cars; that's all I can see, but they're by the crossroad and keepin' on. They're sure makin' for the camp. Thought you'd want to know."

Felicia's hand trembled so that she almost lost the last words in the receiver she held to her ear. "Thank you, Howard," she managed, and Dwyer considerably hung up without demanding other conversation.

Felicia stared out unsteadily for a moment before she recollected her duty, returned to the sunlight on the bare rocks and, picking up her glass, dutifully leveled it first on the spire of smoke wafted above

Muleback. With a sigh of relief she observed that it had not thickened and then, more hurriedly scanned the southern slopes for traces of other fires. At last she turned away from the government-owned forest to the pine-clad slopes which were the property of Jared Crandall, and searched the endless expanse of blue fir and pine for the gray crack, winding up and down the valley of the Acheron, which was the road to the camp.

The Crandalls meant by a camp a great, log mansion forty by sixty feet, outwardly rough-hewn from yellow Idaho pine and red fir from the lower slopes of Kingdom; the interior also was in wood from their own forests—mostly cedar from the marshes beyond Acheron Lake. It had a great, antlered double-hearthed room running the whole width of the house which they called the lounge; it had a monstrous dining-room and kitchen, billiard-room, music-room and den; and besides the dozen or so bedrooms and baths in the main house, there were half a dozen little cottages scattered about near by for the entertainment of guests. For the Crandalls were Eastern people—Jared being of the branch of the family which lived in Stamford, Connecticut; and when they came to the camp, they usually brought a house-party of twenty or thirty friends with them.

When they first arrived in the West—that was ten years ago—they had come quite differently, seeking not diversion, but life itself. For Winthrop, the elder of the two sons, was threatened with tuberculosis; so Mr. and Mrs. Crandall had come alone with Win and his brother Tony, leaving the girls in school in the East. Felicia vividly recalled to herself the first encounter with Tony.

IT was April, a sunny, still day, warm even under the trees of the valley, though half-way up the slope of Mower white snow still glistened; Felicia, who was just twelve years old, was on her way home from the little school in Acheron.

She had heard that day that the rich Eastern people who had bought the old Crowder place by the river and had been fixing it over, had arrived; so she was going up the river trail to have a distant peek at them when suddenly a boy of about her own age stepped into the path before her.

"Hullo!" he hailed her with belligerent friendliness.

"Hullo!" Felicia returned; and each stopped and looked the other over.

She saw a straight-standing, well-built and reckless-looking boy with brown hair and blue eyes of the sort which seemed to say, "Take a dare?" He had a particularly nice brow, she noticed, when with a reluctant recollection of formal courtesy, he dragged off his cloth cap and stood bar-headed; he had nice, well-shaped hands, which very evidently did many things.

He was better dressed than any other boy she had ever seen; but he was not at all conscious of it, as other well-dressed boys always seemed to be. Indeed, he

was not conscious of himself at all, but was absorbed in her, staring at her coolly from head to foot, and evidently liking her; when he returned to other considerations, it was not of himself but of the bow which he held that he spoke.

"This is a rotten bow!" he showed it to her accusingly. "I thought you had decent Indian bows in the West."

Felicia looked it over with defensive scorn quite equal to his. "Huh! I bet you bought that at a railroad station. No Indian made that. Some Yankee made it to sell to Easterners."

THE boy stared hostilely for an instant, and then laughed at himself pleasantly and fairly; he broke the bow over his knee and hurled it away. "What's your name?" he demanded.

"Felicia Shelby. What's yours?"

"Tony Crandall."

"Oh, you're not the sick one, then!"

"No, that's Win," Tony said. "He studied too hard, I think. Wanted to stick around the house all the time. Thought he'd get into Harvard next year. He's fifteen."

"How old 'r' you?"

"Fourteen in seven months."

"Weren't you in school?"

"Sure I was in school—on the second nine and the hockey team, I tell you. They wouldn't 've got me to leave, but I wouldn't throw down Win. He's got to stay here all the time for five years, maybe, they say. I'll stay with him—outdoors mostly. Father's got a tutor for us—don't care much for that. But I like it here—" he looked about at the woods, breathing deep with his pleasure. "What d' you call that river?" he asked, looking down at the torrent below them. "The Acheron."

"What?" And when Felicia repeated, he commented—"Funny name. How'd it get it?"

"It means," said Felicia, "River of Grief."

"Oh, now I get you! Thought I'd heard it somewhere. Greek history stuff, Pluto and all that. What'd they call it that for?"

"You ought to see it five miles below here."

"Faster than this?"

"Faster? I should just say! No one dares try to go down it."

"Bet I would!"

"Bet you wouldn't!"

"Bet I will! Where do you live?"

"Over there," Felicia pointed into the forest to the right.

"Got any brothers?"

"No."

"What have you got?"

"My father."

"What's he out here?"

"Just Mr. Shelby," Felicia explained.

"He's sick, but getting well."

"That's good. That your land that way?"

"No; we haven't got any land. We came two years ago from Chicago. That's government land, anyway; that's national forest. Father's working there now; he's forest clerk for Mr. Shirley."

Felicia found no different expression in the rich boy's eyes after this confession of her humble station. "Can you ride?" he demanded.

"Of course; but I've no pony of my own."

"We've two. I'll take Win's horse—he won't ride yet; you take mine. Will you show me that fast river to-morrow?"

Thus the next day she rode with her new friend down beside the torrent of the Acheron, and she showed him the deadly run—the mile and more of hurtling, tossing, sucking cascade and whirlpool which had destroyed every one caught in the swift current above and swept down to the gorge. Felicia saw Tony's eyes light and sparkle at the sight.

"Some river you have got here!" he admitted ungrudgingly. "But I bet a good man with the right boat can go down. I bet I will—some day!"

Felicia's impulse was to defy him, but her instinct forbade the taunt. She was beginning to understand that this nice boy very likely might try it; not then, but "some day." So she said, half-frightened, "Let's look at the mountain road."

There were climbs of all sorts there to allure him, some safe enough, others dangerous; but at worst, less deadly than the river. He made most of those climbs in the next few years, either with Felicia or with boys from Acheron Lake, and in the winter skated and played hockey with them. But always Felicia, though a girl—or was it because of that?—was his especial confidant.

MRS. CRANDALL often invited her to the house on snow-bound days to help interest Win, who was not gaining strength as rapidly as he should; so they'd play authors and checkers. Then, while Win slept, Tony and Felicia would read Henty, and "Treasure Island," and "Huck Finn," or Tony would "imagine" things with her, and tell her hopes and ambitions of his own which he would not have dreamed of telling any one else.

Tony went East every now and then with his father or with his mother, who journeyed back and forth often, but Win always remained; so Tony soon returned, and their father purchased additional tracts of the wide woodland and ordered the building of the camp for a home for all the family from June to October. And the girls, Barbara and Charlotte, came also and brought their friends from the East.

Felicia, after a few encounters with these guests, learned to keep away from camp, so Tony would hunt her up.

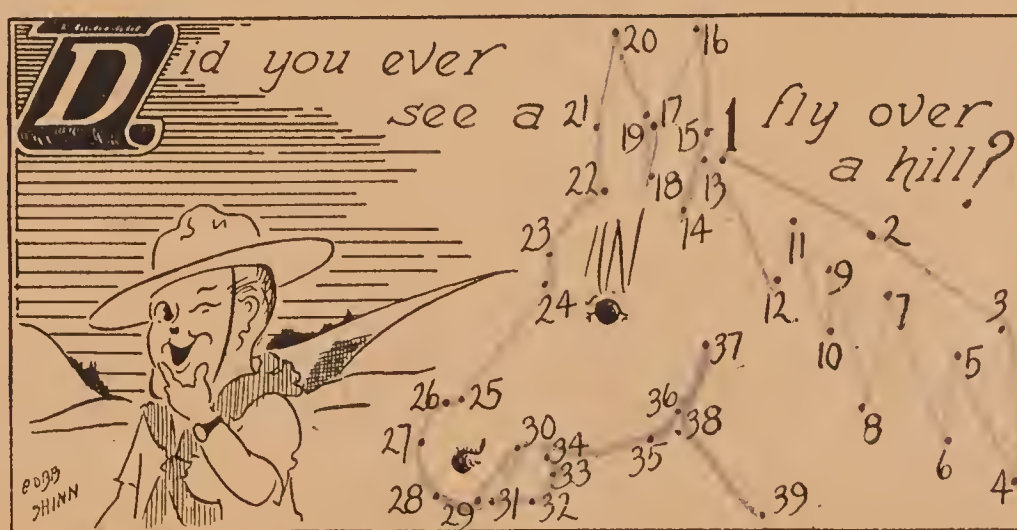
"See here, Felix," he once demanded, "why didn't you come to Charlotte's birthday party yesterday?"

Felicia tried to make evasions, but her eyes filled in spite of herself, and Tony seized her arm. "Who hurt you, Felicia? Charlotte? Barbara? I guess I'll fix them? Now you look here, any place that's good enough for me's good enough for you."

Which was not at all what he meant; but Felicia knew what he meant and why Mrs. Crandall did not ask her to the house. She was seventeen and Tony eighteen and a half—almost a young man, and she was rounding into young womanhood. Gone was her straight, lithe, boyish figure; gone her straight doubled braids of dark hair; gone her child's bold gaze and quick, thoughtless speech; gone, indeed, was the little girl; and in her place had come a maiden who surprised herself with awareness of her sex, who at first opposed such consciousness, but had to submit at last.

So, with her money earned by working in the supervisor's office, she bought by mail pretty feminine blouses; she learned to "do up" her hair, which became beautiful and lustrous without need of Charlotte's hundred nightly brushings; her blue eyes seemed to deepen a little in hue and to soften, though they looked at one

(Continued on page 28)



Draw through the dots in sequence to complete the question.



# How I Canned Fruits, Vegetables and Meats Last Year

Readers of the Household Page Give Helpful Suggestions—Midsummer Patterns

UNTIL three years ago I used wash-boiler and wire rack for lifting jars and cold packed all meats, fruits and vegetables.

Then we bought a steam cooker, holding fourteen jars, and canning products of the farm has been a joy ever since. It is imperative that rules for various steam or pressure cookers be followed, but a few general rules obtain. A cheesecloth sack is best to blanch in. Berries and soft fruits need no blanching, but all other fruits and vegetables should be immersed in boiling water from 4 to 5 minutes, then in cold water, drain and pack in clean hot jars. (I rinse and stand jars in hot water while filling.) Add boiling syrup or water, dip rubbers in boiling water and place on jars; partially seal. Place in boiler (on wire or wooden rack) or steam cooker, sterilize by boiling required time, remove and seal.

Although jars are cleansed when emptied and put away clean, it is necessary to re-wash them when preparing to can, and covers must be boiled at least one half hour to insure killing germs and spores that cause fermentation.

To each quart of meat or vegetables add one teaspoon of salt, half spoonful to a pint, before cooking. The first spring delicacy canned in our farm kitchen is dandelion greens—instead of blanching I clean and boil them until wilted, pack in jars, add teaspoon of salt and steam or boil three hours, then seal.

Asparagus, corn, peas, lima beans and okra string beans seem to keep best when canned in pints—all requiring three hours cooking. Succotash, also Dutch corn (corn and tomatoes) are sure to keep if corn and beans, also corn and tomatoes are boiled in open kettle separately, 5 minutes, combined and steamed three hours, always adding a teaspoon salt to each quart.

## Rhubarb the Base of Conserves

Rhubarb is cut in small pieces, packed in hot clean jars and boiling water poured over, then seal. Keeps perfectly. Three parts rhubarb and one part pineapple, sweetened and boiled till thick, results in a delicious conserve. Mulberries three parts, sour cherries one part are fine for pies—either canned with or without syrup.

Cherries are canned, spiced, dried and preserved in our kitchen. We also dry our own prunes. Tomatoes for winter slicing are prepared thus: select ripe, firm tomatoes that will slip in mouth of jar easily, scald, slip skin off and pack in jar—pour boiling water in, seal partially; after 10 minutes empty and refill with boiling water, repeat third time and seal.

Grapes and plums are canned this way, and the last filling is boiling syrup, two cups of sugar to two of water. Consult your own taste as to sweetness. No further cooking is necessary. Peaches are pared by immersing a few minutes in boiling lye (one tablespoon lye to each quart water) drain, plunge in cold water, slip skins, discard pits, pack in jars, add hot syrup and steam or boil 20 to 30 minutes.

## Plan Ahead for Winter Supplies

Fruit syrups, jellies, butters and conserves of most fruits add variety to the farm menu. Pimentos ground through food chopper, scalded in weak vinegar, drained, packed in small jars and covered with sweetened hot vinegar, then processed one hour, make delicious sandwich fillings and salad flavoring.

We can cucumbers in six different ways, aside from common, everyday pickle. Stone jars of spiced apples, pears, peaches, grapes, cherries and mangoes may be put up to save canning in small quantities. Various fruits are nice dried; apples, cherries and apricots are tasty.

With pork, beef and chicken canned, the winter months hold no terror for the farm housewife and her family. Thus it is possible to enjoy succulent, tender

young fruit and vegetables throughout the winter instead of a few days or weeks when they are in season.—Mrs. H. I. KRABILL.

## More Recipes for Yeast

FOUR large, mealy potatoes peeled, 2 quarts of cold water, 1 teacupful of loose, dry hops or half a cake of the pressed hops put up by the Shakers and sold by druggists, 2 tablespoonfuls of white sugar, 4 tablespoonfuls of flour, 1/2 a cup lively yeast or a yeast cake dissolved in a little warm water.

Put water, potatoes and the hops tied up in a bit of coarse muslin over the fire in a clean pot or kettle. Boil until the potatoes break apart when a fork is stuck into them. Take out the potatoes, leaving water and hops on the range where they will boil slowly. Mash the potatoes smooth in a wooden or crockery bowl with a wooden spoon and work in the sugar. When these are well mixed wet

ary, usually bring this to pass. Pour the yeast into glass fruit jars with close covers, or stone jars fitted with corks trying the corks down with twine. Keep in a cool, dark place and do not open except to draw of the quantity needed for a baking. Shake up the bottle before pouring out what you want into a cup.

This is the kind of yeast I make and my neighbors say they never had its equal. About 1/2 cup will make four loaves. This is a reliable recipe for home-made yeast, requested by Mrs. C. I. P. of Pennsylvania in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, May 17, 1924.—M. A., Pa.

Mrs. L. E. C. of N. Y. sends a recipe that she says has given splendid results for many years:

## A Recipe Using Spices

Into 3 pints of boiling water stir 1 tablespoonful each of salt and ginger and three of sugar (brown preferred) then add enough grated raw potato to make rather a thick batter. Set on stove and stir constantly to prevent scorching, until it boils up well, then set off to cool.

Put a small handful of hops in can or dish (kept for that purpose), cover with boiling water and let stand

they said to her, proud of her as one of themselves. Felicia said nothing aloud, but to herself admitted, "No girl at the camp wants to."

And Tony, when he came for her to ride with him, began formally to seek her handclasp and to require it again at evening before they parted. She found him flushing, as she found warm blood flowing within her when, on their climbs, he lifted her in his arms from one foothold to another which she could not quite reach. He took in his pocket to read to her on the mountain-tops the "Rubaiyat," and "The Seven Seas," and "The Five Nations."

This was all delight until, when he took her home and they passed Acheron Run, she saw him look down defiantly at that torrent which had always fascinated him.

"I bet a man can go down the run," he said. And now, more than ever before, the thought that he might try it excited her.

"Don't you ever try it!"  
"Why not? What do you care?"  
Which reply made her so angry that she cried when she was alone at last.

HE was at Harvard now in the autumn, winter and spring; one summer he went abroad, but the next he returned to the camp; he was in higher spirits, more daring than ever, and now, when he looked upon the run, he talked about it no more, but she saw his eye gleam in his estimation of it. So all that first month she was afraid to delay longer, she invaded the domains of the Crandalls.

She followed a new path down the river to a well-hidden ravine, where she discovered a shed within which Tony was working at a boat which he had evidently built there—a cedar kaiak, sealed over bow and stern, with a cockpit amidship to hold one man. The craft was complete, and its purpose so plain that Felicia went white, and trembled as she advanced.

He heard her and turning, he attempted to hail her as usual, but he started guiltily when he saw her paleness.

"Tony, when were you going to do it?" she asked.

"I was going to do it to-morrow morning, but I'm ready now!" he replied, recovering himself to defy her.

"Tony, you'll kill yourself. I'll not let you," her voice said quite calmly; while passions which she did not dream she possessed rose within her.

"I can make the run all right! If I don't, what do you care?"

This maddened her, so that she bent and snatched up an adz and raised it, when he sprang upon her.

"You smash my boat and I'll go down the run on a log, do you hear?" and his breath was hot upon her face as she struggled. She dropped the adz and fought him only a moment more, for she believed him. He released her then and she backed away from him. She could have killed herself when she realized the mistake she had made. For if he had possibly hesitated before, now he would go down the run on a log, as he said; he would kill himself!

Words of hers, arguments, appeals, would mean nothing. She did not try them. Subconsciously her senses worked for her. She saw overhead a block and tackle rigged to the roof of the shed to lift the boat while he worked, and without being aware of what her mind was doing, she planned to use it.

A bit of loose line lay on the boat, and only waiting until Tony ceased to confront her, and until he had turned to continue his work on the boat, she snatched up the rope, she sprang forward and looped it about his wrists; she caught the loop in the hook of the pulley and, springing to the tackle before he could free himself, she put all her weight on the rope and, with her strength trebled by the blocks, she raised his arms above his head.

(To be continued)

## FOUR PRACTICAL STYLES FOR THE FARM WOMAN



No. 2155 will look cool and comfortable when small sister wears it, but it also is pretty enough to make mother feel she looks "just right." It is suitable for gingham, voile or any cotton material. No. 2155 cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, taking for the 4-year size only 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 12c.



No. 2041 is that all-important garment, the romper! Nothing more useful for the small child has ever been invented. No. 2041 will appeal especially to the mother who has little time for sewing. It cuts in sizes 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years, taking 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for size 3. Price, 12c.



No. 2051 is the famous no-seam apron. Notice in the diagram how the entire garment cuts in one piece. You gather the fullness at each side, join the slashed ends, apply the braid, sew on the pocket and there's your apron! It cuts in 3 sizes—small, medium and large—and takes 2 yards of material. Price, 12c.



No. 1802 is extremely becoming to the woman of plump figure. The long collar and side panels give a slim effect. No. 1802 cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. For size 36, use 5 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard contrasting. Price, 12c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes very clearly, enclose proper remittance in either stamps or coin (stamps are safer) and send to The Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Add 10c for our interesting catalogue of summer styles.

the paste with three tablespoonfuls of boiling hop tea then stir in a tablespoonful of flour. Do this four times beating and stirring to get rid of lumps. When the flour is all in, add a little at a time, the rest of the hop tea, squeezing the bag hard to get every drop. Throw the boiled hops away and wash the bag well before putting aside for the next yeast-making. Strain the thick grayish liquid through a colander into a bowl and let it get almost but not quite cold before you stir in the half cupful of made yeast to raise it. Set aside out of dust and wind, put a sieve or mosquito netting over it and leave it to work. Set bowl in a large pan or dish to catch what runs over the sides. When the yeast ceases to sing or hiss and the bubbles no longer rise and break on the surface the fermentation is complete. Four or 5 hours in July, 8 hours in Janu-

on back of stove while preparing the above. Drain off tea from hops and when cool enough, soak a cake of "yeast foam" until it can be mashed fine and add to first mixture.

After a day or so, or when fermentation begins to subside, put in glass fruit cans and keep in cellar. Do not seal tight until fermentation ceases or there will be an explosion. A teacupful will raise a good-sized batch of bread.

## Swift Currents

(Continued from page 27)

as directly and frankly as ever, and her voice softened. She grew, but did not become really tall; she was rather a little person; and men who used to hold her before them on their horses when she was a child, dismounted when they met her and awkwardly pulled off their hats and delayed her in talk.

"No girl at the camp can touch you,"



**File Cases for Records**

"MOTHER, where's that copy of the AGRICULTURIST that had the article on whitewash in it? I was going to save that piece and now when I want it it's gone."

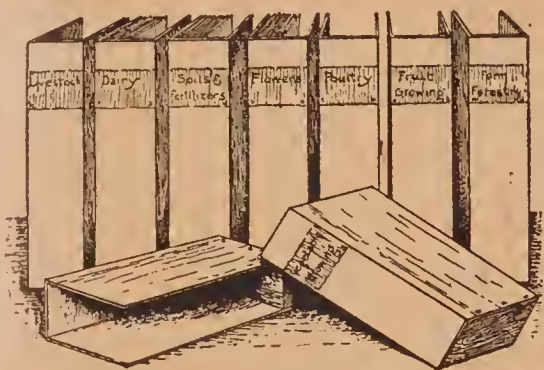
How many times a day is such a query heard around your house? Haven't you wished for some simple way to keep track of things printed in the paper so you could use them when you need them? Some folks keep all the copies of the paper in order, but they take a lot of space and it's hard to remember just when the particular thing you want was printed, so you usually have to look through several numbers to find it.

One easy and sure way to keep information you want to save is to cut it out and file it in pamphlet boxes made of cardboard, a piece of soft wood, and a few tacks.

Put pencil marks around articles that you want to save when you read them, and once a month or so go through the papers and cut out what you have marked. Fold these clippings once if they take a whole page, put a word or two on the outside that will tell you what they are about, and put them into their own filing boxes, made as follows:

**To Make File Boxes**

Cut a piece of heavy cardboard 17 inches long and 10 inches wide, and a piece of soft wood 1/2 inch thick, three inches wide and 7 inches long. Measure seven inches in from each end of the cardboard and put pencil lines across the



The File Boxes in Working Order

short way parallel to the ends. Bend the cardboard at right angles on these marks, and tack the edge around three sides of the piece of wood, which should just fit inside the cardboard. This will make a box shaped like a book with the top and one edge open. Set up on edge it takes three inches of shelf space seven inches deep, and is ten inches high. It will hold fifty or more single pages of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST folded through the middle, together with bulletins and other material you collect.

**Label Them Clearly**

A piece of white paper pasted on the front makes a place to label the box so you will know what particular branches of knowledge it holds. When one box is full, make another, subdivide your classifications, labeling each with the general topics it holds, such as "Machinery," "Spray Mixtures," "Household Hints," "Patterns" or any other subject you want to keep information on.

Passe-partout tape to bind the corners gives the boxes a finished look and longer wear, or you can buy them ready made and nicely finished in this size for about thirty cents apiece.

Smaller boxes that hold fewer clippings may be made from common cigar boxes. Nail down the cover and remove one side and one end. Paste paper for labeling along the edge where the cover hinge is fastened, and stand them upright on the shelf.—H. A. STEVENSON.

**Cockscombs Still Popular**

I HAVE always liked the cockscomb. Big, odd-shaped, bright red combs of such mammoth size for such short stems always appeal to people, I guess, for I saw them growing from Kansas to Minnesota last summer. There are some very desirable new sorts, and all colors are represented now. The Chinese woolflower is a novelty recently introduced and one



There are thousands of women who are literally slaves to their kitchen because the food upon which they lavish so much care and attention is likely to spoil if the fire is too hot, or not hot enough.

Coal and wood stoves require endless attention. They make every kitchen hot and difficult to keep clean. They mean the heavy hauling of coal or wood and ashes.

The New Perfection Oil Cookstove burns kerosene—clean and odorless. It is practically automatic in its operation, and delivers a wide

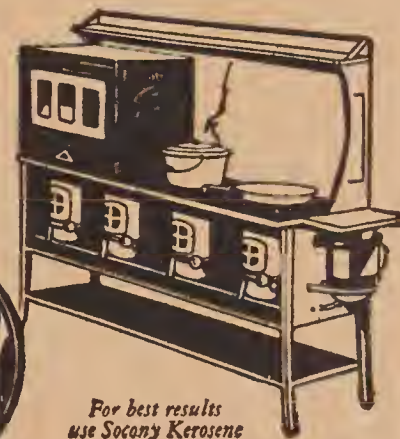
range of heat—bakes, broils, boils, roasts, and toasts.

It eliminates coal, dirt and ashes. It adds immeasurably to personal comfort because it keeps the kitchen cool.

Ask your dealer to demonstrate the particular model which you like best, and which you will find displayed in his store. Remember that each New Perfection model, whether it be the famous Blue Chimney, or the fast-as-gas Superflex, represents the utmost in cooking satisfaction at its price.

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you should grow, for it is not only odd but very pretty. The plume cockscombs, while not so popular as the comb sorts, are attractive especially for background planting.—RACHEL RAE.

**Oregon Gingerbread**

1 cup sugar 1 cup molasses  
1 cup butter 1 cup boiling water  
1 teaspoon soda

Mix well and let cool; then add 1 teaspoonful ginger, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 cup of raisins, 1 cup nuts and 3 cups flour, add lastly 2 beaten eggs.—MRS. J. W. RAY.

The paper ice cream pails which are usually thrown away are worth saving. Rinsed out well with hot water and quickly dried, they are just the thing for packing a small lunch.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**T**HE Dairyman's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for milk during June in the 201-210 mile freight zone, for milk testing 3 per cent.: *Class 1*, used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$1.86 per hundred pounds; *Class 2-A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.70; *Class 2-B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$1.85; *Class 2-C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheeses, \$1.85; *Class 3*, for milk used chiefly in the manufacture of whole-milk powder, evaporated whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, \$1.55; *Classes 4-A* and *4-B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations in the New York market. Prices for April were: *Class 1*, \$2.33; *Class 2-A*, \$2.00; *Class 2-B*, \$2.25; *Class 2-C*, \$2.25; *Class 3*, \$1.95.

### Sheffield Producers

Sheffield Farm Company Producers announce that the price of 3 per cent. milk in the 200-210 mile freight zone is \$1.70½.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

Non-pool Assn. prices are: *Class 1*, fluid milk for city consumption, \$1.86; *Class 2*, milk for cream, plain condensed and ice-cream, \$1.70; *Class 3-A*, milk for evaporated, condensed, etc., \$1.60; *Class 3-B*, milk for fancy cheese, \$1.45; *Class 4*, determined on butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia plan) June receiving station prices, 3 per cent. milk, 201-210 mile zone, \$2.19; 101-110 mile zone, \$2.29.

## BETTER TONE ON BUTTER

The butter market has settled down after the flighty and more or less unsatisfactory condition of last week. Trading has been falling off slightly and there has been less speculative buying, but the short interests of June contracts have had a strong influence in shaping values. On the 30th the market was still weak and prices declined three-quarter cent. Quite a good deal of stock had been carried over and with fairly liberal arrivals there was just enough pressure to sell to give buyers slightly more advantage than they have had for some time. This situation was short lived, for by Tuesday the market again developed a better tone and as buyers tried to secure further concessions receivers began to tighten up. Chain stores were anxious to stock up heavily for the approaching holiday trade so that by the middle of the week trading developed quite heavy and it may be that we will not only see the recovery of a three-quarter-cent loss but a very slight advance before the week closes. This may not be the best thing for the butter market in view of the fact that the exchange closes on Friday and Saturday. Right now the trade is taking stock fairly well. A good deal of butter is going into storage on receivers' and shippers' accounts so that fresh arrivals are being taken care of in reasonably good shape. It is quite evident that while the peak of production was probably reached last week,

the make will keep up for a couple of weeks. Cable advices from Denmark, Holland and the Argentine report quite strong markets with price above par compared with the ruling rates of this country. This means that after shipments now in transit arrive, there will be no further foreign arrivals before fall.

## CHEESE MARKET EASIER

A comparison of holdings in public warehouses of the four main cities gives a pretty good clue why the cheese market is ruling slightly easier. The 1924 figures show that there are something over 600,000 pounds above those of last year. Furthermore, there are indications that the make is quite heavy. However, present receipts in New York City of State cheese have been relatively light and the market has been holding firm. On best full grass stock, prices have advanced slightly. Fancy State whole milk flats, fresh, fancy, are bringing from 20 to 20¾ cents with average run goods quoted at from 19 to 19¾c. It may be that we will see a slight shading in the cheese market for just before the holiday. Trading seems to have quieted down and the demand up-State was not quite as brisk. Prices have not been shaded up to the time we go to press, but it is reported that sales were difficult to effect at outside quotations.

## NEARBY EGGS STEADY

The general egg market seems to be slightly easier. On the 30th the market opened with a firm tone. Advices from principal producing sections and arrivals indicate that high grade eggs are decreasing in supply and prospects of a growing scarcity of high quality fresh goods has cut down the pressure to sell. However, by Wednesday a little easier sentiment was beginning to creep in, although some stores reported very active trading. The market on nearbys, however, is steady with a fair movement. One of the outstanding features on nearbys is the fact that a good deal of stock lacks quality, so that it is out of the question to expect anything near top quotations. A good deal of stuff is coming in that will hardly grade better than nearby undergrades. The shippers are warned to exercise caution in holding eggs and care in shipping. Hot weather and exposure to direct rays of sun causes shrunken eggs and when interior quality is poor, it is just as bad as badly mixed sizes and colors. Do not leave eggs stand in an open wagon without being well protected and do not leave them on the sun-beaten express platform. As quality decreases we are almost sure to have a wider range of prices.

## HEAVY BROILER RECEIPTS FOR 4th

On the 30th express broilers were in rather light supply and the market held very firm. Tuesday receipts were heavier and although clearances were satisfactory, nevertheless there seems to be an inclination to shade prices to insure a sufficient outlet to take care of the heavy anticipated receipts of the 2nd and 3rd. By Wednesday, arrivals were very heavy and the market turned in the buyer's favor. Only fancy colored birds and White Leghorns of large size have maintained a steady tone. Express fowls have been working out slowly. On the

2nd, 7,000 Long Island spring ducks were received in the market and met a good outlet at 23 cents.

## POTATO MARKET LOWER

Heavy arrivals and slow clearances have brought the potato market into a rather unsatisfactory condition. First hand receivers report stocks fairly well cleaned up, but speculators are holding considerable goods. The unsatisfactory condition in the market has forced values down so that now the best Eastern shore marks are selling from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per barrel with average run goods from \$2.50 to \$2.75. Norfolks have been working out at about \$3.00 for the best marks and anything above \$2.00 for undergrades. North Carolina cobbles are still in heavy supply, but they are meeting a weak market. A very small percentage is worthy of a top quotation of \$3.00 to \$3.50 and most of the business is being done at \$2.75 to \$3.00. South Carolina is about done. Norfolks of real good quality are bringing \$3.00 to \$3.25 and a few reaching \$3.50. Most business is being done at the inside figure.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed, through billed from Western points:

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots delivered on track at points in the different freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2.00 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers, depending upon their individual costs of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

Wheat future prices about one cent higher for week, and corn about six cents higher, but market has developed weaker tone because of profit taking and hesitancy on part of cash grain to follow advance. Receipts increasing at principal markets. Oats steady three to five cents higher for week.

Wheat millfeeds slightly stronger, prices firm with practically no pressure to sell. Hominy feed offerings very light, especially for early delivery. Market firm account upward trend of corn prices. Cottonseed meal and linseed meal offerings light, demand light.

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester Syracuse	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats	.66	.67	.65½	.65	.62½
No. 3 W. Oats	.65	.66	.64½	.64	.61½
No. 2 Yel. Corn	1.13	1.14½	1.12	1.11	1.07
No. 3 Yel. Corn	1.12	1.13½	1.11	1.10	1.06
Ground Oats	45.00	45.60	44.60	44.30	42.90
Spr. W. Bran	28.25	28.85	27.85	27.55	26.15
Hard W. Bran	29.25	29.85	28.85	28.55	27.15
Standard Mids.	29.50	30.10	29.10	28.80	27.40
Soft W. Mids.	36.00	36.60	35.60	35.30	33.90
Flour Mids.	34.00	34.60	33.60	33.30	31.90
Red D. Flour	39.50	40.10	39.10	38.80	37.40
D. Brew Grains	35.00	35.60	34.60	34.30	32.90
W. Hominy	40.00	40.60	39.60	39.30	37.90
Yel. Hominy	40.00	40.60	39.60	39.30	37.90
Corn Meal	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.30	35.90
Gluten Feed	43.50	44.10	43.10	42.80	41.40
Gluten Meal	47.50	48.10	47.10	46.80	45.40
36% Cot. S. Meal	46.50	47.20	46.10	45.60	44.40
41% Cot. S. Meal	50.50	51.20	50.10	49.60	48.40
43% Cot. S. Meal	53.50	54.20	53.10	52.60	51.40
31% OP Oil Meal	46.00	46.60	45.60	45.30	43.90
34% OP Oil Meal	46.50	47.10	46.10	45.80	44.40
Beet Pulp	37.00	37.60	36.60	36.30	34.90

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local bases. Ground oats \$40; spring wheat bran \$25.00; hard wheat bran \$27.25; standard middlings \$25.50; soft wheat middlings \$33; flour middlings \$31.50; red dog flour \$37; dry brewers grains \$31; white hominy \$39.25; yellow hominy \$39; corn meal \$41; gluten feed \$40.25; gluten

## HAY MARKET UNCERTAIN

A rather peculiar situation exists in the hay market, trading is light and buyers are evidently trading as lightly as possible, evidently holding off until after the holidays in anticipation of lower prices. There is a heavy accumulation of Canadian hay in small bales. The market on this line of goods is very weak and dragging. Large bales, No. 1 stock is scarce and wanted. The market in this quality is firm, but with so much poor hay on hand it is quite evident that the entire market is more or less depressed. Less hay has been going into Brooklyn, with a result that the market there is slightly above Manhattan, especially on small bales, but even there the market is more or less weak.

## MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The live calf market has turned steady. Prime veals are selling up to \$12. Common and medium stock, of which there is a greater proportion, is bringing from \$10 to \$10.50. Receipts during the early part of the week have been light and have caused the upward turn in the market. It is hard to predict how prices will fluctuate on account of the holiday, the heavy arrivals no doubt caused a slight downward turn. Live lambs are meeting a steady, firm market and good demand. Prime marks are selling up to \$15 and \$15.50. Common to good stock is quoted anywhere from \$11 to \$14.50. Country dressed calves are meeting a weak market. The supply has been liberal and trade is none too good. In general the market is weak. Rather than cut prices to force sales, some stock is being placed in storage for a later market. Prime marks are bringing anywhere from 12c to 14c with common to good running over a wide range of prices from 6c to 11c, depending on quality.

## Milk Marketing Study Made in New York State

WHAT consumers pay for milk, in comparison with the prices paid for the same milk by wholesale dealers, in nine New York State cities, is shown in a report recently published by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, Albany. The study also includes three cities in Massachusetts and four cities in Pennsylvania. The average retail price during 1923 was 13½ cents a quart.

New York cities included in this study are, New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Binghamton, Utica, Troy and Schenectady. Of these the lowest retail price was in Buffalo and the highest in New York City, while the lowest spread between wholesale and retail prices was in Rochester and the highest in Albany. The number of dealers per thousand population ranges from .06 in New York City to 1.85 in Troy and that it is smallest in the cities such as Rochester, Buffalo, Binghamton and New York where sanitary requirements are most strict.

## TB Develops in Damp Weather

(Continued from page 25)

If the shell is not broken, condensation takes place, the oily outer coating is washed off and a like effect takes place. The white sours, but the process is slower. If the process be reversed and a warm, moist egg be taken into a cold dry atmosphere, a similar result is obtained. During the transformation, the white and yolk becomes watery, the nucleus dies, putrefaction causes a stench, etc. If the shell be broken open, of an egg which has become a total black mass, the sunlight and air by oxidization destroys these micro-organisms. These fungous growths are parasites, having subsisted upon and destroyed the animal structure which they attached.

Is a TB caseation, a dry deposit, the result of pus formation, or is it the result of another product carried in lymph vessel being chemically acted upon? I think the latter. Will not frost plus dampness kill or transform products carried by lymph? I think so.

The preventative methods should I think, be as stated above, obtain a dissolved for those caseations which first appear in submaxillary and which won't be harmful. Secondly, to avoid overheating of animals in damp, frosty weather. The oft-repeated quick-chilling or subjecting animals to quick changes in temperature is the cause of this disease, I think.—J. J. M., Massachusetts.

## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to Eastern farmers sold on July 3:

	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
<b>Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)</b>			
New Jersey hennery whites uncandled, extras	40 to 42		
Other hennery whites, extras	36 to 38		
Extra firsts	33 to 35	30 to 32	28½
Firsts	31 to 32		26½
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	31 to 35	27 to 29	
Lower grades	29 to 30		
Hennery browns, extras	34 to 38		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras	31 to 32	29 to 30	
<b>Butter (cents per pound)</b>			
Creamery (salted) high score	41¾ to 42½	42 to 43	
Extra (92 score)	41¼ to 41½	41	42½
State dairy (salted), finest		39 to 40	
Good to prime		31 to 38	
<b>Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)</b>	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2	\$26 to 28	\$23 to 24	\$26 to 27
Timothy No. 3	24 to 25	21 to 22	21 to 22
Timothy Sample	16 to 19		
Fancy light clover mixed No. 2	26 to 28		23 to 24
Alfalfa, second cutting No. 2	31 to 33		
Oat Straw No. 1	17		16 to 17
<b>Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)</b>			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	25 to 26	30 to 32	25 to 27
Fowls, leghorns and poor	21 to 23	22 to 28	20 to 22
Chickens, colored fancy		34 to 36	
Chickens, leghorns		28 to 30	
Broilers, colored	40 to 42	40 to 45	45 to 50
Broilers, leghorns	32 to 38		
<b>Live Stock (cents per pound)</b>			
Calves, good to medium	11 to 11½		
Bulls, common to good	4 to 4½		
Lambs, common to good	12 to 14		
Sheep, common to good ewes	3½ to 5		
Hogs, Yorkers	7¼ to 7½		

### Farmers-Growers-Poultrymen and Shippers

We ship in cars and small lots, once used Barrels, (apple, potato, slat, etc.) Baskets, Butter Tubs, Carriers, Crates and Egg Cases. Also all varieties of new and used Fruit and Vegetable Packages. Our used egg cases are a special feature. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write or wire at once.

NATIONAL PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.  
Dept. N. Paul, 370-371 South St., New York City

## SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Farmers Supplied with

## STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.

520 Washington St. NEW YORK

## Peach Tree Borers Killed by Krystal Gas

(P-C Benzene) 1-lb. \$1; five-pound tin, \$3.75; with directions. From your dealer; post paid direct; or C.O.D. Agents wanted. Dept. C, HOME PRODUCTS Inc., Rahway, N.J.

**ROOT BORERS** Killed with PARAFIX. (Pure Paradiichlorbenzene recommended by U. S. Gov. & State Exp. Sta.) Full instructions, results guaranteed or money back. Booklet FREE. Treat 10 trees \$1. 50 trees \$3. Postpaid or C.O.D. Dept. K. The Parafix Co., 7 East 42nd St., N.Y.C.

**BINDER TWINE** Shortage predicted. Get our low price and order early. Farmer Agents wanted. Sample free. THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio



# Chicken Chatter

## Fighting Mites—Something About Ducks

THE red mite is a small insect that feeds by sucking the blood of chickens, attacking them at night while roosting. Sitting hens, however, are liable to depredation any time, day or night. During the day these mites live in crevices in the hen house or under the roosts. They are very hardy and are active all the while except in very cold weather. Mites have been known to live three months without food.

Naturally the poultryman whose houses are infested with these larvae wants to rid himself of them. Out of every conceivable control measure tried by the Poultry Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture not long ago, but two or three were at all effective.

### Fumigation Not Entirely Effective

Fumigation failed. In a house of average construction, the burning of sulfur at the rate of 6 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet availed but little or nothing. Medicated roosts were all right for that particular locality of the hen house, but such treatment had no effect upon the remainder of the building.

Most of the better known and oft-tried dusts were proved useless.

### Oils Best Means of Attacks

Oils showed themselves to be the best mode of attack. Heavy oils, both pure and slightly diluted with water were good. A 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. solution of cresol in whitewash brought excellent results. Pure, heavy coal tar cresote oil was very efficient. Kerosene oil lacked the permanency of the heavier ones, though its killing power was nearly as good.

"Heavier oils from coal tar and wood tar, or such oils diluted with a lighter oil, such as kerosene, so not less than 20 per cent. of the mixture is heavy oil, will successfully control chicken mites, provided the premises are thoroughly sprayed and the material not stinted."—PAUL GILLETTE, New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Incidentally we have never seen any thing to beat a lubricating oil that has been drained from automobile engines, when its lubricating powers are gone. If applied liberally and in every crack and crevice mites and lice can't exist. Furthermore whitewash containing carbolic acid is very effective. For one who does not wish to bother mixing this, commercial preparations are very convenient, it being necessary to merely mix with water and apply.

### Ducks More Profitable than Chickens

I AGREE with W. H. Da Ball in every particular in regard to raising ducks. I think every farmer should raise ducks as they are far less trouble, less expense, and usually net a larger profit than chickens. Again, ducks generally lay better and longer than hens, and their eggs sell higher and always command a ready sale. Very often ducks sell for nearly double the price of chickens, and hens and are always in good demand. I personally consider duck meat far superior in flavor to chicken.

I believe the one who raises ducks this year will no doubt get good money for them, as there are comparatively few ducks raised annually, and we can see now that the chicken and egg market is going to be glutted this summer, as everybody seems to be going "wild" on the poultry subject. Poultry products have been extremely high and an oversupply will mean low prices again.

If you are just going into the duck business and haven't selected your breed, take my advice (which is from long experience) and get the Pekin breed. We have raised ducks for a number of years and have tried all breeds, and in every case secured far better results from the Pekin. We find this breed to be healthier and hardier in every way.

We find that ducks are unlike chickens and turkeys, in that they are not subject to certain diseases such as roup, scaly leg, sorehead, cholera, gapes and diarrhoea and also keep quite free from mites and lice. A good-sized flock of ducks (Pekin) should be on every farm, as they are money-makers. These ducks are very large, lay well, and are good sitters, though I find it is not advisable to set a duck, but use the chicken hen for this purpose, putting 14 eggs under her. The young ducklings are large and healthy, therefore grow off very rapidly.

They should be kept warm and dry the first two weeks, not given either food or water the first 36 hours after hatched. We give them water in tin plate or shallow dish four or five times a day for the first two weeks and feed them dough made of corn meal three or four times a day. Wet bread of most any kind is also a very good feed. Be sure and give them water every time you feed them, as they run for water to wash the food down. After they get large enough to eat corn we only give them two feeds a day, morning and evening.

After the first two weeks they should have a good supply of water at all times to wash and play in, which is very essential for their health and growth.

We find that ducks thrive well when allowed free range of a grass plot, such as clover or alfalfa. After they get six or eight weeks old, are usually large enough to eat or sell. We find that it is best to sell ducks alive, not dressed. The meat of the Pekin duck is not coarse, but fine, juicy and tender, having a high, rich, duck flavor.

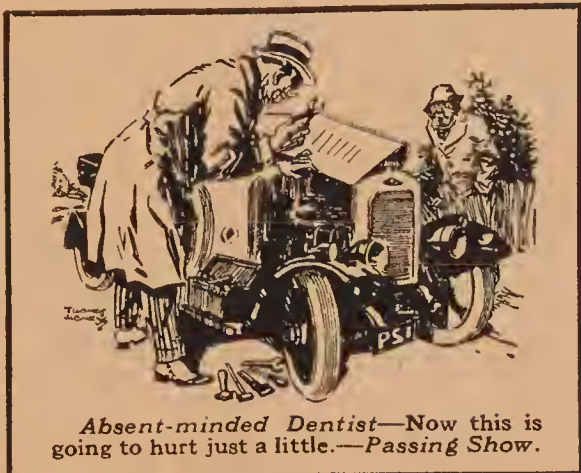
For the amateur or beginner, it is always the best and cheapest plan to buy two or three settings of eggs and start in a small way first.—W. H. HARRISON.

### Poultry Cuts Down Our Expenses

I HAVE always been enthusiastic about chickens and turkeys as they are a source of pleasure as well as profit for me. I raise Barred Rocks. They are beautiful chickens, and good layers and nice size for the table. The young chicks are strong and vigorous. I raise 300 chicks each year, and very seldom lose one. I feed them wheat in the morning, sorghum seed at noon and corn at night. I keep oyster shells before them all the time, plenty of water and buttermilk.

I have my chicks early, as the early pullets are needed for good winter layers. I raise over \$100 worth of turkeys each year. Turkey eggs are generally incubated with turkey hens. When the hatch is over and the young turkeys are strong enough to run about, I remove them from the nest. For the first few days I give them hard-boiled egg sprinkled with black pepper. After this cornbread crumbs and lettuce. When they are old enough, if they are allowed to roam over the fields, they will make their living on bugs and insects.

About Thanksgiving they are ready for market and bring in a nice sum of money for the farm wife. My chicks and turkeys have helped cut down expenses on our farm.—MRS. HORACE JOHNSON.



# B A B Y CHICKS

## 30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY for June and July Delivery

BRED RIGHT, HATCHED RIGHT, SHIPPED RIGHT  
Hatched by men with 14 years' experience in one of the largest, finest and best equipped hatcheries in the state  
Order early. \$1.00 WILL BOOK YOUR ORDER



Prices	Each	Per 1000
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	10c	\$90.00
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS	10c	90.00
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS	12c	110.00
S. C. R. I. REDS	14c	130.00
S. C. BLACK MINORCAS	12c	110.00
BROILER CHICKS, H. B.	9c	80.00
BROILER CHICKS, L. B.	7c	60.00

100 per cent live delivery guaranteed to your door by prepaid Parcel Post. Mrs. Williams received 514 chicks from us July 10, last year, and raised over 500. Many others report raising 90 to 100 per cent. Let KEYSTONE VITALITY CHICKS make good money for you as they have done for hundreds of others. Leaders since 1910. Members I. B. C. Association.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY (The Old Reliable Plant) Box 100, RICHFIELD, PA.

## ONE MILLION ROCK BOTTOM PRICES On Ready Made Good Luck Chicks. \$8.00 per 100 and UP

Varieties	Prices on:	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$25.50	\$42.00	\$80.00	
Barred Rocks, R. C. & S. C. & Rhode I. Reds	6.00	11.50	33.00	52.00	100.00	
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00	
Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.50	39.00	62.00	120.00	
S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, L. Brahmas	9.00	17.00	48.00	80.00		
Mixed Chicks, Light Breeds, \$8; Heavy Breeds, \$9.50 per 100 straight.						

Postpaid. FULL LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Bank Reference. Catalog Free. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio C. A. We are only 18 hours from New York. NEUHAUSER CHICK HATCHERIES, Box M82, NAPOLEON, OHIO. CHOICE BREEDING BIRDS. Cockerels and Pullets all ages. Cocks and Hens. In any of our pure-bred varieties, at all times. Prices reasonable. Write your wants.

## More and Better Chicks

### 100,000 Large Husky Baby Chicks for July and August Delivery

Hatched by expert in large Blue Hen Mammoth incubators with Eleven years' experience. Customers report our chicks grow faster than hen hatched chicks. A satisfied customer my best advertisement. Order at once and get better chicks.

S. C. WHITE or BROWN LEGHORN ..... 9c each  
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK..... 11c each  
BROILERS or MIXED..... 7c each  
Free and 100% Live delivery Guaranteed. Valuable Catalogue free for the asking.

H. C. HOUSEWORTH, Port Trevorton, Penna.

## LONG'S GUARANTEED CHICKS

Rocks, 10c; Wyandottes, 11c; Leghorns, 8c; Mixed, 7c. Reductions on large amounts. Good, lively, Free Range CHICKS, carefully selected. Delivery guaranteed.



Catalog LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY R. D. Long, Mgr., Box 12, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

## BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class bred-to-lay stock. Prices, Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 10c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 8c each; Broiler chicks, 7c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel-post. Pullets 10 to 12 weeks for sale.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

## Super-Quality June Chicks

HATCHES JULY 1, 8, 15, and 22  
Strickler's Tancred-Barron Large Type ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Pens headed by Tancred 285-egg line cockerels and Lady Storrs 271-egg line cocks and cockerels, mated to hens bred for extra heavy egg production. PRICES: \$8.00 per 100; \$38.00 per 500; \$75.00 per 1000 by Special Delivery Parcel Post Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. LEONARD F. STRICKLER SHERIDAN, PA.

BABY CHIX From heavy laying free range flocks. S. C. White Leghorns, 100, \$8; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 100, \$8; Barred Rocks, 100 \$10; S. C. R. I. Reds, 100, \$11; Broilers or Mixed Chix, 100, \$7. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Address J. N. NACE, Box 30, RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns, 10c; Barred Rocks, 12c; Reds, 13c, and Mixed, 8c. 100% live arrival. Order from this ad or write for Circular. CHERRY HILL HATCHERY, WM. NACE, Prop. Box 60, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## CATTLE AND SWINE BREEDERS

### Feeding Pigs for Sale

100 Chester and Yorkshire Crossed 8 weeks old \$5.00 each. 56 Berkshire and Chester Crossed 7 to 8 weeks old, \$5.00 each. 31 Pigs 9 to 10 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Sold subject to your approval. If not satisfactory, return them at my expense. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX 9 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass.

### 167—PIGS FOR SALE—167

Yorkshire and Chester cross, Berkshire and Chester cross, 8 to 9 weeks old, price \$5 each. Pure bred Berkshires, also Chester Whites, sows or boars, 7 weeks old, price \$6 each. I will ship any amount of the above lot C. O. D. on your approval; no charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed.

A. M. LUX 206 Washington St. Tel. 1415 WOBURN, MASS.

Registered O. I. C. and Chester White pigs. Eugene P. Rogers, Wayville, N. Y.

## FREE RANGE STOCK

Mixed Stock . . . \$7 per 100  
S. C. W. Leghorns \$8 per 100  
Barred Rocks . . . \$9 per 100  
Postage Paid. Live Arrival Guaranteed.  
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

## Pullets of Quality at Moderate Prices

	5 wks.	8 wks.	10 wks.	3 Mo.	4 Mo.
Rocks and Reds	85c	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00
Eng. Barron Whites					
Sheppard Strain	60c	85	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50
Anconas					

Early Breeding cockerels \$1.00 each 10 weeks old. Am also offering matured hens, good breeders \$1.50 each, \$1.25 each for 25; \$1.00 each for 50. Order from this ad or write to-day.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

## BABY CHICKS

CHICKS S. C. Rhode Island Reds . . . 11 cts. each  
Barred Plymouth Rocks . . . 10 cts. each  
S. C. White Leghorns . . . . . 8 cts. each  
Mixed or off Color . . . . . 7 cts. each  
These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive booklet free. W. A. LAUVER, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

## CHICK PRICE SMASHED

Order from this Ad. Mixed and Assorted, 100, \$7 | S. C. W. Leghorns, 100, \$8  
S. C. B. Rocks, 100, \$10 | S. C. R. I. Reds, 100, \$10  
Live arrival guaranteed. Delivery free.  
TROUP BROS., R. D. No. 3, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

## BABY CHICKS, that are hatched to grow. Barred Rocks 15c, Buff Rocks 17c, Reds 16c, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 13c, Mixed 10c. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed to your door. For quick service order direct from this ad. or write for circular.

J. W. KIRK, Box 55, McAlisterville, Pa.

SPECIAL OFFER 50,000 Chicks—100% live del "guar"—S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas. Assorted 8c each—\$75.00 per 1000. Mixed Chicks crossed stock, 7c each, \$60.00 per 1000—our 14th year. Catalogue free. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 100, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, 9c; R. I. Reds, 10c; White Leghorns, 8c; Mixed, 7c; 100% live delivery guaranteed; postpaid. Reduced on 500 lots. Order from ad or write for free circulars. F. B. LEISTER, Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

## 175 GRADE HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS For Sale

30 head ready to freshen, 100 head due to freshen during March, April and May. All large, young, fine individuals that are heavy producers. Price right. Will tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y.

## \$10 Down Buys HOLSTEIN BULL

We offer for sale several wonderfully bred registered Holstein bull calves on the installment plan. Prices from \$50 to \$100. This is your opportunity to get a pure bred bull.

Write for particulars HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr. Fishkill Farms Hopewell Junction, New York



## Outlook for Wheat

(Continued from page 19)

as the West Indies and some American millers have foreign outlets for their flour brands. As a result, part of our wheat and flour will be sold for export even at prices above the world level. The spring wheat crop includes around 50 million bushels of durum, most of which is sold for export. Inferior varieties and low grade wheat and flour also may be sold for export at the world price level without great detriment to domestic prices for good milling wheat.

### Year 'Round Harvest Continual

The United States also has a definite period in which it has been the main reliance of importing countries. While most of the world's wheat is harvested during the summer and fall months, the harvest is under way in some part of the globe every month of the year. New crop Canadian wheat is not available in quantity until October. Argentina and Australia usually dispose of the bulk of their surpluses by July and shipments from their new crops harvested in December and January can not reach European ports until around the first of March. As a result, the United States always has a chance to sell to advantage for export during the summer and early fall months. It does not seem difficult to dispose of such a surplus as we will have this year based on present crop conditions. This means that prices in this country most of the year should be above the world level and, in view of the change that has taken place in the general situation, the world level should be higher than it has been during the last twelve months.

In still another direction there is room for some optimism. Events are moving slowly but inevitably toward an industrial revival in Europe which will increase European buying power. This should help to lift the world price level for wheat.

### How High Should Wheat Go?

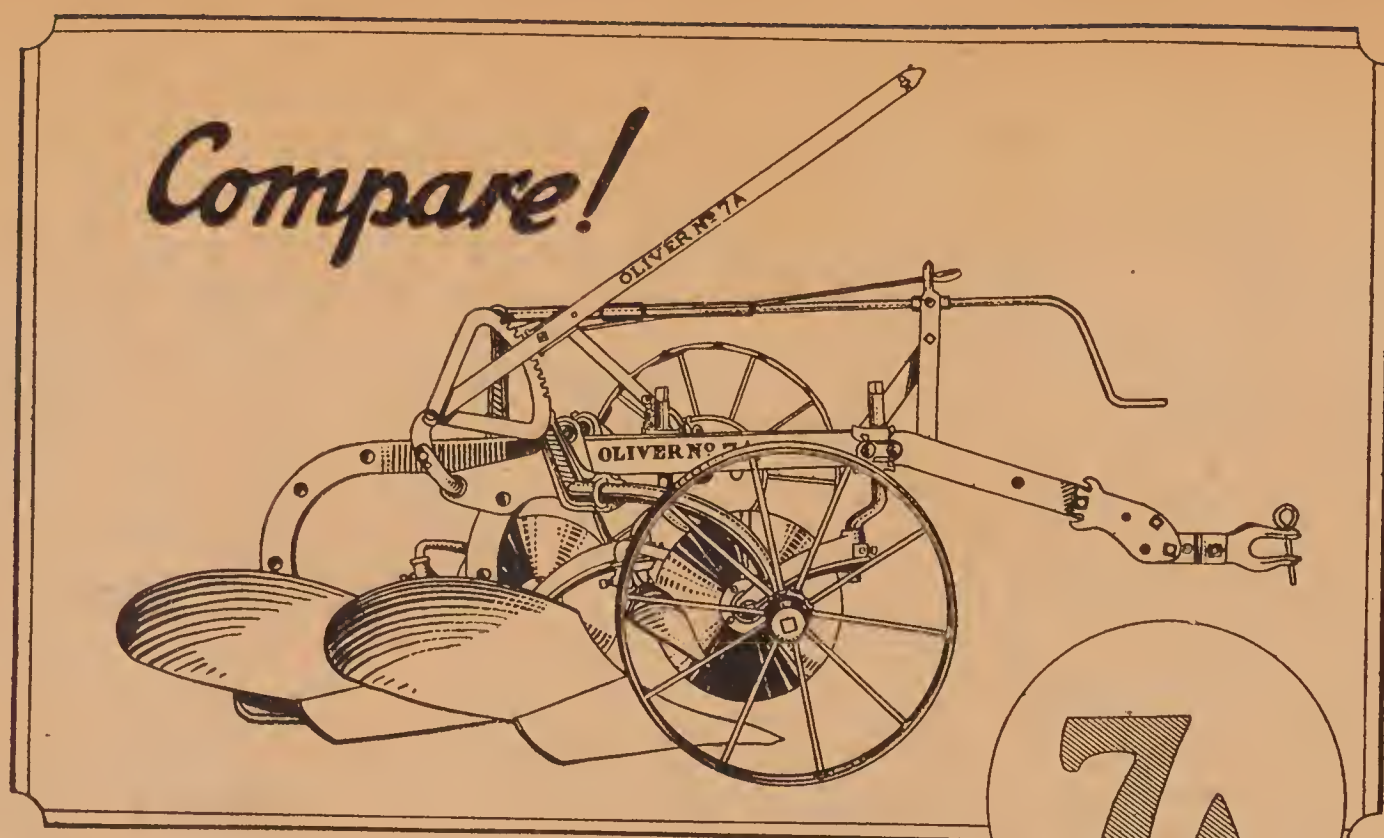
All this is not to be construed as a forecast of highly profitable prices for wheat producers in the United States. A crop failure may occur, of course, and put the market up to an exorbitant figure. Barring such an accident, however, the market will have responded most admirably to the changes now evident in the world's situation if wheat prices average 25 to 35 cents higher in the next year than in the last one.

### Further Curtailment in U. S. Justified

Taking a longer distance view, there are still a number of cautions which should be kept before the American wheat grower. Canada, Argentina and Australia have not yet exhausted their possibilities for expansion of the wheat industry in the natural growth and development of their lands. Russia, Siberia and the Balkan States will gradually restore their wheat production and furnish the pre-war amounts for export. That means that some country must export less or all must lower their prices. Production costs in all these countries are lower than in the United States. Transportation costs to Liverpool are much the same from Kansas, Saskatchewan or the wheat growing provinces in the Argentine.

### Justification for Lower Acreage

There is justification for reducing the acreage in the United States to a point where with average yields per acre there will be only a small surplus for export. This surplus can be used to take care of occasional low yields per acre, our natural export markets, the durum wheat produced primarily for export, and the low grades not suitable for milling. This will remove the function of making our prices from the international market where values are established by competition between countries whose costs of production are lower than our own and where the buying power of the principal purchasers is much below that of our domestic consumers.



# The New OLIVER Plow for the FORDSON

Fordson plowing was a step in the elimination of plowing drudgery. In the new Oliver No. 7-A you will find another important forward move in better plowing, easily accomplished.

You will find the Oliver No. 7-A different—so simple in construction, so easy to operate. It will penetrate in hard soils as in more favorable conditions.

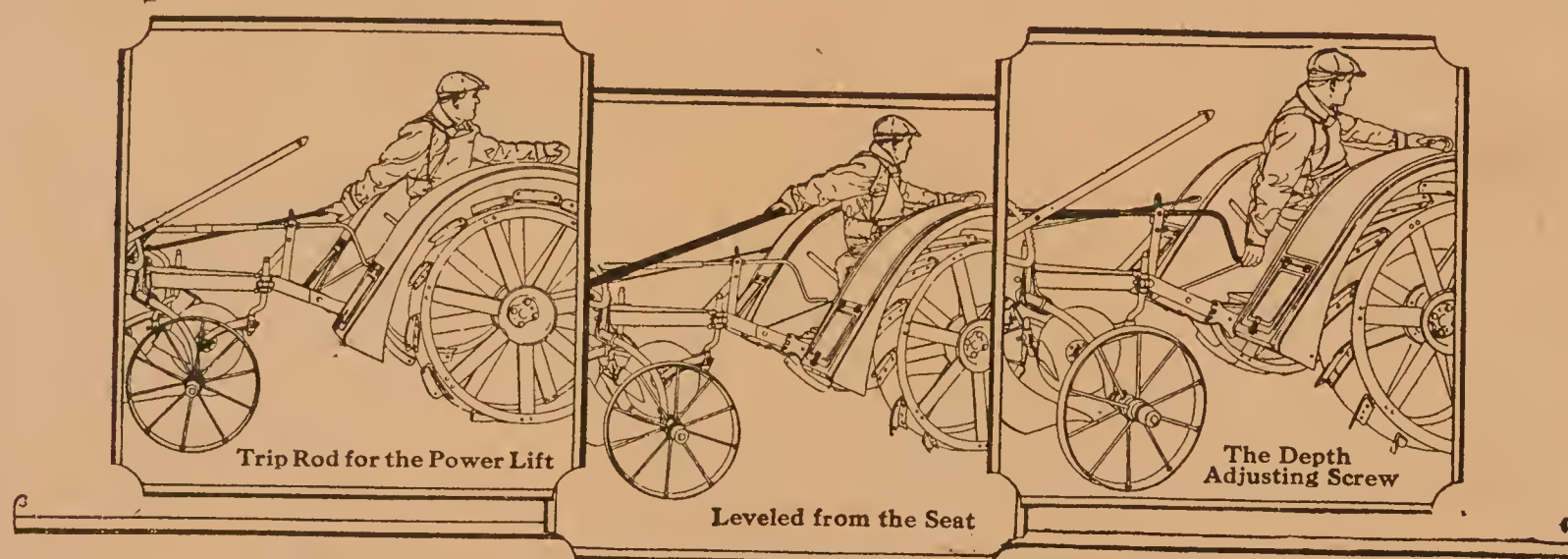
When you see this plow, note the exceptional clearance which permits good plowing in trashy fields. See how a powerful screw sets the depth and allows the

bottoms to be raised clear of the ground even with the plow standing still. Grasp the handy controls which permits all adjustments from the tractor seat. There is a power lift, of course.

Wheels, not landsides, carry the weight of the plow, making lightest draft and even depth furrows so desirable for a good seed bed. The hitch can be rigid or flexible as your field requires.

As for the work of the plow itself—we ask you to see it and compare it with your exacting standard of quality plowing.

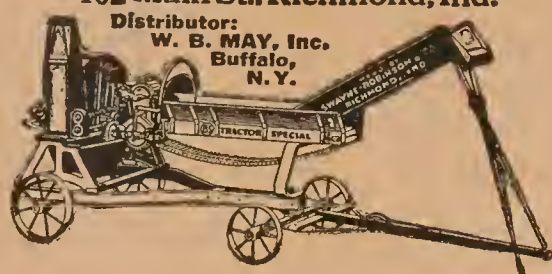
See Any Authorized Ford Dealer



## The Low- Priced **MONEY MAKER** ENSILAGE CUTTER Built for the Fordson

A LOW-PRICED, highest-quality, self-feeding dependable cutter. Fills your silo quickly with fine ensilage with a "Fordson" for power. Has satisfied Fordson owners everywhere. Find out about it now. Sold by all Fordson Distributors. Get our catalog of silo fillers to fit all powers and pocketbooks.

**Swayne, Robinson & Co.**  
102 Main St., Richmond, Ind.



## Reduce Your Labor — Increase Your Profits

THIS Iron Age Digger is a labor-saver, time-saver and money-maker. It gets all the potatoes without injury. For ease of operation and low upkeep it has no equal. Made of the best materials by skilled workmen from designs worked out and tested, by practical farmers. Used in all the big potato sections where potato growing is a science and Diggers receive hardest usage. Our No. 220 is the last word in traction Potato Diggers. The No. 228 Engine-Driven Digger, with automatic throwout Clutch, has no equal.

Iron Age Tools Make  
Good Farmers Better.

## IRON AGE Potato Diggers

Iron Age Diggers, like Iron Age Potato Planters and Iron Age Sprayers and other Iron Age Implements, are long lived. They produce more at less cost. Write us today for full particulars.

FRED H. BATEMAN CO.

631 So. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.



Digger No. 220—Latest Model



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

JULY 19, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Rules for the Barnyard Golf Contest—See page 37



# Discussions by Our Readers

## Growing Gin-Seng—Talking United States—Plucking Geese

IN a little hamlet named "Moon," a few miles from the village of Daney, Marathon County, Wis., a man by the name of Claude Neault moved his family and started to make a living, cultivating the wild gin-seng for the market. In less than three years he owned a very attractive and comfortable home with modern conveniences and had money in the bank. I visited this gin-seng farm last August and it was with much enthusiasm that he showed me the great beds and explained to me all about the growth, cultivation and care of gin-seng.

The seeds can be purchased for 75 cents a thousand, or you can raise your own seed by procuring the wild plants, which grow in shady places in hardwood soil. When the seeds are planted, they are thrown broadcast, then transplanted when large enough.

If the seed is scarified, it grows right away. This is done by first planting a layer of seed, then a layer of river sand. Then seed again, and then sand, etc. This is done in a box eight or ten inches high, until the box is full. The scarifying takes one and a half years. When the seeds

are all ready for planting, they are placed in beds six feet high, four feet wide and any length (usually about thirty feet). They must have shade, so a slat fence six feet high is built and covered with lath. The plants are of a very dark green color and sell for one-half a cent apiece when one year old. A branch resembles a man's hand, three large leaves and two small ones. The matured plant has twenty leaves or four hands. The leaf resembles an elm leaf.

The flower of the gin-seng is white and turns to a fiery red. The matured root looks like a parsnip and is close to the surface. The plants are subject to disease, such as fiber rot, soft rot and black rot. They have to be sprayed for blight, too, every ten days during growing season. A hand sprayer and Pyrox is generally used. It is important to keep the beds free from weeds also.

When getting ready to ship, the gin-seng has to be dried in kilns or trays, made of cheese cloth, on frames and then placed on shelves. It takes six to eight weeks to dry. The roots have to be washed thoroughly and dried and fiber must be separated from the main root. It is then packed in barrels and shipped to New York to Chinese buyers for from \$5 to \$12 a pound.

An acre sometimes produces \$25,000, but it requires quite a little care. A mulch of rotten sawdust is used for covering to protect it from the winter's frost. The Chinese esteem the gin-seng root a remedy for all diseases of the body or mind. The taste is sweetish, though slightly bitter and aromatic.—Mrs. HOWARD R. MAXWELL.

\* \* \*

### Why Don't They Talk United States

BY LESLIE HARRISON

IT has long been a favorite sport to bait the bulletins of federal and state agricultural agencies. Persons write protests to the authorities, and these protests are passed on down the line to some one who writes a wordy defense or a polite letter of thanks for the criticisms. Even though the protests are justified, that method of bringing about a change seldom works, and the governmental mills go right on grinding out more of the same old stuff.

Here is a protest right out in the open.

Recently the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington sent to newspapers thirty-three pages of close-space manuscript,

typed on both sides of the sheet, about the agricultural outlook for 1924. The Department had the right idea that farmers might read what the newspapers printed. There was good stuff in it, too. But what editor would or could wade through it, or even through the four-page summary at the start? For it was all written in

words which may have meant something or nothing, and they started with the dullest part of the whole business. Any one used to words meant to convey ideas, and who managed to struggle through the first page, must have had either of two impressions: first, that the writer couldn't "talk United States"; or that he was trying to conceal his meaning—was "pussy-footing," or using "weasel-words."

#### The Deadly Parallel

Here are the first few paragraphs done into plain talk:

In 1924 farmers plan for normal output, even though farming will have high labor and other costs, loss of farm workers, and low prices as compared with those for city-made goods.

America can and will buy. City folks want good clothes and fancy foods and have money enough to pay for them. Other lands still take the American farmer's cotton, pork, wheat and tobacco.

But the costs of labor, machinery, fertilizer, and credit ought to make the farmer go slow on extra outlays to raise more crops.

The foregoing statement of the agricultural Outlook for 1924, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is based on general information and on specific reports from 43,000 farmers, representing every agricultural county in the country.

And next comes the stuff as originally issued:

The following statement of the Agricultural Outlook for 1924 based upon current information and upon specific reports from 43,000 farmers, representing every agricultural county in the country, stating their intentions regarding the planting of spring crops, has been prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture to provide a basis upon which producers may make readjustments to meet economic changes.

The general agricultural outlook for 1924 indicates that farmers are undertaking a normal production program. It is apparent, however, that agricultural production this year will still be attended by the difficulties arising from high wages and other costs, loss of farm workers, and the general disparity between prices of farm and urban products.

Domestic demand for agricultural products is at a low level. Urban prosperity is reflected in a heavy current consumption of fibers and high quality foods and this may be expected to continue into the summer.

Foreign markets, on the whole, seem likely to maintain about the present level of demand for our cotton, pork, wheat and tobacco.

The situation this season with respect to labor, machinery, fertilizer, credit and other cost items is not such as to favor any expansion in production.

Read 'em and weep!

"To provide a basis upon which producers may make readjustments to meet economic changes," means what, if anything? Does it mean that farmers may plant or raise less or more, as they see fit, if farm labor gets dearer or farm products get cheaper? If that is what is meant, why not say it? Better still, why say anything if that is all that is meant? Why not give the farmer, who gets too much advice already, credit

for being able to draw his own conclusions and to do at least a little of his own thinking after he has been given the straight facts in clear words that say what they mean and mean what they say?

\* \* \*

#### How to Pluck a Goose

SEVERAL weeks ago AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received a request from a subscriber for information about plucking geese. Since that time we have received several inquiries about that practice, especially with reference to the method of holding the bird. We are printing the picture of a farm woman who is in the midst of the task of plucking a goose. Note particularly how she is holding the goose on her lap, especially keeping the goose's wing beneath her left arm.

There is only one detail in this picture that we could comment on and that is an absence of a hood over the goose's head. If the bird is particularly friendly and not subject to a great deal of excitement, it is perfectly all right to proceed with the operation as in the picture. However, if the goose is inclined to be rather fractious and excitable, or vicious, as is very often the case, it is usually a good idea to slip a stocking over the bird's head.

\* \* \*

#### Nothing Like a Gas Engine to Keep the Boy Interested

THE best way to keep a growing boy on the farm is to keep him interested in farm work and farm life. Young lads are keenly imaginative, and up to the age of 20 or 25, the outside world has a strong appeal to them. They hear about mechanical jobs in the cities and this brings to their minds an imaginative picture of city life.

They feel an urge to expand and develop their latent talents, and they imagine that the city affords them a better opportunity to realize their ambition.

If the farm does not provide the means of satisfying this desire, the boy is likely to seek the opportunity elsewhere, in the city. But give that boy an engine to tinker with—so that he can satisfy his craving for mechanics to his heart's content—and he will be more willing to stay on the farm.

Nothing serves this purpose better than the all-around type of farm engine. This is because an engine of this type can be used on almost all kinds of farm work, the year around—for such things as pumping water, grinding feed, shelling corn, sawing wood, running a lighting system, cream separator or churn—and scores of other uses.

(Continued on page 46)



Householder—Hey, fireman! First thing you do, run and drop this letter in a post box. It's very important; it's my fire insurance!—Judge.



Gin-Seng Growing Under Lattice





# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 114

For the Week Ending July 19, 1924

Number 3

## Why Solomon's Temple Was Safe

### Some Interesting Facts About Lightning and Lightning Rods

ASK the question of a hundred leading citizens of any large city, if there is any virtue in a lightning rod and ninety-nine of them will either think you a fit subject for the insane asylum or that you are propounding a huge joke, but they will all answer, "Lightning Rods—do they use them yet?"

The history of the lightning rod reads like the pages of fiction and we do not know of anything to-day that affords the safety and protection to life and property, about which the public in general is so little informed.

Mankind has been thrilled by the flash of lightning and awed by the ravages of the thunderbolt through all ages. Scientists of the early ages did not understand the phenomena of lightning and electricity, and no means was known to prevent the destruction from this cause.

Solomon in all his wisdom did not understand this great mystery of nature, yet Solomon provided the first protection from lightning of which we have any record. The Temple at Jerusalem was never struck by lightning in the course of a thousand years, although thunderstorms burst incessantly over the Holy City, creating immense havoc and destruction. In this instance, the explanation is simple. It is stated expressly in the biblical description of the building of the world-famed temple (1 Kings, xl: 21-22): "Solomon overlaid the house within with pure gold and he made a partition by the chains of gold before the oracle; and he overlaid it with gold until he had finished the whole house, also the whole altar that was by the oracle he overlaid with gold."

If the wise king had known of the protection against lightning, given by metallic conductors, he could not have guarded this magnificent edifice better than he did by having the whole house overlaid with gold, as stated in the Bible. According to the historian, Josephus, the roof of the temple was ornamented from end to end with sharply pointed and thickly gilded pieces of iron in lancet form. This was an exceedingly expensive way of protecting this great structure from the ravages of lightning, but since the entire building cost about \$190,000,000, it is probable that a good large per cent. of this sum might have been well spent in protecting it in the manner stated.

#### Franklin the First "Lightning Rod Agent"

It has only been within the history of our own country that any steps were taken to prevent damage from lightning. It remained for Benjamin Franklin, in June, 1752, to discover by his famous kite experiment that lightning and electricity were identical. In the summer of 1753 he erected on his house in Philadelphia, the first lightning rod. This rod was of iron and extended five feet into the ground and had a sharp point seven or eight feet above the roof. When Franklin felt that the usefulness of his invention had been fully established by experiment and observation, he began at once to devote a great deal of his time to advocating the use of lightning rods as a means of protecting buildings against lightning. Thus Franklin was the first "lightning rod agent."

Because of the fact that the new invention of

the Philadelphia printer was looked upon with little favor by the Royal Society of London, very little general notice was taken of the lightning rod and many representatives of religious orders regarded Franklin as an infidel, because they claimed he interfered with the operations of what they imagined to be a Divine instrument for the punishment of sinners. Because of this religious prejudice a great many years passed

up bravely under it, for they had been equipped with lightning rods and insulated with all the skill of the laboratory and were not even scorched.

It had been the intention to take the lightning rods off the little village in the last experiment, but it was decided to preserve it for future use. Blocks of wood were substituted, twelve- and eighteen-inch pieces of maple that were torn apart with one resounding crash. Down the center of each ran a long indented mark where the current had torn its way through. In most cases the wood was not burned at all. The test completely vindicated the virtue and efficiency of the lightning rod.

The tests at the General Electric Company's plant at Pittsfield were made in a huge brick room, completely lined with steel. The spectators stood on a steel platform, halfway between the floor and ceiling. All openings were closed by movable steel shutters. This was done, it was explained, to safeguard the plant and persons outside the room.

It is no longer a question as to whether lightning rods protect, but what capacity should a lightning rod have and what are the most important rules to observe in installing the material to give the best protection.

There are some points upon which all scientists agree and these are that all high points, such as chimneys and the ridge of the roof, ventilators and cupolas, should be supplied with air terminals, and all connected in one complete circuit.

Another and possibly the most important feature is to have this circuit well grounded. There is no part of a system of lightning rods more important than the groundings. There should be at least two groundings to even the smallest building and many ordinary residences and barns require three. These groundings should extend to permanent moist earth; not less than eight to ten feet deep. If it is impossible to get this depth, then it is necessary to dig a trench as deep as possible, three or more feet, and out from

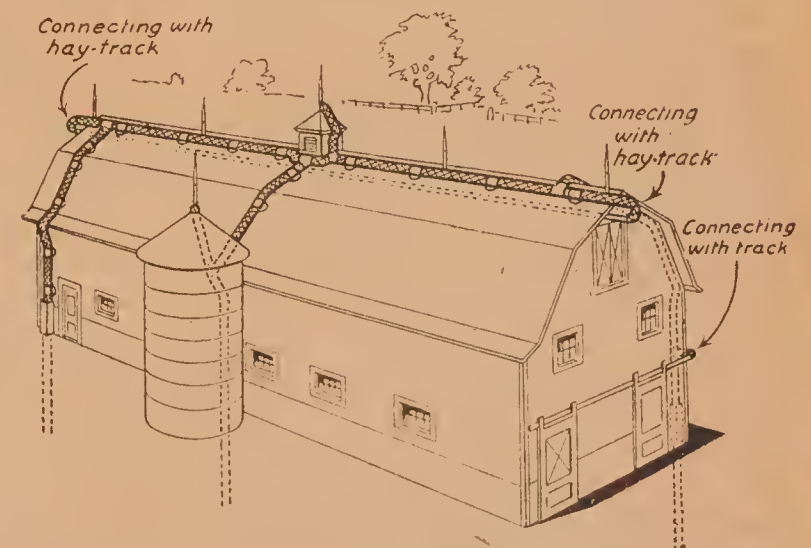


This visualizes in a graphic manner the discharge of the earth's "electrical field." It shows graphically the reason for greater electrical intensity on the earth's surface, around the tree, along the wire fence and the oil pipe line, than elsewhere and why a lightning flash occurs. Cattle are struck dead near a wire fence, while other cattle out in a field are not affected. Petroleum tanks adjacent to the pipe line are ignited. An unprotected barn is in flames; but the dwelling, properly rodded, is immune.

before lightning rods were used to any great extent for the protection of church buildings, although during the same time the ringing of bells was recommended by certain of the clergy as a means of dispelling thunderstorms and warding off lightning strokes.

It is reported that in France a certain Englishman erected a lightning rod on his residence. A great public disturbance arose when this fact became generally known and the populace tore the rod from the building. The persevering Englishman took the case to court and was defended by a young lawyer named Robespierre, then very young and unknown to fame. The French Court decided that inasmuch as there was nothing in the statutes prohibiting the attachment of metal rods to buildings, such rods might be attached, provided that certain precautions were observed in so doing.

Many years have elapsed since Franklin's "kite experiment," but probably no experiment in the field of electrical research has caused the widespread interest as that held in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, recently by the General Electric Company. Over 2,000,000 volts were used in a stroke of "man-made" lightning. A miniature village was constructed; a country church house with its white spire reaching up to invite the first destructive bolt; the country store, and homes and beautiful trees decorated the streets of this model village. The lightning flashed, the thunder rolled, and even rain was made to fall, but the little village was unscarred. Although the jagged flame hit the little church and little house again and again, the little church and house stood



How a barn with silo at side is rodded, grounds being at diagonal corners and at center. The cable is attached to the hay fork track at both ends.

the building ten to fifteen feet. Dr. Steinmetz says, "the best grounding is an iron gas pipe set in the ground as deep as possible, and in addition a connection to the water pipes, if there are any available. A copper plate may be used, but is (Continued on page 39)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114 July 19, 1924 No. 3

### The Milk Situation

OUR news columns last week carried an account of the meeting of the Committee of Fifteen at Utica on June 30th when League members withdrew because a majority of the committee persisted on passing a resolution recommending an increase in milk prices. Unless the League can be induced to reconsider its action, this committee can accomplish little.

Statements have been made that from the start there was no sincere purpose back of the organization of this committee and that its real purpose was to put somebody or some organization in a hole. We do not believe that such statements are true. In our opinion, all parties were to blame for the failure of the milk organizations and dairymen in this territory to get together and stop the foolish price war; and we believe further that there was a lamentable lack of leadership on nearly everybody's part to make the committee at least a partial success. After the first meeting, it seemed to us, as an impartial observer, that there was a very evident tendency by nearly everybody to advance the interests of their particular organization and groups rather than to think and work constructively for a plan that would relieve the man back on the farm who does the milking.

Make no mistake in the attitude of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST toward farm organization. We believe in it thoroughly. Cooperation is the only way by which farmers can help themselves, but organization must always be the means to an end, and never the end itself. The organization exists for the farmer, and not the farmer for the organization.

No one who attended the meeting of fifty or sixty representative men at Utica when the Committee of Fifteen was formed can truthfully say that there was not an enthusiastic and sincere desire very evident to really stop the quarreling and get together. At that meeting, we emphasized several times in different talks the need of going slowly. "Learn to creep before you walk," we said. We did not think that the committee was ready to talk price, neither then nor at later meetings. Before price talk there must be a constructive plan based upon surveys which will give the real facts about surplus and other problems in the territory. The League and some others were absolutely right when they insisted upon this,

but it was the determination on the part of most of the committee to rush through a recommended price. This proved to be a mistake just as we said it would be. If merely "resoluting" a price was all there was to it, we would all be rich.

But on the other hand, we do not think that the host excellent gentlemen from the League on the Committee of Fifteen had proper backing from their organization, nor did the League act with enough forbearance and enough cooperation. What good can be gained to anybody by a speech such as that delivered by Mr. Miller at the annual meeting of the League at Utica when the Committee of Fifteen was condemned and some of the other milk organizations were singled out for attack? If we are ever to get anywhere in this business of cooperation, we must stop accusing the other fellow of bad faith. Maybe the other milk organizations are small; maybe some of them do not amount to much; maybe a lot of folks do not like the way some of them do business; but the fact remains that they are here on the job doing at least enough business to produce satisfactory returns to their members and to bring real competition into the markets, and as such they must be recognized and cooperated with. However much you may disagree with them and their principles of operation, they constitute an existing condition and not a theory. They can not be dismissed with a wave of the hand. Of course the job is hard; but this is all the more reason why it must be done.

And moreover, while the League is the largest milk organization, it is by far in the minority when the number of its members are compared with the whole number of milk producers in the territory. This is another grave reason why the League for its own good should reach out the hand of friendliness to the non-member so that while they may not be able to work together in the same organization, there can at least be some cooperation instead of constant fighting which results in benefit to no one except the dealer.

The constantly reiterated statement that the committee should not fix prices because it would be illegal is in our opinion a mighty poor excuse for withdrawal from the committee. As we have stated, the attempt to recommend prices was a mistake, not, however, because of illegality, but because there was no practical plan worked out first to obtain the prices after they were recommended.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the first to recommend obedience to the law, but we confess we are a little tired of this illegal argument stuff advanced by some one every time farmers try to do anything. There are upwards of three hundred different milk dealers in New York City alone. *Yet the retail bottle price of milk in New York City is always the same no matter what dealer you buy it from.* They do not fix prices, oh no! Yet we have not heard of any of them going to jail. Dozens of similar examples of price fixing can be pointed out in almost every industry, except farming. The League farmers themselves got together in 1916 and fixed prices. Then they stood together, fought the dealers to a finish and won. To-day milk prices are as bad, or nearly as bad, as they were in 1916. In reality, they are much worse because the buying power of the dollar is much less. Yet the only effort to get together to work out better conditions went up in smoke through the failure of farm-leaders—not the farmers themselves, mind you—to cooperate.

As a constructive suggestion, we believe this committee or a similar one should be continued. Perhaps the basis of representation can be changed to make it more satisfactory to representative conference board. We believe that the League representatives should come back on to the committee. On the other hand, all talk and resolutions on price fixing should be discontinued at least until such time as a proper economic basis or plan for pricing can be determined.

Then the committee should make its first work determination of the actual situation in this territory and secure and publish information regarding the conditions under which milk is being

produced, manufactured and marketed and the value of milk and its products throughout the country so that the producer can negotiate on even terms with the organized buyers of his products. Just this information alone will do much toward equalizing price. An actual study should be made of the surplus problem and if possible an equitable plan found for handling it, not from the standpoint of one organization, but from that of all the dairymen in the territory. After this is done, the committee will perhaps be ready to determine some proper basis for pricing milk and secure its uniform adoption.

### The Nation Sympathizes

A FEW days ago an old New England farmer went sadly down the road to the little country cemetery on the hillside at Plymouth, Vermont, and made the arrangements for the burial of his sixteen-year-old grandson, Calvin Coolidge, Jr., the son of the President of the United States. As the father of a sixteen-year-old boy, we can realize, as every other father and mother in the land can imagine, what the old man and what President and Mrs. Coolidge were suffering as they went through the ordeal of burying their boy.

We can perhaps imagine something, too, of the President's thoughts as he stood by his son's grave and looked through tear-dimmed eyes off across the familiar Vermont hills of his own boyhood. From those hills he had gone forth to hold in the course of time the most powerful position in the world. But his thoughts, we believe, were not of the power of that exalted place. His thoughts were instead on what every good man in public position comes sooner or later to know, that is, how insignificant, how futile, are the affairs of men, even their mightiest affairs, beside the grim inevitableness of time, of Nature's inexorable laws, and of Death, that supreme arbiter of human destinies.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,  
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,  
Awaits alike the inevitable hour:  
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

How well Lincoln knew that. His favorite poem was:

"Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?  
Like a swift-fleeing meteor, a fast flying cloud,  
A flash of lightning, a break of the wave,  
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave."

It must be a comfort to President and Mrs. Coolidge in their grievous affliction to know that they have the heartfelt sympathy of a hundred million people, irrespective of politics, of race, or of creed. And it should be comforting to them also to know that waiting somewhere in the Unknown Land to welcome their boy is Lincoln, that greatest of Americans, who also buried a son from the White House, and who understood so well how hard it is to be happy in places of great responsibility.

### For Barn Yard Golfers

READ the rules, printed on the next page, for the County and State horseshoe pitching contest and then practice up and let your farm bureau man know that you are getting ready to throw a ringer every shot.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

UP in the Northwest a very keen rivalry exists between the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Here is one that we heard somewhere which expresses this competition in terms of the farm.

A fellow from St. Paul came over to Minneapolis one day just to look around and find fault. He approached a fruit stand, picked up a large watermelon and asked with a sneer:

"Is this the largest apple you have in St. Paul?"  
"Hey!" bellowed the owner of the fruit stand.  
"PUT THAT GRAPE DOWN!"



# Rules for the Barnyard Golf Contest

## Big Interest Already in County and State Contests—Better Get Busy

THE horseshoe pitching contests to determine the champion teams of each county and later the state champions at the State Fair are already attracting a lot of attention. Farm Bureaus in a large number of counties are making arrangements for the county contests to be held either at large county-wide picnics sometimes during the summer, or at the county fairs. Winners of these contests will go to the State Fair where they will compete on Farm and Home Bureau Day under the auspices of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus to determine who are the best barnyard golfers in the Empire State.

R. H. Hewitt, Jay Coryell, W. L. Norman and E. V. Underwood, a committee representing the Farm Bureau, met with E. R. Eastman, Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, on July 5th, to formulate the rules and regulations under which the county and state contests will be conducted. These rules are printed below:

### National Rules

The national rules will be used in all contests, state and county, with exceptions as noted below.

#### Entries Limited to Amateurs

The entries to contests both county and state

are limited strictly to amateurs. An amateur for these contests is defined as the individual or team who has not won either first, second or third place in a contest at a state, sectional or national tournament.

Entries to the state contest are limited to the winners of county contests. Not more than the two highest teams will be eligible.

#### Prizes

Prizes for the winning team and grand championship individual prizes are to be made and awarded by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. These consist of first, second and third prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 cash for the winning teams and a silver cup for the grand champion of all the State.

#### Time of State Contest

It is recommended that the state contest be held at the State Fair on Farm and Home Bureau Day, Tuesday, September 9, 1924.

#### Other Regulations

The grand championship contest shall be between the individuals of the three winning teams. It shall be decided by the best two games out of three, 50 points each.

County and state contests shall consist of three games of 21 points each. Best two out of three are winners.

All teams to be shifted to opposite pitcher's box at end of each game.

Local contests shall be held under the direction of the County Farm Bureau agent. All agricultural organizations are eligible to enter teams in county contests, and any individual not professional is eligible to enter the county contests.

Each county entering the state contests is requested to furnish one man for referee or score keeper. Each county to furnish calipers and a set of regulation shoes.

The Farm Bureau Federation will cooperate with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in holding the state contest. This cooperation will be in the matter of publicity, the holding of the contest on Farm and Home Bureau Day and in other ways as opportunity permits.

#### State Committee in Charge

The State committee having general charge of the State contest will consist of E. R. Eastman, R. H. Hewitt, W. L. Norman, E. V. Underwood, J. Coryell, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

The national rules are printed in their entirety below:

Watch your Farm and Home Bureau News and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for further and complete details, and for the names of winners in these horseshoe pitching tournaments.

Then get out your horseshoes after supper and begin to practice up. The contests are going to make a lot of interest and a lot of fun, and somebody is going to win some valuable prizes as well as the state championship.

## Official Rules of the National Horse Shoe Pitchers' Association

The following are the official rules of the National Horse Shoe Pitchers Association.

**GROUNDS AND COURTS—Rule 1.**—The grounds shall be as level as possible. Pitcher's box shall be filled with Potter's clay or any substitute of a like nature; the clay must be kept moist and worked to a putty-like condition and to a depth of not less than six inches and at least 18 inches around the stake.

**PITCHER'S BOX—Rule 2.**—The pitcher's box shall extend three (3) feet on either side to the rear and front of the stake. Said box shall be constructed of material 2 x 4 and shall not extend more than one inch above the level of ground. Where several courts are constructed a 2 x 4 shall be laid full length of such courts three feet in front of the stakes. In delivering the shoe into the opposite pitcher's box a contestant may stand anywhere inside the pitcher's box. For indoor pitching the boxes shall not exceed six inches in height above the adjoining grade.

**STAKES—Rule 3.**—The stakes shall be of iron, one (1) inch in diameter, perpendicular, inclined one (1) inch toward the opposite stake and extending eight (8) inches above the ground in the pitcher's box. On single courts the stakes shall be set in the center of the pitcher's box. Where several courts are constructed the stakes shall be not less than eight (8) feet apart, in a straight direct line where possible.

#### The Standard Horseshoe

**HORSESHOES—Rule 4.**—No horseshoe shall exceed the following regulations: seven and one-half (7½) inches in length, seven (7) inches in width, two and one-half (2½) pounds in weight. No toe or heel calk shall measure over three-quarters (¾) of an inch in length. Opening between the calks shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) inches, inside measurements. No horseshoe constructed in a freak design will be considered regulation.

**REGULATION GAMES—Rule 5.**—A standard regulation game shall consist of 50 points and the contestant first scoring this number after all shoes have been pitched, shall be declared the winner. In all match or exhibition games between two contestants, eleven (11) games of 50 points each shall be an official series, the one winning six (6) games shall be declared the winner. —See modifications above.

**PITCHING DISTANCE—Rule 6.**—The standard regulation distance shall be forty (40) feet from stake to stake, measuring where the stake enters the ground. For women in contests and tournaments the distance shall be thirty (30) feet.

**PITCHING RULES—Rule 7.**—No contestant shall walk across to the opposite stake and examine the position of his opponent's shoes, before making his first or final pitch. All contestants shall pitch both shoes from the pitching box, into the opposite pitching box or

forfeit the value of one (1) point to his opponent. All contestants shall, when having first pitch, after delivering both shoes, stand back of a line even with the stake and out of the pitcher's box. Any contestant failing to comply with this rule shall forfeit the value of such shoes pitched. Any contestant delivering his shoes landing outside of the opposite pitcher's box shall forfeit the value of his pitch. Wrapping the fingers with tape, or the wearing of gloves shall be permitted in any or all games. If at any time a shoe is broken, such as striking another shoe, the frame of the pitcher's box, the stake or other cause, such shoe shall be removed and the contestant entitled to another pitch.

#### What Constitutes a Ringer

**RINGERS—Rule 8.**—Any shoe to be scored as a ringer shall encircle the stake far enough to permit a straight edge to touch both heel calks and clear the stake.

**FOUL LINES—Rule 9.**—A foul line shall be established three (3) feet in front of the stake and any pitcher stepping over the foul line in delivering his shoe shall lose the value of his pitch and no score shall be credited to him.

**FOUL SHOE—Rule 10.**—A shoe that does not remain within six (6) inches of the stake, in all National Tournaments and match contests, shall not be entitled to score. (This does not apply to informal pitching or games where the players decide otherwise.) If a shoe strikes the frame of the pitcher's box or other object such shoe shall be considered a foul shoe and shall not score.

**POINTS—Rule 11.**—The most points a contestant can score in a single game shall be fifty (50) points. A pitcher shall be credited with all ringers pitched. If a shoe when thrown moves another shoe, both shoes are counted in their new positions.

**TIES—Rule 12.**—All equals shall be counted as ties. If both contestants have one shoe each an equal distance from the stake, or against the stake or ringers, they shall be counted tie and the next closest shoe shall score. In case of all four shoes being tie or equal distance from the stake, or four ringers, no score shall be recorded and the contestant who pitched last shall be awarded the lead.

**MEASUREMENTS—Rule 13.**—All measurements shall be made by the use of calipers and straight edge. **COACHING—Rule 14.**—No contestant during the progress of a game, contest or tournament, shall coach, molest or in any way interfere with a pitcher in any manner, except that in four-handed games, partners shall have the right to coach each other.

**FIRST PITCH—Rule 15.**—At the beginning of a game the contestants shall agree who shall have the first pitch either in single, three or four-handed games by the toss of a coin, the winner to have his choice of first pitch or follow. At the beginning of the second game the loser of the preceding game shall have the first pitch.

**NATIONAL AND STATE TOURNAMENTS—Rule 16.**—In all championship tournaments, the Rotation

Group method shall prevail. In each group each pitcher will pitch each other one game. Same procedure shall prevail in the finals. All tie games shall be pitched off. No championship shall be won or lost, only in a legal tournament.

**DISPUTES AND FINAL JURISDICTION—Rule 17.**—In case of any dispute, or where the rules do not specifically cover a disputed point the referee or committee in charge shall have full power and final jurisdiction.

**SCORING RULES—Rule 18.**—Any shoe that does not remain within six (6) inches of the stake shall not be scored or counted. The closest shoe to the stake (within six inches) shall score one (1) point. If both shoes are closer than the opponent's they shall score two (2) points.

A ringer shall score three (3) points. A ringer and a closest shoe shall score four (4) points. A double ringer shall score six (6) points and is the highest score a contestant can make.

In case of each contestant having a ringer, the next closest shoe shall score and all such ringers shall be credited as ringers pitched but not counted as a score. If each contestant has a double ringer, both double ringers are cancelled and no points scored. If a contestant shall have two ringers and his opponent one, the pitcher having two ringers shall score three (3) points.

In case of a tie of all four shoes such as four ringers or all four shoes an equal distance from the stake, no score shall be recorded and the contestant who pitched last will be awarded the lead.

Where ringers are pitched and cancelled, they shall be credited to the contestant who pitched such ringers and no score shall be credited as point scored. All equals shall be counted as ties and no points scored. Any shoe leaning against the stake shall have no advantage over a shoe lying on the ground and against the stake; all such shoes are ties. If a contestant has a shoe leaning against the stake it shall count only as a closest shoe.

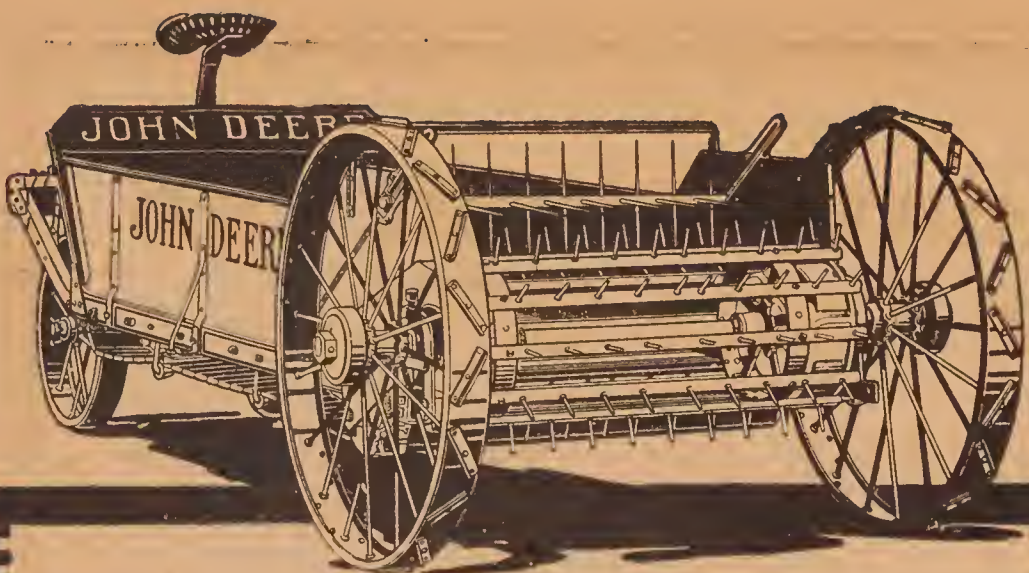
#### Where Three are in a Game

**THREE-HANDED GAMES—Rule 19.**—In three-handed games where two contestants each have a double ringer and the third contestant no ringers, the two contestants having double ringers shall score their closest shoe. If all three contestants each have a ringer they shall score the closest shoe. If two contestants each have a ringer and the third contestant no ringer, the two contestants having ringers shall score their closest shoes.

In all three-handed games the contestants having ringers shall at all times score their closest shoes over their opponents who have no ringers, whether it be two contestants with double or single ringers each.

In any and all games the contestant scoring shall have the lead or pitch.





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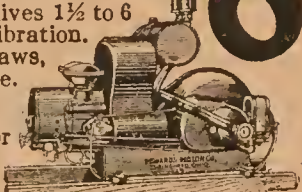
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# Elderberries for Profit

Turning a Hedge Row Shrub Into Money

THIS is the story of a young man who found opportunity in his front yard—and almost turned it away! If F. W. Stillman, who has a place down in Middlesex County, near Rahway, N. J., hadn't put off cleaning up a chicken yard he might never have recognized his opportunity. In the corner of the poultry run was a clump of wild elderberry bushes and he had made up his mind that "one of these days" he would clean them out and give the chickens more room.

Then he drove to town with some farm produce and happened to see some elderberries on sale. He inquired whether there was a market for them, discovered that there was, and drove home to pick his own crop. When he brought the result of his picking in to market, he realized \$25 or \$30 from it.

"So instead of cutting out the bushes to give the chickens more room, I drove home double quick to fence in the elderberry bushes to protect them from the chickens!" says Mr. Stillman.

### Ideal for Beverage or Jelly

That was early in 1920. Since then, Mr. Stillman has worked up a trade which over-buys him every year, has done some remarkably successful experimenting with his bushes and is going ahead with other experiments to increase the yield and lower the labor of picking. So far as he knows—and he has tried to garner all possible knowledge on the elderberry—no one has made any researches to compare with his in detailed observation, and he believes that a new and extremely profitable product is in the course of evolution from the sour old wild elderberry.

"For years, elderberry wine has been a popular country beverage, especially among farmers of German birth or their descendants. It is also used in jellies, in combination with pectin-bearing fruits such as apples and grapes. With apples the taste is similar to plum jelly and with grapes resembles a huckleberry flavor. So far the elderberry has had no distinctive taste of its own."

The first year of his "find," Mr. Stillman sold all his berries through nearby stores. He made up his mind that thereafter he would observe the farm-marketing law that all products ahead of the season, or late, obtained better prices. He determined to "force" his bushes if possible, and to that intent examined them. He found that certain ones were well ahead of others, ripening while their neighbors were still in blossom, and this gave him an excellent range.

### Demand Is Good

His demand increased considerably. The fact that the berries were on display sold many through the factor of suggestion. Customers of the previous year came back and friends who had tasted the jellies also determined to try their luck. All he could pick sold readily, the late berries being particularly in demand, for early-season customers came back to report that the first jellies had been devoured by their families and more glasses were needed for winter supplies.

"Early in the spring of the following year, I trimmed some of the bushes for greater ease in picking," says Mr. Stillman. "I did not get the result I expected—a clear path—but the pruning changed the yield most surprisingly, making much larger individual

bunches, which were far more readily picked than the small scattered groups. I also found the characteristic bearing tendencies to hold over from year to year and had early, mid season and late-bearing bushes.

### Apparently Many Different Varieties

"The third year I also noticed a great deal of difference in individual berries, their growth, color, leaves, and stems, as occurs in other fruits. One clump of bushes interested me especially. It produced small clumps with berries of a genuine red, the shade of a rich strawberry preserve, not the deep purple-black berry we usually see. I had supposed it retarded and that the red berries were not fully ripe, but this year I was convinced that they represented a distinct variety, which I found to be larger than the other berries and distinctly sweeter—the only one in fact which has any apparent sweetness. This is to my mind a variation to be closely watched and cultivated."

Mr. Stillman divides elderberries into several distinct varieties or species: One, the earliest, is green stemmed at the head, giving a dark berry clump of medium size. Two others have respectively red and green stems, the green berry the larger of the two. These come at the same time, a little later than the first.

Then comes the large red stemmed berry, with prolific, heavy heads, the berries "simply bursting" with rich juice. Quite late in the season comes a green stemmed berry, medium to small in size, which holds the fruit without dropping.

The red berry, which interests Mr. Stillman most, comes in toward the latter part of the season, and does not hold quite to the end. It is large, round rather than oblong, extremely juicy and gives promise, he believes, of developing into a new eatable berry, which will rival the huckleberry in taste and popularity.

### Cultural Methods Improve Berries

"I have not yet experimented intensively in propagation," says Mr. Stillman, "but expect this year to carry on several experiments, using various known methods. I have experimented in pruning, to which the wild bushes respond amazingly, and shall go farther. It takes a period of years to achieve the best ultimate results, for weather conditions, for instance, often set one back a whole season.

"All my berries, however, are larger this year than the natural wild elderberry of even a very good season. Pruning has not noticeably increased the size nor yield but has given instead of scattered, small clusters, extremely large clusters which cut down the time of picking. These big clusters average 5 to a pound.

"I am trying setting out some in the fall and some in the spring. The plants are set out like rose bushes.

"The sales problem as regards elderberries is one on which I am frequently questioned. The natural wild growth of elderberries offers me no competition. The berries grow in low, damp ground and are hard to pick because of the small clusters. Also the time of picking makes a difference, so that many amateur pickers lose their berries by being too early. Mine come along all season; are well picked over, and carefully boxed. I



(Contin'd on page 39)



## Long Island Potato Tour Brings Visitors From Many States

PAUL WORK

THE world is getting to be very full of inspection trips, field days and similar events. Many of them are of only local interest and in some instances they become little more than sight-seeing parties. Such was not the case down in Nassau and Suffolk counties. For some years the two farm bureaus on Long Island have made an annual event of their potato tour held during the latter part of June. Long Island is a great buyer of seed potatoes and many demonstrations are conducted to bring out the relative merit of seed from different sources, both certified and not. For this reason official inspectors, dealers, officers of associations, pathologists and others are wont to journey to the Island for this tour. The crowd varies from 75 to 250 at different stages of the trip and of this number 40 or 50 are from other States and provinces.

Late June is a good time to examine the quality of potato foliage and to seek indications of the less tangible troubles which have occasioned so much difficulty of recent years—such troubles as mosaic, leaf-rot, spindle-tuber and others. The Long Island farm bureaus have learned well the management of inspection tours. The schedule is thoroughly worked out as evidenced by the fact that the party was never more than thirty minutes late during the three days. There is something definite to be seen at each stop and there is some one ready to call attention to it. The subject matter discussions are distributed among the different stops so that there are no long-drawn-out sessions. Recreation and good-fellowship have been well blended with education. This year's party was entertained for a banquet, lodging and breakfast at the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale. It is a pleasure to record the hospitality that radiated throughout the institution under the guidance of the new head, Director H. B. Knapp, and it is equally pleasant to note the cordial response on the part of the farmers of Long Island. Other stops were made at Massapequa Grange, Southampton Grange, and Arshamomoque Inn.

### Sulphur for Scab

The New Jersey station, under the guidance of Dr. W. H. Martin, who was one of the visitors, has made extensive study in the control of scab. Where land is badly infested the use of inoculated sulphur at the rate of from 300 to 600 pounds per acre seems to be the best treatment. This material acts by increasing the acidity of the soil and excessive applications should be avoided. The treatment increases the percentage of clean stock and reduces the amount of unsalable scabby stock. The material is best applied after plowing and before harrowing, where the infestation is not so bad, the use of ammonia sulphate instead of part of the other ammoniates in the fertilizer is effective. The use of cover crops also helps.

### Supply of Certified Seed

Some seem to have the impression that the supply of certified seed is closely limited. This is no longer true. Mr. J. L. Scribner, speaking for the Maine Potato Growers' Association, pointed out that an abundance of well grown and properly inspected seed stock is now available. Some dealers do not hesitate to buy table stock of fine appearance and sell it for seed. The Maine association, which is organized under the Sapiro plan, represents about 3,100 members and nearly 61,000 acres of potatoes.

One of the outstanding features of the tour was the activity of farmers in directing the whole course of events. The county agents in these counties have done wonders in developing the leadership of their farmers. At one stop Mr. E. W. Van Brunt, of Suffolk County, led the discussion during which 30 or 40 seed sources were brought up one by

one and growers who have used these sources were asked about results. Mr. Fred Taber, of Orient Point, can handle a crowd with all the vigor and tact of the best trained county agents. Mr. E. V. Titus, of Nassau County, told of the losses due to growers buying fertilizer and credit at the same place. One man of his acquaintance follows this policy at the annual cost of \$300. Some growers are paying as much as \$41.00 for a 5-9-5 fertilizer. Through the Farm Bureau Purchasing Service it has been possible to buy the materials at the cost of \$28.00 per ton. Of course a little would have to be added to this for mixing and handling, but even so the saving is important. Mr. Titus thinks that growers ought to borrow money at the bank and pay their supply bills, taking the discounts that are available.

### Elderberries for Profit

(Continued from page 38)

now have a 'front gate' trade, selling all I can possibly supply to people who come to me for them, and our place is not on the main road.

"I believe that elderberries may easily

come to be a standard fruit. They grow where other things can not, bear liberally and stand a great deal of neglect. They combine well with other farm products, except poultry. They can be trained into extremely pretty hedges—though the bad roadside manners of passing automobilists makes this rather impractical. If this red berry can be developed to produce a characteristic flavor, it will rival the huckleberry.

"The question of transportation is, as the berries are now sold, a difficult one. At present, it is not feasible to move them any great distance. If sold unstemmed this will be cleared up, and I am working on a device to unstem and grade the berries according to size."

### Why Solomon's Temple Was Safe

(Continued from page 35)

much more expensive and for the cost of such a buried copper plate, two or more gas pipes can be set; and two or more gas pipes give a materially better grounding than one copper plate."

Where a heavy iron or steel rod is used as the conductor the rod itself makes an excellent grounding as it would be equal to two or more gas pipes, but with copper cable it would be

better to use the copper plate as a grounding.

Lightning protection for an ordinary farm building costs about the same as a new set of tires for the pleasure car. The farmer does not hesitate to replace the tires on his automobile at least once a year, yet many will risk their life's savings (including the automobile) and the lives of his loved ones while he hesitates to buy lightning protection. The lightning rods he will probably be called upon to buy but once in a life time, and during all that time he will spend very little for upkeep "and repairs." For this reason he should realize that economy in buying lightning protection means to spend sufficient in the first investment to get ample protection.

Don't let some one sell you a light-weight fancy woven conductor because it costs less and the agent claims the air space in the fancy weave offers more protection. If air protected, it would not be necessary to have any metal.

Don't insist that two ground rods will be sufficient if your building requires three or four, and stay on the job and see that the groundings are made to perpetual moisture.

People in the rural districts can not avail themselves of the protection offered by a steel cage or a steel frame building and they do not care to become cave men, but they can buy good lightning protection for a nominal sum, and the time is not far distant when insurance companies will hesitate to take the risk on rural buildings unless they are well protected with good lightning rods.

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The corn picker is one of the machines that demonstrates the value and efficiency of the Power Take-Off. Many corn fields will see its use this season. Grain binders [the new McCormick-

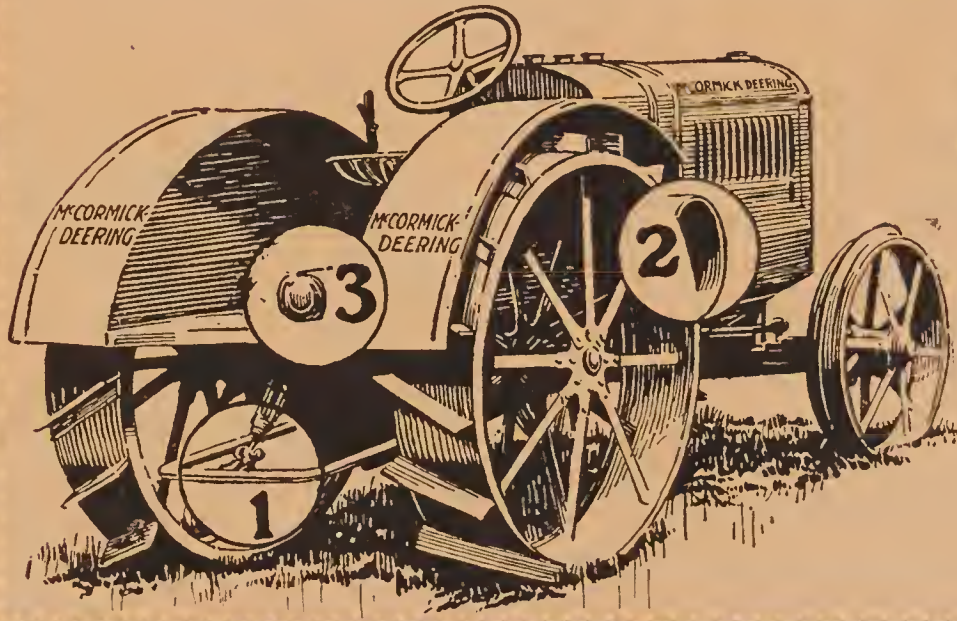
Deering 10-ft. tractor binder which cuts 30 to 40 acres in 12 hours], rice binders, spray pumps, etc., may all be run under difficult conditions, when the tractor power *runs* them as well as *pulls* them.

McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30 are especially designed so that this useful equipment can be added. You may not need it right away but it is ready when you want it in years to come. Make sure the tractor you buy is made for the power take-off and you will find it has all these things, too—crankshaft and crankshaft ball bearings guaranteed for life, removable cylinders, unit main frame, ball and roller bearings at 28 points, throttle governor, belt pulley, platform, fenders and brake. Write for a catalog or see the dealer.

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The history of the Bell System records impatience with anything less than the best known way of doing a job. It records a steady and continuous search to find an even better way. In every department of telephone activity improvement has been the goal—new methods of construction and operation, refinements in equipment, discoveries in science that might aid in advancing the telephone art. Always the road has been kept open for an unhampered and economic development of the telephone.

Increased capacity for service has been the result. Instead of rudimentary telephones connecting two rooms in 1876, to-day finds 15,000,000 telephones serving a whole people. Instead of speech through a partition, there is speech across a continent. Instead of a few subscribers who regarded the telephone as an uncertain toy, a nation recognizes it as a vital force in the business of living.

Thus has the Bell System set its own high standards of service. By to-day's striving it is still seeking to make possible the greater service of to-morrow.



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## Among the Farmers

Big Fruit Meetings Coming—County Notes

PLANS for the summer meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society to be held on the Wilson and Jones Locust Hill Fruit Farm at Hall, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 30, were announced recently by Chas. Wilson, President of the Society. About 1,500 western New York fruit growers are expected to be present, and the day's program will include something of interest to everyone.

Among other things to be seen on the Wilson and Jones farm will be an extensive experiment on spraying and dusting for apple pests, including scab, aphids, and red bugs, which is being conducted by the entomologists from the Experiment Station at Geneva. These experiments have been under way for three years now and many interesting things can be learned from them, according to the Station workers. The College at Ithaca will also give a demonstration on pruning and will have other features relating to fruit growing.

The time-honored ballgame, tug-of-war, and other diversions will be staged in the afternoon under the direction of R. W. Pease of Canandaigua, and Professor Salton of the College at Ithaca.

### American Pomological Society Tour to Cover 17 States

THE American Pomological Society is planning the biggest horticultural tour in its history. The tour will cover seventeen states and these are cooperating so that the meetings which have been arranged for every two or three days will not conflict and each follows in geographical order.

The tour starts in Kentucky on July 14. The following day will find the party entering Indiana, and then comes Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia. By the 2nd of August the party expects to be in Virginia. On the 4th they plan to visit orchards in Pennsylvania.

### In Our Territory in August

The New Jersey State Horticultural Society has planned to hold its summer meeting and automobile tour in cooperation with the American Society on August 7 and 8. The famous Seabrook orchards will be visited as well as the farms of Minch Bros. Each of these farms includes about 1,300 acres of orchard. On August 8 the party will visit the Camden Packing House of the Jersey Fruit Growers Association.

The Hudson Valley will be the center of attraction on August 9. Through New Jersey the party will also have an opportunity to observe the cranberry bogs and blueberry plantations near Browns Mills.

The balance of the trip after the Hudson Valley tour, will include Connecticut on August 11 and 12, Rhode Island on August 13, Massachusetts, August 14, Maine, August 15 and 16; New Hampshire, 18 and 19; Vermont 21 and western Massachusetts, August 22 and 23.

### New York County Notes

Nassau County.—The other evening we took a drive across the Hempstead plains through the vast potato fields in that section. In several stops we saw unmistakable indications that blight

had started. There is no doubt but what this is due to the weather we have been having. It has been extremely hot and muggy, ideal for the development of blight. In the morning it has been very sultry and when the sun did come out the humidity was intense. On the 11th the weather turned clear and brisk and the chances are that this will have a tendency to check the spread of the blight. Those farmers who are spraying regularly need not expect very extensive developments of the disease.—F. W. O.

Essex County.—A drouth that has prevailed in this section for several weeks was broken during the last week in June by rains that benefited crops greatly. Meadows are looking 50% better than they did June 1 and corn fields are beginning to show up well. Summer boarders are beginning to reach the Adirondacks. Some farmers are taking a few to help piece out a scanty income. Eggs are now 35c a dozen, veals 9c live weight.—Mrs. M. E. Burdick.

Wyoming County.—During the latter part of June, Wyoming County was visited by a severe electrical storm accompanied by wind and rain. Three barns were burned, 2 were blown off their foundations, killing three horses and smashing machinery and tools. One house burned. Nearly all silos were moved or torn down. Many forest trees were broken or uprooted, also shade and fruit trees damaged. No damage to crops except some washouts. Potatoes, corn and beans are all ready for the cultivation. Weeds doing fine. Spring grain and hay coming on rapidly. TB testing going on, a large number of dairies are clean. Fruit trees bloomed very late and have set full.—O. F. R.

Ontario County.—We have been having lots of rain, a shower most every day. Not much hay made as yet. Things are growing fine. Cherries are now ripe. Grass and wheat are looking good.—H. D. S.

### Central Pennsylvania Notes

LEE HERMAN bought the Alfred Schoch farm of 220 acres for \$8200 at public sales to settle the estate. The barn is a large new bank one and the house is brick. The farm has plenty of pasture, which makes it a good stock farm.

Haymaking is in full blast, but the weather has not been favorable for curing heavy green grass. The hay crop will be better than early indications, as the weather has been favorable for a rank growth of clover and timothy. Garlic and wild mustard are more in evidence this year than formerly, and the former will require more attention to keep it in check than heretofore. Corn is growing rapidly with warmer weather and is being cultivated when weather permits.

Wheat harvest will be ten days later than usual. Sour cherries are a good crop and so are strawberries, but apples and plums will be only half crops. Corn needs to be cultivated, but weather conditions have been such that low fields of corn have not been cultivated at all. Wheat is very rank and has lodged on many farms, so as to make a harvesting a hard job. Oats are heading out well and promise to be a good crop.—J. N. GLOVER.



A part of the Otsego County, N. Y., Pomona Grangers who met at the Grange Hall at Westville, on June 11



# One Way to Market Milk

*Why Crowd It All on the Fluid Market?*

THE low prices for milk have got all of us thinking. The other day I was visiting with an old friend of mine in another community, and he told me he thought he had at last partly solved his milk marketing problem. After he explained what he was doing, I did not know but what he was right. It set me wondering if I could not work it out myself and if maybe a lot of other farmers could not.

He has a small dairy and had to draw his milk a long ways to the shipping station. Some months ago when the price for fluid milk began to go down, he said to his wife,

"I've been sick of drawing milk a long time, and here's where I quit."

He bought a cream separator, a churn, and hooked them up with a small gas engine which he already had. Then he got some bulletins and books on butter-making and hired an old creamery man who lived in the neighborhood to come over and show him how to make real quality butter. He doesn't live far from a small city, and as soon as he got so he could make a quality of butter that he knew was good, he began to work up a trade for it in his nearby city. After the first month, he has succeeded in getting a little better than the highest market quotations. The fact that in spite of the low prices for milk butter has maintained a constantly strong position this spring helped this man in his new venture.

I said to him that not all farmers live near cities so that they could work up their own markets.

### Makes Use of Other Factors

"No," he said, "but a lot of them live on state roads where automobiles are passing all of the time and about the hardest thing to buy anywhere is butter which is not strong enough to do house-work; so I figure that if I did not sell my butter in the city, I could build up a pretty good trade for it on the state road, after folks once found that it was the real stuff."

"But the best of it is," he continued, "selling the butter is only part of the story. Since this fluid milk business came along farmers in dairy sections have forgotten the value of real skim milk. This used to be quite a hog-raising country when farmers had skim milk, but now it has got so a lot of us don't even raise our own pork. We pay retail prices for it after it is hauled in from the west somewhere. A few hogs to sell once in a while, especially as they don't cost you much of anything but a little corn and skim milk to grow them, is a pretty good side line."

"Then, too, there are the calves. I haven't tried to do anything with them yet, but I believe with the good skim milk and the careful use of grain, that I could study up so I could fat some veals without having to use a lot of whole milk. Maybe I couldn't; but I have been reading lately, and I know that it has been done."

"But best of all, skim milk is great stuff for hens. Our hens haven't laid in years the way they have this summer, and we managed to get a pretty good price for the eggs. Haven't never kept many hens, but wife and I are figuring on doubling the flock next year. They will just about take all of the skim milk I have."

"Yes, sir, I'm glad I quit being everybody's slave in the market milk game, and went to work for myself again. Make just as much, or more, money out of the dairy, and get a darn sight more satisfaction."

Not every man has either the skill or the opportunity to make the change that this friend of

mine did. It would take considerable more management and figuring to produce good butter and to sell it right than it would to dump the milk in the cans and haul it to the station. But all the same, I am wondering if it would not be more of a chance for the right kind of man with a few cows, and even a large dairy, to stop over-loading the market with fluid milk and to go making butter, figuring, at the same time, to use his skim milk so as to get the most out of it.

—E. E. ROE

### League Buying Certificates

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is calling the attention of its members to the fact that it is offering to buy certain of the certificates of indebtedness if offered by the holders before August 10, 1924. Although the offer has now been made some time, comparatively few have taken advantage of it. The treasurer of the Association will purchase all certificates of series A whose number have zero as their final digit. All persons holding certificates bearing these numbers wishing to dispose of the same can receive 95 per cent. of the face value and accrued interest to July 1, 1924. Certificates not presented within the time limit as stated will not be purchased until maturity and will not be considered in further purchases.

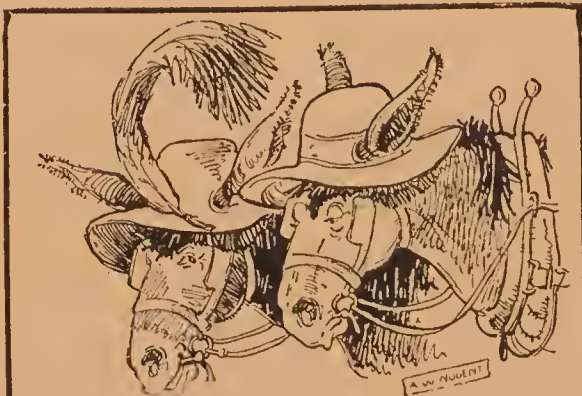
If you wish to dispose of your certificates, look at them carefully to determine first if they are of series A and then see if their serial number has zero as the final digit. If so, send them to the treasurer of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association at 120 West 42nd Street, New York City, immediately. It is strongly advised that they be sent by registered mail. The certificate must bear endorsed across the back of it the name of the person offering same for purchase. Upon receipt, the treasurer of the Association will mail a check to the holder.

### New Plan Insures Steady T B Eradication Progress

THE continuation of tuberculosis eradication work throughout the entire year beginning July 1 is practically insured by the recent action of the State Department of Farms and Markets in allocating the appropriation for tuberculosis eradication among the counties on the basis of cow enumeration, and percentage of reactors. This belief was expressed by members of the tuberculosis eradication committee of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, when announcement of Commissioner Berne Pyrk's action was received at Ithaca.

The allocation plan was suggested by the federation committee after a long study of the tuberculosis eradication situation in this state. The committee, which originally included H. E. Babcock, Ithaca, chairman; Jay Coryell, Ithaca, Secretary; L. A. Toan, president of the New York State Guernsey Breeders Association; M. E. Buckley of the Lincoln School of Agriculture; and M. O. Bond, then secretary of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, met several times last winter to work on a plan for ridding New York's herds of tuberculosis which would be practical and as inexpensive as possible to the state and to dairymen concerned.

The committee reported to leading farm organizations and to the Department of Farms and Markets. (Contin'd on page 46)



**Pessimist:** Life certainly is tough; Here we are, dead broke.  
**Optimist:** Cheer up! We still have two bits.—Life

# - Grass - is not enough!

Cows need more than green pasture, with its 70 to 80% water content, to stay at top-notch milk flow, health and condition. They need Larro too, because they cannot eat enough grass.

Feed Larro every day. Start now and insure, by the addition of the nutritious, high quality, well balanced materials in Larro, the continuous, profitable production which Larro *always* gives.

See your Larro dealer or write to us. Ask us to send you the Larro Dairyman, our free magazine for cow owners.

The Larro Milling Company  
23 Larro Bldg. Detroit, Mich

(672)



## U.S. Munson Toe

### ALL LEATHER SHOE

An honest to goodness quality shoe. Biggest bargain offered in years. The shoes are inspected and built to stand rigid specifications. Munson toe of chrome leather uppers, double thick solid leather heels and soles will surely last more than 6 months. **SEND NO MONEY**—Pay postman \$2.85 plus postage on delivery. Money back if not satisfied.  
INTERNATIONAL COMM. HOUSE, Dept. B-291  
433 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



All Sizes  
**\$2.85**

**\$24.95** Upward  
**AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**

On trial. Easy to run and clean. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows large size easy running New L. S. Model. Western shipments from Western points.  
**MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN**  
Write today for free catalog  
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Down For  
**2 H.P. WITTE**  
(Throttling Governor)  
Easy Terms on best engine built. Burns kerosene, distillate, gasoline or gas. Change power at will. Equipped with the famous WICO Magneto. Other sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.—all styles.  
**FREE**—Write today for my Big Engine Book. Sent free—No obligation on your part.  
**WITTE ENGINE WORKS**  
1801 Oakland Avenue, - KANSAS CITY, MO.  
1801 Empire Building, - PITTSBURGH, PA.



## G.D. Sanitary Seamless Strainers

Improved filter removes dirt. Solid drawn steel. Easy to keep sweet and clean. Full twelve-quart capacity. Will last a lifetime. Send no money. Pay \$2.00 and postage on receipt. Money back if not satisfied. Write for our free Dairymen's Supply Catalog.  
**GOWING-DIETRICH CO., Inc.**  
207 W. Water St. Syracuse, N. Y.



Will Cut Your Bacteria Count

### CATTLE REEDERS

**\$25 Down Buys**

## HOLSTEIN BULL

We offer for sale several wonderfully bred registered Holstein bull calves on the installment plan. Prices from \$50 to \$100. This is your opportunity to get a pure bred bull.

Mr. H. L. Lucas of Maple Lawn Farm, Mayport, Pa., has just purchased from me a four months' old calf, sired by Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th and Bess DeKol Segis Pontiac. The dam of this young bull made 879 lbs. of butter and 21,712 lbs. of milk as a four year old.

Write for particulars

**HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.**  
Fishkill Farms  
Hopewell Junction, New York

## 175 GRADE HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS For Sale

30 head ready to freshen, 100 head due to freshen during March, April and May. All large, young, fine individuals that are heavy producers. Price right. Will tuberculin test.  
**A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y.**

ONE OF OUR two-year-old Lucky Farce Reg. Jersey heifers has just made over 60 lb. fat, 30 days, official test. We have others just as good at \$100 to \$150. Federal tested.  
S. B. Hunt, Hunt, N. Y.

### SWINE BREEDERS

## 167—PIGS FOR SALE—167

Yorkshire and Chester cross, Berkshire and Chester cross, 8 to 9 weeks old, price \$5 each. Pure bred Berkshires, also Chester Whites, sows or boars, 7 weeks old, price \$6 each. I will ship any amount of the above lot C. O. D. on your approval; no charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed.

A. M. LUX

206 Washington St. Tel. 1415 WOBURN, MASS.

Registered O. I. C. and Chester White pigs. Eugene P. Rogers, Wayville, N. Y.



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, 9c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c; Mixed, 7c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. N. J. EHRENZELLER McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—7c up C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 19th season. Pamphlet. Box 26, C. M. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

### CATTLE

FOR SALE—8 Registered Jersey females, 2 months to 11 years. 2 Bull Calves yearling and spring. Herd has two clean tuberculin tests. No abortion. Sound udders and productive. JAMES P. LONG, Maples, N. Y., R. D. No. 27.

HERD REDUCTION SALE—Twenty home raised, registered Holstein females. Your choice. Pedigrees on request. HOMER BALLARD, Stormville, N. Y.

### SWINE

DUROC'S FOR SALE—Bred gilts, sows, also young pigs, either sex, from prize-winning boar. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Nottingham, Pa.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Registered 6-weeks-old pigs. The kind that pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and list. C. A. KEZER, Massena, N. Y.

DUROC JERSEY SOW PIGS—Select, well grown of finest breeding. \$10.00 and up. Write for particulars. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

### SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE RAMS—Yearling rams for sale, bred from the best stock in America that are regular in every way. Estate of ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili Station, N. Y.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUP, strong, healthy and sturdy. Just a little kindness and patience will soon make him a grand farm dog. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

AIREDALE PUPPIE, 3 months old, eligible to register. ROBERT G. ROOF, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed collie cow dog, 2 years old. Collie puppies. Also canarie birds. A. W. PHILLIPS, Pennellville, N. Y.

TRI-COLOR, also Sable Collie puppies. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, N. Y.

AIREDALES—The all-around dog. Special offering of puppies 4 months old. Will ship C. O. D. E. G. FISHER, Madison, N. Y.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of puro bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

JUST ARRIVED from Canada, the finest bunch of English and Welsh shepherds I ever had. I will sell at reduced prices, while they last. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

KODAK FINISHING—Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5 cents. Prints, 3 cents each. Over-night service. Expert work. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

EASY DIGGING with Iwan Post Hole & Well Auger. Sizes 3 to 16 inches. 8-inch most popular. Try local dealer first. IWAN BROTHERS, 1505 Prairie Ave., South Bend, Ind.

### HELP WANTED

WANTED—Single experienced farm man for Guernsey dairy farm. L. D. GALE, Mayville, N. Y.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Md., immediately.

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

CABBAGE, Cauliflower and Celery plants—All field grown. Safe delivery guaranteed. Cabbage (re-rooted), Danish Ballhead, Eukhuyen Glory, Copenhagen Market, All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and Lato Flat, Dutch, \$2.25 per 1,000; 500, \$1.50; 300, \$1.20; 200, \$1; Cauliflower (re-rooted) Long Island Snowball, Extra Early Erfurt and Catskill Snowball. \$5 per 1,000; 500, \$3; 300, \$2.25; 200, \$1.75; 100, \$1; Celery Plants (re-rooted), Golden Self-Bleaching (Originators seed imported from France by us), Easy Bleaching, White Plume (French Seed), Giant Pascal (French Seed), Winter Queen, \$3.50 per 1,000; 500, \$2; 300, \$1.50; 200, \$1.25; 100, \$1. Price list free. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, 27th year. Chester, N. J.

100,000 CELERY PLANTS, postpaid, leading varieties, 100, 40c; 500, \$1.75; 1000, \$2.50. Liberal count. IRVIN MILLER, Norristown, Pa., R. D. 1.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BRUSSEL SPROUT AND CELERY PLANTS—8,000,000 ready now. Cabbage—Danish Ballhead (from strain yielding 26 tons per acre), Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Flat Dutch, Surehead, Wakefield, Savoy and Red Rock. \$2 per 1000, 5000, \$9; 500, \$1.25. Re-rooted Cabbage plants, \$2.25 per 1000, 500, \$1.50. Cauliflower (all re-rooted), Snowball (grown from Long Island Association seed) \$4.50 per 1000, 5000, \$20; 500, \$2.50. Brussel Sprouts—Long Island Improved, \$2.50 per 1000. Celery plants (ready now), 3,000,000. Golden Self-Blanching (French Seed), White Plume, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, Golden Heart and Giant Pascal, \$3 per 1000; re-rooted, \$3.50 per 1000. I have nearly doubled my business each year for 8 years by selling only "Good Plants." Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

PLANTS—Leading varieties, celery, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$11.25 per 5,000; \$21.50 per 10,000; celery, \$3.50 per 1,000; cabbage, \$2.25 per 1,000; \$10 per 5,000; \$18.50 per 10,000. Asters, 65c per 100. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Pot-grown, Howard, Dunlap, Success and Sample, \$4.00 per 100; Progressive, \$5.00 per 100. Order early for August planting as supply at this price is limited. GEO. D. AIKEN, Box R, Putney, Vt.

HOLLAND BULBS—Order now, our supply is limited. Tulips, Giant Darwin or Early; mixed or separate colors, 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; Narcissus, Single or Double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Hyacinths (Bedding), mixed or separate colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4, Hyacinths, Giant, top-size, 12 for \$1; Crocus, 100 for \$1. Special prices on large lots. All orders sent post-paid. C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

FOR SALE—5 solid acres Early Glore, Copenhagen Market and Danish cabbage plants grown on old pasturo lands, \$1.50 per thousand. C. J. STAFFORD, R. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

CABBAGE, celery—Ready for field, \$1.25 per 1,000; beet, lettuce, strong plants, \$1 per 1,000; tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1000; cauliflower, peppers, egg plants, \$3 per 1000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

ORDER NOW. For Planting time. Low Prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All Colors. All bloom next spring, 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.00. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. Y. FARM IMPLEMENTS.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

### REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 acres in Finger-Lake region. Two sets of buildings, well valued. All kinds of fruit. FRED J. BURK, Branchport, N. Y.

### PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS. 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, New York.

# Service Bureau

## Sign Your Inquiries—Questions on Investments

ALMOST all magazines know the annoyance of the anonymous letter which asks for "an answer in your columns," and the writer who is unwilling to sign his name often specifies "next week" or "at once." The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has repeatedly stated that all letters must be signed, that no names will be used in reprinting a letter and that no letter will be used, even without a name, if request to withhold it is made. The writer of an unsigned letter surely cannot ask us to open our crowded columns to answer a question which may be of interest only to him; we receive hundreds of letters a month and select a few to print because they are of general interest.

Recently we accidentally included in the mail sent to our attorney a letter signed only by the initials "T. M.," and our attorney returned to us an answer which we thought put the matter very neatly. As the question is in regard to banking practice, which affects almost all our readers, we are reprinting it in its entirety:

"Dear T. M.:

Why not identify yourself? It is much easier to correspond with a person than with initials. Concerning your inquiry as to the safety of banks, we wish to say that because of the strict examinations to which banks are now-a-days subjected, all are more or less safe. The only advantage in depositing with a national bank is that in case of failure the stockholders are liable for bank debts to the extent of the par value of stock they hold. That is a provision in the National Banking Act and does not apply to other banks. It is our opinion that membership in the Federal Reserve System, while it is desirable, adds nothing to the safety of the bank."

### Questions About Investments

Can you give any information on an investment in the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.? I have some \$7,000 worth of Government bonds which pay 4 1/4% and this company pays 7%. Would you advise changing to this stock and do you think it safe? Attached circular.—S. W. H., Pennsylvania.

If the security to which you refer is the 7 per cent. bond of the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company due 1951 and selling about 105 1/2 we consider it a good investment. Of course paying that price you would not get quite 7 per cent. return and it would be foolish to dispose of all your Liberty bonds in order to buy this utility issue attractive as it appears. Perhaps you mean the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company. This seems reasonably good but not, of course, as high grade as the bond. The same objection to selling Libertys to buy this stock applies as in the case of the Pennsylvania Power & Light bond and in greater degree. Do not put all your funds into any one security unless it is a government bond. If, however, you choose to buy a small block of the stock or one of the bonds we see no objection.

I am thinking of investing some money in the New York State Gas and Electric Company, with offices in Ithaca, N. Y. They pay 7%. Is this a safe investment?—C. D. L., New York.

Presumably you refer to the 7 per cent. preferred of the New York State Gas & Electric. This is such a small issue that there is little or no market for it in New York City and information regarding it is difficult to obtain. If, however, it is an established public utility operating in your immediate neighborhood and they publish regularly earning statements with which you are in position to keep in touch, the chances are it is good. The outlook for all gas and electric companies is very favorable. On the other hand for most people a preferred stock of a larger company and one better known is a better investment. It is always easier to get your money if you want to sell, such as Consolidated Gas,

Electric Light & Power of Baltimore which recently offered a new 6 1/2 per cent. preferred issue at 101. This is a good investment and has a good market. Even higher in grade is New York Telephone 6 1/2 per cent. preferred selling about 110.

### Keep Away From Oil

Please advise me of the reliability of the Penna Oil and Development Co., of which I was induced to take \$30 worth of stock. I am attaching circulars and letters.—W. B., Pennsylvania.

We have no information about the Pennsylvania Oil & Development Co. Financial manuals at our disposal do not list it. Stock in all oil companies even of old established companies is speculative in greater or less degree. In new and unknown companies it is a gamble with all the chances against you. The only safe rule is to leave all oil securities entirely alone.

### New Motor Law Effective in New York

MORE than 20,000 owners of taxicabs or automobiles for hire upstate in New York will be affected by the provisions of the Joiner bill passed by the last legislature, which requires that every automobile operated for hire on the highways or streets of the state of New York must be covered by a bond or policy of insurance against liability and property damage in an amount not less than \$2,500. The law was effective July 1 and merely extends to the entire state the same requirements that have prevailed in Greater New York, Buffalo and Rochester for the past several years.

The law was the subject of much discussion in both houses of the legislature during the last session, its sponsors arguing that it filled a long felt want for the protection of the pedestrian, the owners of private cars and those riding in taxicabs; the chief contention being that a considerable percentage of the ownership of upstate cars offered for hire is beyond the law as to the actual recovery of damages to the same extent as is the case in cities of the first class.

The law provides that these policies of insurance or bonds must be filed with the commissioner of motor vehicles on or before July 1 in order to legally use the vehicle for hire anywhere in the state after midnight of June 30. Failure to comply with the law in this respect will make the registration plates issued for the vehicle subject to revocation.

### New York Milk Laws Amended

CHAPTER 48 of the Laws of 1922 of the State of New York has been amended by the New York State Legislature in two instances, the bills making the amendments being approved by Governor Smith the last week of March.

Section 46, which defines butter, has been amended as follows, the portion in italics being recently enacted: "The term 'butter' when used means the product of the dairy usually known by that term, which is manufactured exclusively from pure, unadulterated milk or cream or both with or without salt or coloring matter, and containing not less than 80 per centum by weight of milk fat."

Section 50 of Chapter 48 has been amended to read as follows: "No person shall sell or exchange or offer or expose for sale or exchange any product as and for 'ice cream,' which does not contain at least eight per centum of milk fat and at least eighteen per centum of milk fat and milk solids and fat combined." This amendment increases the percent of fat from 6 1/2 to 8 and increases the percent of milk fat and milk solids from fifteen per centum to eighteen per centum.

When good oil is applied to bearing excessive wear slips out.

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST WILL QUICKLY FIND A BUYER FOR WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL

Read the following letter and then turn to our classified page. If you do not find what you want, advertise for it.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,  
461 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Gentlemen:—

Sold \$1200 worth of stock from a classified ad placed in your paper.

Very truly yours,

CLARE GREGORY, Mount Vision, New York

FOR only 5c a word, you can place your message before 130,000 up-to-date farmers in the Eastern States, within easy shipping distance. If you have anything to sell, trade or buy, try our classified columns.



# Swift Currents — *By Edwin Balmer* (By arrangement with William Gerard Chapman)

*Felicia, watching for forest fires from a lonely tower, remembers how she and Tony Crandall first met and became friends years before, when as a boy he came to shoot the rapids of the Mcheron, an impassible river, and discovering him at work building a boat. Felicia trapped him with his own tackle to make him promise to abandon the attempt.*

HE saw her stratagem now and he shouted a threat at her, but she pulled harder on the tackle and had him helpless.

"Am I hurting—hurting you, Tony?" she besought.

"No—you—you—no! Let me go!"

"Not till you promise never to go into the run."

"Let me go, you little devil!"

"Do you promise?"

"No."

"Oh, Tony—Tony, then I'll have to hold you here till you do."

"I'll not!"

"You'll have to—"

So for an hour, and then for another, they defied each other. Many times she almost broke down, but she knew that she had to go through with it now; yet she thought he would faint and she would collapse first. Then fortune helped her. She heard a party of guests from the camp passing on a trail above the ravine and she threatened to call them down to see him; so, furiously, he gave in.

He left her at the door of the shed, refusing to let her start home with him, and she never spoke to him or saw him again after that, for the summer was 1914. Within the week, the war was on; in September he was driving an ambulance in France; in 1915 he was training at Pau for flight; the next year he was in combat over Verdun; then America came in; he was with his own army. All these things Felicia found out from others; in five years she received no word from him.

But now she knew he had been again at home in Stamford; this morning motor-cars, four in number, were on Crandall's Road, passed the crossroads, and were making for camp.

She could see a speck crawling up the gray crack through the pine six miles away; a motor-car. Another followed it—two more—but the first was far ahead. They all dropped out of sight; appeared again with the first one leading by a greater gap. Tony! Was he in that party and driving that first car? Once more, after a climb, they dropped out of sight, and before them the road was lost from her sight all the way to the camp.

FELICIA turned tremblingly, and leveled her glass again at the smoke over Muleback—spreading smoke, and leaping upward into flame. She could see the red and the flash as the crown of a tree caught. Swiftly she sprang into the cabin and called headquarters.

"Fire on Muleback—88-36," she designated it by the forester's numbered divisions.

Julia Shirley at the forest supervisor's headquarters acknowledged the call and repeated it formally.

"There's no one here to go, Felicia," she said. "They're all at Kingdom; it's jumping over there."

"I just saw," said Felicia, "some people going to the camp."

"Did you? Then I'll call them. Thanks."

"Would you mind," asked Felicia, "plugging this line through so I can talk to them and know at once if—anybody's there?" And she heard on her line the ringing signal calling Crandall's.

"Hello! Hello!" a man's voice said, and Felicia shut her eyes and fought for calm breath.

"This is Mt. Mower lookout!" she said at last. "There's a fire broken out on Muleback—88-36, and all our people are working on Kingdom. Can you go?"

"Yes," the voice said with queer suddenness, and then halted. "Of course." Then, "Who are you?"

"How many men can go?" asked Felicia.

"Eight; I'll take 'em. Who are you?"

"Felicia Shelby."

"I thought so."

"You're?"

"Tony Crandall. Seven men with me; we start at once. Muleback—88-36. That right?"

"That's right. Good-by."

"Good-by."

Felicia stepped out into the sun with her glass again to her eyes as she watched the spreading fire on Muleback.

He had returned to her again, and she had heard his voice and had spoken to him! It had seemed to Felicia, during those terrible, endless years of the war when he had been throughout in the thick of it—particularly during that frightful month when her New York newspaper (which she took because it told most about such men as he) reported he had been seriously wounded—it had seemed that knowledge that he was no longer to be in danger would be happiness complete. But for many months he had been "home"; and she, though joyous at that knowledge, yet was not happy. She was joyous, exultant, this morning, but not happy.

Though she repeated to herself again and again just what he said to her, and tried to recollect exactly his tone when he had hailed her, still she reckoned, against her exultation, the guests who had come in those cars. Four cars, she had counted; and he had said there were eight men. Even supposing that they had brought a few extra servants to reinforce the people always at the camp, yet many of that party must have been guests beside the seven who were men. So he had returned. But to her?

SHE watched the fire on Muleback. Witnessing it spread and flare and spread again under its smoke until slowly something seemed to choke it. She could not see at such distance and under the smoke, but she knew what was happening. Tony and his men had cut a fire line before it, back-fired and beaten it. At sunset it was only a charred, smoldering patch; and over on Kingdom, though the fire was not yet out, still the rangers had stopped calling for more men, and in the lodgepole, too, the flames diminished.

Yet no one came at night to relieve Felicia. Julia Shirley telephoned that the men on Kingdom who had fought the fire all day were still at work, or sleeping exhausted where they dropped; Julia was remaining at the switchboard at headquarters. That morning Felicia had expected, merely as a matter of course, to stay on duty thirty or forty hours, if needed; but she had not expected, then, to see at night the far-away glow of the lounging-room windows in the camp, and to know the girls from the East were waiting there to welcome the return of Tony and his men from the fire on Muleback.

She tried not to look too many times toward those bright windows; night offered the best opportunities to those who,

as yet undiscovered, set fire to the forest; every minute gained in sighting the first flare of a blaze meant many acres saved, perhaps. Felicia put on her heavy coat, for it was bitter on the summit of Mower, and paced in the starlight over the cold rocks.

"When the golden sun sinks in the hills. And the toil of the long day is o'er—"

she sang to herself while she peered about in the darkness.

"Far away where the blue shadows fall,"

she continued the verse of the last song he had brought West and sung to her just before the war. It recalled memories almost unbearable with those lounging-room windows so bright; but she sang the verse to the end.

"There are hands that will welcome me in—"

Did she hear a sound as of some one climbing up from below? No, of course not; it was only a rock slipping as the night cold cracked it off; a mountain is always falling to pieces.

"And a thousand things other men miss—!"

SHE started—that was no echo of her own voice! She had not yet reached that line of the song; besides, a man had sung it. Did she imagine—Tony's voice?

"Hello, Felicia!"

"Tony?"

"Who'd you suppose?"

"Tony!"

"Say, who changed this path?"

"Tony, be careful; it turns right, not left, after the boulder!"

"So I've just found out!"

"Oh, you're hurt!" Her momentary paralysis of joy was over, and she was rushing down to him in the dark.

"Hurt! Think I've forgotten how to tumble ten feet?"

His voice was fuller, more mature; a man's voice, yet so surely Tony's; he was bigger, firmer as she felt him with her hands, but he was Tony; hardly a stranger at all! He laughed in the same old way; his hands caught hers and held hard in the moment of meeting, just as they used to do.

"Hello, Felix; you're just the same size!"

"Inch and a quarter taller, Tony!"

"All of that? Then you're not any heavier."

"Hundred and seven now."

"That's five pounds put on!" So he remembered her old weight five years ago! "I bet it's becoming. Where's your light, Felix? I want to see you."

She did not answer that demand except by leading him, still clasping his hand, up toward the cabin. Her heart was pounding shamelessly with pulse so wild that she felt it in her palm, and he must feel it, too; she could feel his. But he had the excuse of a mile's climb.

"Tony, what brought you up here to-night?"

"Why, Shirley asked for volunteers, Felix, and we all drew lots for it; and I got stuek. I tried to get out of it particularly hard when I heard it was you I had to relieve," he taunted her, but could not keep it up when they stepped into the cabin. "Where's your light?"

She unclasped her hand to strike a match; her intention when she scratched it was to light the wick of the cabin lamp, but when the tiny flame was in her fingers, she got a glimpse of him and forgot the lamp and held the flare toward him. So, for an instant, she saw him—saw his eyes intent upon her; saw his lips press tight before he smiled and thrust the light back so he could see her better. He struck the next match and lit the lamp.

"Tony, why didn't you send me word—one word in five years?" she cried; and the next instant she could have bitten out her tongue for saying it. This was the one thing which, during those five years, she had determined never to say.

"How many times did you write me, Felix?" he demanded quietly.

"Eight times."

"I got all but one, then."

"You did?"

"And wrote you each time in reply."

"I never got one!"

"You wouldn't. They never started to you; they weren't to go unless I went West. If I had, you'd have heard, Felix."

"Oh!" she gasped for breath. "I'd have heard what, Tony?"

He shook his head. "What's the odds now? I came here, so you could go to sleep. You're tired, Felix."

"You are, too." She traced consciously the lines of soil and sweat on the corduroys he was wearing. "You must have worked awfully hard over on Muleback to get that out."

"Some one set that fire, Felix."

"Yes, people seem to be setting fires this year."

"All right; I'll watch for 'em now. You go to sleep!" he commanded peremptorily and pointed her to bed: he picked up her glass and, turning his back, he went out to the rocks.

FELICIA blew out the light which, instead of disclosing him, now blinded her against the sight of his figure in the starlight. She lay down upon the bed and pulled a blanket over her, but her head was so propped by the pillow that she could watch him out of the low window. She had no thought whatever of sleep. He had come to her—her—her this night, leaving them all who were there beside those bright lights down in the valley!

So he had written her—each time he received her letters; but his were to be sent only if he died. What did that mean?

What did he mean now by coming to her this night? That he had forgiven her? She saw him move from the edge of the rocks nearer to the cabin and stand, listening; then, very softly he whispered, "Felix?"

"Oh, I'm awake; what is it?"

"I could have made the run!"

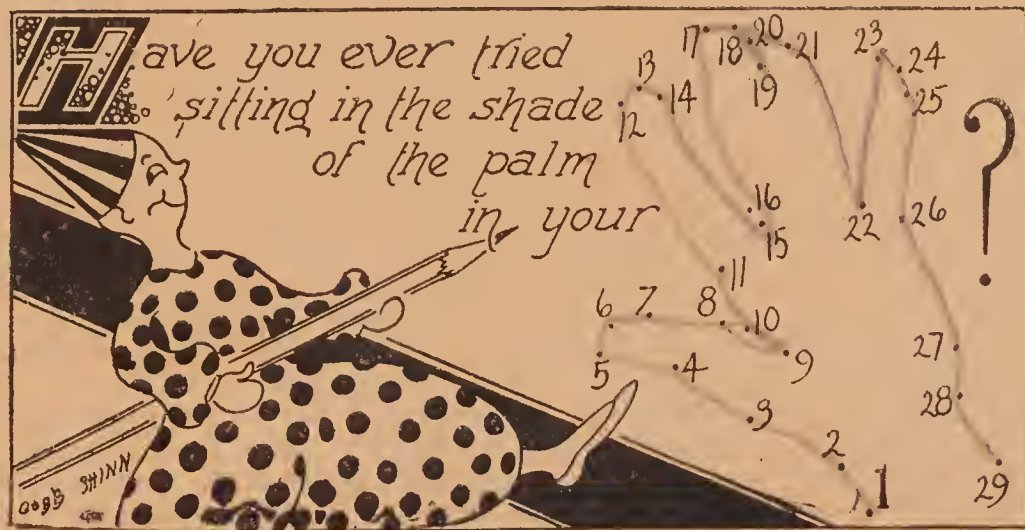
"You couldn't!"

He turned away without further word; and she lay miserable, so wretched that whereas the moment before sleep seemed forever impossible, now exhaustion mercifully stupefied her and she slept.

The clear, bright shafts of the eastern sun were above her when she awoke with a start. A breeze was blowing, and there was a hand upon her shoulder, a familiar, thrilling grasp. Tony's. How did he get there? Oh, yes; he was back! She remembered.

"Sorry, Felix!" he apologized to her, as she sat up. "Shirley wants me pronto. They've just lit up Puma. I've been thinking, last night standing out there, Felix, how to get those birds!" he stared vengefully at the new flame

(Continued on page 45)



To finish the question, draw through the dots from 1 on.



# Serve Soft Pies this Summer

*Simplify Cooking, Housework and Living Habits for the Hot Days*

**I**F YOU and your family are fond of the one-crust pies, or "soft" pies as they are often called, the following recipes may be of interest to you and will provide a variety in this line.

As for the crust, I have tried out a number of so-called "best" ways, but I have the most satisfactory results with the plain old-fashioned method, having the lard and water very cold and handling the crust as little as possible.

The meringue is, of course, the crowning glory of many of the one-crust pies. Some do not like it browned, but I think a pie is so much more attractive with the frosting a delicate golden brown. One tablespoonful of sugar should be allowed to each well-beaten egg white. Then I beat it until very smooth and creamy, spread it on evenly and do not have too hot an oven. If it bakes rather slowly it will not fall nor shrivel away from the edges. It should not cling to the knife when the pie is cut.

The first five recipes are for filled pies, the crust being baked and cooled before the filling is added. The base recipe is as follows:

½ cup sugar                      1 pint hot milk  
1 egg yolk (or 2)                2 tablespoons cornstarch

Stir sugar, eggs, and cornstarch together with a little water and when smooth add slowly to the milk. Stir until smooth.

## Cocoanut Filling

Add to the above recipe 1 large teaspoon vanilla flavoring and one package shredded cocoanut, after removing the custard from the fire.

## Banana Pie

After the plain custard, flavored with 1 teaspoon vanilla, has been poured into the crust, cover the top closely with thick slices of banana. Press these down into the filling. Then frost as usual.

## Orange Pie

Flavor the plain custard with orange extract, then cover the filling with diced oranges, pressing the pieces down into the custard. Now cover thickly with whipped cream, instead of the meringue. This is delicious.

## Chocolate Pie

While the plain custard is cooking dissolve 2 tablespoons bitter cocoa in a little hot water and add slowly, stirring the custard to smooth out all lumps. After it is taken from the fire, add a few drops of vanilla. Cool, fill the crust and add the meringue.

## Lemon Filling

1 tablespoon cornstarch    Stir all together with a little  
1 large cup sugar            water and add slowly to  
Grated rind of 1 lemon      1 large cup boiling water

Drop in a small lump of butter. Beat up the yolk of 1 egg with the juice of the lemon and stir this into the rest of the filling last. Cook slowly until thick. The filling has a clear almost transparent appearance when the egg yolk is added at the last.

In the next five recipes the filling is poured into the crust and both are baked at the same time.

## Mock Lemon Pie

Cut up fine enough pie-plant to fill a crust. Add 1 large cup sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, yolks of two eggs. Stir all together well and fill crust. Bake until filling is set and pie-plant tender.

## Currant Pie

This is made exactly like the mock lemon pie, using instead of pie-plant, a quantity of large red currants that have been washed and stemmed. These two pies should have meringue on top.

## Chocolate Custard Pie

Stir together:

2 large or 3 small eggs    2 heaping tablespoons  
which have been beaten    sugar  
well with an egg beater    A little salt, and nutmeg  
1 generous pint rich milk

Add last 2 tablespoons dry cocoa. Bake slowly and the cocoa will rise to form a thin chocolate coating over the top of the custard, imparting a delicious chocolate flavor to the pie.

## Maple Custard Pie

Use the same recipe as before, omitting the cocoa and substituting one-half cupful of soft maple sugar for the 4 tablespoons of white sugar. Our "men folks" consider this a great treat.

## Carrot Pie (Mock Pumpkin)

(Canned carrots may be used in this

away from home. The next day we tackle our work with fresh enthusiasm and accomplish twice as much as we would had we remained at home and stayed in the same old rut.

This time of year most housewives are busy with their housecleaning. While you are doing this, you will find many opportunities to arrange your house to make housekeeping easier. Take down some of your old-fashioned and unattractive pictures and put away some of your useless ornaments, which will lighten your work and improve the appearance of your house at the same time.



"THE prettiest centerpiece in the house" is what one reader said after making up the cross-stitch design of the picture. She made it in Dutch blue on oyster-white linen. The transfer pattern of E 7 is 15c—Order from Embroidery Department.

way). Cook carrots until tender, drain, mash fine and force through a collander. Then proceed as you would for a pumpkin pie. I use about

1½ cups carrot pulp                      A little salt  
1 tablespoon flour                        Spices to taste  
3 or 4 tablespoons maple    1 or more cupfuls of milk  
syrup or sugar

This can scarcely be told from a pumpkin pie. It is a good way to use up the last of the winter carrot supply and makes a change in the pie line.

Serve all of these pies after they have been chilled well, and they will taste almost as good as ice cream on hot summer days.—MRS. F. L. BLOUNT.

## Spend Your Summer Out of Doors

**I**AM sure that we are all delighted to know by these early spring days that summer is on its way once more. We farm people are so isolated in our homes during the long winter months that we ought to make the most of our lovely, but far too short, summers.

To enable housekeepers to get the greatest pleasure out of the summer months they must arrange their work in such a manner as to give them time for outdoor recreation and social pleasures. There are many dutiful housekeepers who seldom leave home because they are so tied up to their household routine. No one can give their best effort to their job without some outside interests and diversions. We all know how refreshed and encouraged we feel after a day spent

If you are unfortunate enough to be burdened with carpets, as many of us are, take them up and replace them with rugs as fast as you can afford to do so. Linoleum rugs are good for bedroom floors as they always look neat and attractive and are a great labor-saver. They are also suitable for dining rooms and sitting rooms that receive hard wear.

Save yourself work by ironing as little as possible during the warm weather. Use an oilcloth or Sanitas cloth for everyday to save laundering tablecloths. Plan to have the summer underwear of your family of gauze or crepe so they need not be ironed. After washing sheets put them back on the beds without ironing. You need not iron the pillow cases either, though it is rather more satisfactory to do so, as the beds look better when made. Do not iron everyday towels or the men's shirts and overalls.

Unless your family is large perhaps you can save labor by washing your dishes only twice daily. I know a good many families who always leave their supper dishes until morning. On Sunday you might pack your dinner dishes in the sink, thus leaving you an afternoon free for rest. Sunday nights your family will probably only care for a lunch, which they can get themselves without using many dishes.

## Use the Porch More

Get the good of your porch through the warm weather. It is much more healthy for your family than sitting indoors and it will save endless dirt and disorder in the

house. You can prepare vegetables, do your mending and other tasks on the porch. For the sake of your health it is worth your while to do every job that you can out of doors. I know some families who do not seem to get any good of their porches. I have often wondered why they didn't use them. Perhaps they think they must have expensive wicker furniture in order to enjoy them, but it really is not necessary. Others say that their porches are so sunny they can't enjoy sitting on them. It seems to me that in most cases this could be easily remedied by climbing vines for a curtain to shut the sun out. By the way, you need not buy an expensive awning. For several years we used an awning of bran sacks sewed together and dyed green. Later we used a pair of discarded door draperies. By exercising your ingenuity you can probably make a satisfactory awning out of old material.

For furnishings you will need a table, some comfortable chairs and if possible two hammocks, or you can use an old couch if you have it and one hammock. Don't overlook the possibilities of cretonne for cushions and a table cover. By all means serve your meals on the porch during the pleasant weather unless it is so situated that it is too great a distance to carry food from your kitchen, in which case it would probably make you too much work to be feasible.—S. GWENDOLYN SPINK.

## Something About Cyclamen

**T**HE beautiful cyclamen (or rabbit's ear or Persian violet, as it is often called) is not so difficult to raise as many people imagine, though it requires quite a period of time to bring into healthy bloom. The seed, being very hard, should be soaked twenty-four hours in warm water to hasten germination, then planted in soft soil, and kept moist and warm. A south window is a good location. Sometimes the seed appears in six weeks, but very often requires two and a half or three months, especially if planted in cold weather. A tiny white bulb is formed before the seed comes over ground and as soon as large enough to handle should be transplanted into soft mellow soil with good drainage and kept growing as rapidly as possible. It requires about fifteen months to develop into blooming plants. After plants are through blooming they should be set in a cool shady place and given just water enough to keep alive. When time to repot (I usually do it about September 1st) use new soil and bring indoors to a sunny window. The blooms keep a long time either on the plant or as cut flowers, and very often a plant will bloom for three successive seasons.—A. L. L.

## Oil Cloth Telephone Book Cover

**A** "BEST SELLER" for bazaars is a black oil cloth cover for a telephone book. These render inconspicuous an unsightly but necessary object, and may be lined with sateen and decorated with small, bright conventional designs, or with wool embroidery or left plain. Such covers also can be made for other books most used, as children's school books, thus enabling the children to sell their books second hand when they are through with them, also for the family Bible, the dictionary, and the family account book, etc.—Z. I. DAHRUS.

## Shade-Loving Flowers

"**W**HAT flowers grow well in the shade?" asked one of our readers recently.

"Please tell your correspondent that begonias do well in the shade and the Rex begonia is large flowered and brilliant. Any seed catalogue will tell her more," writes R. B. H. of N. Y.



# What Other Home-Makers Have Discovered

Short Cuts to Economy and Efficiency Contributed by A. A. Readers

**SUET** is a good substitute for lard in making pie crust. Try out the suet, then work into the flour and if the suet drippings are cold, use boiling water. The pie is better if it is served the same day that it is made.

Fruits that require sweetening should be cooked in the sugar. To do this, takes much less sugar and is therefore more economical. Also, the sugar is apt to cause fermentation after being eaten raw, and cause indigestion if it is not boiled before using. The flavor of coffee will be greatly improved if sufficient sweetening is put in it when it is being boiled. A can of pure white sugar syrup, made by boiling sugar and water together until the right consistency is reached, may be kept in store for sweetening egg nogs, cream, dressing or desserts. It also can be used for sweetening cocoa, postum, chocolate, orange juice and other beverages, also lemonade, grape juice, cherry juice, etc.

Materials for pie crust should always be cold to start with. Then when the paste is mixed, chill it before rolling it out. It will be easier to roll and the crust will be flakier. If the crust, before being baked, is placed in the ice box or other cool place, it will keep for several days.—**Z. I. DAHVRIS.**

### To Take Dents from Furniture

Wet the part with warm water. Fold a piece of brown paper five or six times and soak in warm water; then lay it on the place. Set a warm (not hot) flat iron upon it, the warmth and moisture causes the wood to swell and fill the dent.—**L. T. GARLAND.**

For mending valuable glass objects, which would be disfigured by ordinary cement, chrome cement may be used. This is a mixture of five parts of gelatine to one of a solution of acid chromate of lime. The broken edges are covered with this, pressed together and exposed to sunlight; the effect of the latter being to render the compound insoluble even in boiling water.—**MISS LILLIAM V. SMITH.**

Don't use tobacco, or the ill-odored moth balls to keep moths from woolens during summer. Use whole cloves. Have them everywhere and insert some in every one of the men's pockets. Make little bags and fill them with whole cloves and hang in the closets, and sprinkle in boxes, trunks, etc. Ground cloves leave an indelible stain on all garments so be sure to use the whole ones.—**MRS. C. A. B., N. Y.**

If you have no lids that fit your apple butter jars, a little heated paraffin run over the apple butter while still hot and then a clean cloth or a waxed paper tied or stuck with sealing wax over the top of the jar will keep it very nicely.

Save all orange and lemon peelings, dry them thoroughly and when you tire of apple pies seasoned with cinnamon or nutmeg, scrape some of either the lemon or orange peelings in and note the delicious new taste.

### More Berry Recipes

#### Loganberry Batter Pudding

Fill a small granite pudding dish about half full of fresh loganberries, cover with 2 cups sugar. Dot with butter. Cover and set in oven while preparing the following batter: One egg; 1 cup sugar; 1/2 cup milk; 2 tablespoonfuls butter or other shortening, 1 1/2 cups flour, 2 1/2 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Remove fruit from oven, spread this batter over the top and bake until a rich brown.

Try loganberries in ice cream, added to tapioca, as jelly, with strawberries in jam, to give color to junket, as a sauce for puddings and custards, and in cake filling. For the latter, beat half a cup of butter

and 1 cup sugar to a cream. Add the stiffly-beaten white of an egg and a cup of crushed loganberries.

Here are two rather unusual recipes. The one for Blackberry dumplings is, of course, applicable to other berries as well, but the gooseberry charlotte I have never tried in any other flavor:

#### Blackberry Dumplings

Soak 1 cup dried blackberries in 3 quarts of cold water for 3 hours. Bring to

into individual dishes, sweeten the berries and juice to taste, and pour over dumplings. Will serve five people.

#### Gooseberry Charlotte

Boil, in a porcelain kettle, one pound and one-half of gooseberries, heads and tails cut off, and one pound and one-half of sugar until the berries are soft. Press all through a colander. Line a plain circular mould with ladyfingers, or slices of sponge cake, or line it with light pie crust dough and bake. Pour in the cooked fruit mixture, and fit over it a circular slice of cake, or a baked cover of pastry. This cover should be well pressed down over the fruit. Let the whole become completely chilled, and at serving time invert on a platter, and pour over the whole a pint of soft custard.

It has been calculated that a family of five requires 250 quarts of fruits and 40 quarts of preserves and jellies in a year. Berries should form a large part of this reserve supply. They come along through the summer in such orderly sequence that it is easy to put up a few jars every so often. You'll be glad you did, next winter, for they preserve well, and some times it almost seems, as you eat raspberry conserve, strawberry jellies, or canned blueberry pie that after all the berry patch is bearing all year round, right outside the kitchen door.

### Swift Currents

(Continued from page 43)

leaping up the side of the tinder-dry distant ridge. "Airplane's the way; get you over this forest in ten minutes. I'll wire for a 'ship' this morning. Get it here in express car! Good-by, Felix!" And so, in the next moment, he was gone.

FOR five days thenceforward she never saw him close enough to distinguish his form in the ranks of the specks which passed by Mower, now to the east, now west, now north or south as men shifted back and forth from the fires. All during the week Felicia remained at the summit of Mower, sharing the cabin with Julia Shirley, who, relieved of switchboard duty, had arrived to stand alternate watches day and night; for the forest fires now were blazing ceaselessly, and every man who could be mustered was kept at work until he dropped.

Dwyer long ago had gone from Lassiter, leaving two women in his place; girls stood sentinel upon Mt. Kenton and on Blackbear Butte, and a girl's voice telephoned in from Salishan Peak the alarm which first warned of the outbreak of the blaze on Kalispel. This was down the river, in thick jungle-like lodge-pole pine, dry as kindling, and so situated in the valley that the southwest wind which was blowing fanned the flames as in a furnace, with the gap between Salishan and Kalispel for a flue.

This fire was as near to the Mower as to the Salishan lookout, but so thick about Mower was the smoke from fires further south that Felicia could not certainly locate the position of the new blaze even after it was reported; so thick, indeed, was the smoke, that when an airplane passed by in distinct hearing, Felicia got not a glimpse of it.

"It passed half a mile north, I think," she estimated in reporting it. "Went out of hearing to the West."

"Lieutenant Crandall has volunteered to fly for us," forest headquarters informed the lookouts then, restoring Tony's military rank for the occasion. "He hopes to catch and cut off any one setting fires; he has wireless-telephone equipment by which he will report at once location of any new blaze. To assist him and identify your post, you will spread strips as follows." And headquarters detailed the distinguishing marks for each station.

Felicia and Julia spread on Mower

summit their "strips," composed of blankets and bedding arranged in a big V and weighted down with stones.

The best prismatic binoculars no longer offered any useful service. Pungent, yellow haze rolled up over Mower, eddied and streamed before the sharp round disk of the rust-red sun, and flowed into the valley, dimming and obscuring. And upon the smoke rode silence; ordinarily with such a wind, the rustle of the dry pine branches down on the flanks of Mower would have been plainly audible; frequently, too, the far-away roar of the cascades of the run reached to the mountain-top; but today the smoke seemed to smother all usual sound—or was it Felicia's ears which shut out all but the distant thrash of airscrew and the drone of motor explosions?

TONY had passed in the direction of Kalispel, and long after she could argue to herself that she yet heard the sound of his engine. Felicia sat gazing to the Northeast and straining to hear. He had passed over the fire, she was sure; now was he on his way back? Or did her fancy supply that hum? At any rate, it was gone again; he had returned over the burning area.

Dangerous duty he had undertaken, but invaluable, she knew, if he did no more than discover and report the progress and limits of the fires; for the other lookout stations already were, or soon would become, as useless as Mower; but Tony, flying freely everywhere, instantly could call men to flames which could still be controlled, and prevent the dispatch of the forest forces to districts which no human power could save. But the peril to him was great.

When Tony was away at war, Felicia had learned enough about flying to understand that such a pilot as he had little to fear, even though his engine failed, if he were flying about aviation fields or over ground where a man might make a forced landing with success.

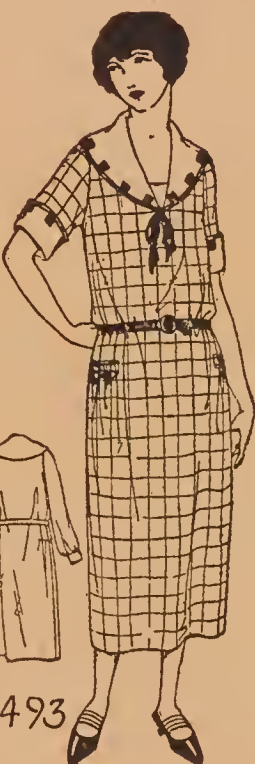
But the forest and mountains offered no one such landing-place within many, many miles. Indeed, Felicia tried vainly to think of more than one suitable place; besides the leveled green of the camp's tennis-courts, from which Tony undoubtedly had "hopped off," she could think of only the streets of Acheron and small rough patches here and there where only a desperate pilot would land. There was direct danger to him, accordingly, if he were lost in the smoke and could not return to the camp. Forest headquarters realized this when it ordered the mountain tops marked to guide him.

(To be continued)



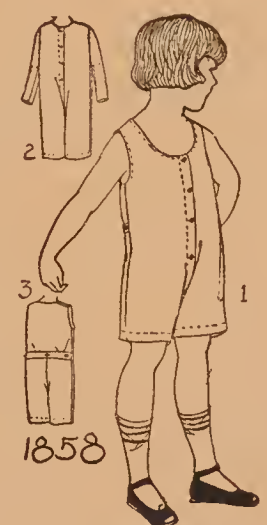
TO THE left, No. 2133, an attractive morning frock for percale or gingham with bindings of plain material. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For size 36, use 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 12c.

Below, No. 1493, a one-piece dress with set-in sleeves. An ideal summer style. It cuts in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard contrasting. Price, 12c.



TWO summery styles for children are shown below. No. 1858 is an easily-made, comfortable little union suit which can also be used as a pajama pattern. It comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, using 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for size 8. Price, 12c.

No. 1928 is just right for the little girl's white "best" frock. It cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. For size 4, the dress and bloomers take 2 3/8 yards 36-inch material. Price 12c. Embroidery pattern 650 is 12c extra.



TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes and enclose proper remittance in either stamps or coin (stamps are safer) and send to the Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. City.

a boil and let boil 30 minutes. Then add dumplings made as follows: Into 1 cup of sweet milk, stir 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder and a little salt. Add flour enough to make a very stiff dough. Roll into 5 dumplings and boil 25 minutes, turning kettle gently once or twice so all parts will cook evenly. Sometimes the water boils away fast; in that case, add hot water enough to cook dumplings without burning. Remove dumplings

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**T**HE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for milk during June in the 201-210 miles freight zone, for milk testing 3 per cent.: *Class 1*, used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$1.86 per hundred pounds; *Class 2-A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.70; *Class 2-B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$1.85; *Class 2-C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheeses, \$1.85; *Class 3*, for milk used chiefly in the manufacture of whole-milk powder, evaporated whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, \$1.55; *Classes 4-A* and *4-B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations in the New York market. Prices for April were: *Class 1*, \$2.33; *Class 2-A*, \$2.00; *Class 2-B*, \$2.25; *Class 2-C*, \$2.25; *Class 3*, \$1.95.

### Sheffield Producers

Sheffield Farm Company Producers announce that the price of 3 per cent. milk in the 200-210 mile freight zone is \$1.70½.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

Non-pool Assn. prices are: *Class 1*, fluid milk for city consumption, \$1.86; *Class 2*, milk for cream, plain condensed and ice-cream, \$1.70; *Class 3-A*, milk for evaporated, condensed, etc., \$1.60; *Class 3-B*, milk for fancy cheese, \$1.45; *Class 4*, determined on butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia plan) June receiving station prices, 3 per cent. milk, 201-210 mile zone, \$2.19; 101-110 mile zone, \$2.29.

## BUTTER SLIGHTLY EASIER

It is quite evident that the short interest on June contracts had an important bearing on the market, and have been a real factor in holding offerings steady. Were it not for these interests the butter market would have eased off considerably more than it did in view of the heavy available supply. In spite of the fact that the general tone of the market is somewhat easier and prices are from ¾ to 1 cent lower than last week, nevertheless the market can still be considered firm. Advices indicate that production in some sections is beginning to fall off slightly and these would naturally have a tendency to keep the market in a fairly firmer condition.

On Monday, July 7, on firm western advices, prices advanced to 41½ to 42c on 92 score and 42½ to 43c on marks scoring higher than 92. However, this advance seemed ill-timed, for on the day following prices began to recede and continued to ease off until the latter part of the week, when quotations dropped back a full cent and a half. This slight concession in price was also yielded on the part of the sellers in order to move current arrivals as freely as possible. All during the week receipts have been heavy and advices indicate large supplies coming this way. The decline has created a strong buying interest. The chain stores are operating freely and buying heavily for immediate trade needs as well as taking on supplies for storage. In spite of the fact that arrivals this week are outdistancing those of last week, nevertheless it is quite evident that the peak has been passed, taking the entire country as a whole. In some sections conditions are favorable for a reasonably good make this month; in fact, any indications that the supply is falling off are only very slight. The chances are the supplies will be ample to meet the trade needs but not heavy enough to create a weaker condition. In other words, indications are that butter will continue to hold a reasonably firm tone.

## CHEESE MARKET QUIET

There is nothing exciting in the cheese market. The demand has not been over-active. A fair amount of stock is moving, but buyers are confining their purchases to immediate trade needs. There is not near the speculative interest that was evident during

last month. There is a little larger proportion of average-run marks arriving. Seasonal defects have caused a slight falling off in quality, in many instances the effect of heat being evident. Buyers demanding very high grade State flats, where real quality is desired, are paying from 21 to 21½c. Some of the average run stuff is turning at 19¼c, but as a rule it is pretty difficult to find many heavy transactions above 19c. Many arrivals show greater faults and range lower in price.

## EGGS QUIET; QUALITY IRREGULAR

We have had a rather inactive egg market this week. Undoubtedly the heavy exodus over the week-end has had a considerable effect on the consumptive demand. But in spite of this values have been sustained and on some marks have advanced slightly. One outstanding feature of the market is the irregularity of arrivals, especially as to quality. Fancy marks have been meeting a fairly firm demand and, with advices stating that receipts are slightly below last week, the market maintains its strength. During the middle of the week there seemed to be a few more fancy eggs coming in than the trade could readily absorb. However, what receipts did not move were immediately put in storage.

Nearby white eggs that grade as Jersey hennerly whites, closely selected extras, are now up to 40 to 42c. However, the majority of the business is going on within the range of 28 to 33c. This is pretty conclusive evidence that poultrymen who are paying especially close attention to quality are getting the cream of the trade. There is a spread of 10 to 14c in the market now between average receipts and real fancy marks. The slight falling-off of arrivals is not enough to boost the market in view of some of the low quality marks that are coming in. To put it short, the market isn't strong enough yet to pay the shipper of average to common stock a high price. The fellow who is waiting for the time for average run eggs to bring a high price in order to make money in the poultry business may as well quit.

## GOOD DEMAND FOR BROILERS

Express broilers have been arriving in rather light supply, especially colored stock, and with the hot weather that has prevailed in the Metropolitan section there has been created a rather strong demand. The market is not only firm but higher on quality broilers, which is also true of White Leghorns of larger sizes. Small White Leghorns are somewhat inclined to drag. With short supplies, the situation has been in the sellers' favor for several days. In making shipments, particular attention should be paid to the time birds are expressed. Shippers should plan to have their birds arrive in New York sometime near the middle of the week. Those arriving on Saturday are running the chance of meeting the market on a downward trend or even reaching the market after business is closed. As a result, these birds must be carried over Sunday and invariably meet a more or less inactive, if not dull, market on Monday.

Fancy colored broilers are steady at 38 to

40c, while White Leghorns weighing 2 pounds and over are bringing 35 to 36c. Average run White Leghorns are in the neighborhood of 1 to 2c lower while small White Leghorns of the pigeon class are anywhere from 28 to 31c.

When erating birds, it is a good idea to so separate them (especially if you have more than one erate) that one erate will contain birds weighing 2 pounds or over at least. Where a mixed lot is sent in, a consignment usually goes through as average quality. Even if there are only a dozen birds over 2 pounds, it will invariably be better to ship them separately and let the average run and small stuff go separately.

Fresh killed broilers are in light supply. They are meeting a good outlet, with the result that the market is firm especially for top grades. Strictly fancy box-packed marks, weighing 18 pounds to the dozen, are going into the coolers at 38c to be held for a later market. Large boxed broilers are in better demand and the situation favors the sellers.

## POTATO MARKET STEADY

During the entire week the potato market has been slightly irregular with short spurts up and down. On Thursday, the 10th, the market opened rather quietly as usual and buyers were rather firm in their opinion of \$3 for best stock. However, the tone soon strengthened and the market closed for Friday largely in the seller's favor. Stocks were well cleared and indications are that Eastern Shores will maintain values.

Most of the arrivals are now coming via Old Dominion steamers. There has been considerable confusion and delay lately getting steamers unloaded. Early in the week it was necessary to stop unloading in order to enable the receivers to make deliveries. As a result in many cases the potatoes were not unloaded until after the market closed and arrivals had to be carried over to the following day.

Virginia Eastern Shore Red Star brand are bringing anywhere from \$2.75 to \$3.50 a barrel for No. 1 grade. Other marks, grading No. 1, are bringing anywhere from \$2.50 to \$3.25. There are some arrivals still coming in from North Carolina, but these are showing wide range in quality. South Carolina is practically done.

## HAY MARKET FIRMER

With lighter receipts the hay market has turned decidedly firm, especially in the face of active demand for hay of good quality. No. 1 in large bales is now up to \$32. Receivers are holding firmly at the prices quoted, except on poorer grades of Canadian hay. This Canadian stuff is dragging and has had a continually demoralizing effect on the market. The situation in Brooklyn is about on par with that in Manhattan. No. 1 Timothy in small bales is quoted at \$31. No. 2 varies from \$26 to \$30, depending on the size of the bale and slight variations in quality. No. 3 hay varies from \$24 to \$37 for the same reason.

## SHORT CORN CROP FORECAST

Indications are that the corn crop this year will be over 500,000,000 bushels smaller than

last year's. This and better prospects compared to a month ago for the wheat crop are the outstanding features of the report of the Department of Agriculture based on July conditions.

Taking these figures into consideration, the corn crop will be the smallest since 1913 with the exception of 1918. The forecast estimates that the crop will total approximately 2 billion bushels. Last year's crop totaled slightly over 3 billion bushels. These reports have had an immediate effect upon the market. Prices have continued their upward trend. Wheat has taken another jump as well as corn. On July 9, No. 2 red wheat is quoted at \$1.32 compared to \$1.23½ a year ago. No. 2 yellow corn is quoted at \$1.22½ whereas a year ago brought \$1.05¼. Oats, No. 2 white are now 64 to 64½c compared to 52c a year ago.

The total wheat crop is estimated at 74 million bushels, the smallest since 1913. A month ago forecasts estimated slightly less than 700 million bushels. Last year a crop of 786 million was harvested. In other words, it looks as though the wheat crop will be something like 50 million bushels below last year's. Wheat that remained on farms July 1 is estimated, according to the Government reports, at slightly over 30 million bushels or 3.9 per cent. of last year's crop. This is about 5 million bushels below the carry over on July 1 for the five years 1918-1922. The oats crop forecast estimated a total yield of 1,356 million bushels. The report states that the condition of the crop is about 86.9 per cent.

## MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Trading in live calves has been fairly steady during the past week with indications that before the week is over the market will turn slightly easier. By Thursday, trade had turned somewhat quiet, especially on veals of medium grade. In spite of the easier tone, prices were not affected at all and best veals were turning at \$13½ with other qualities ranging downward to \$6 for Buttermilks.

The live lamb market has been fairly strong and very active under light receipts. Practically all qualities have been selling up to \$16, although some States have been selling considerably lower.

Country dressed calves have been meeting more or less of a quiet, although steady market. Receipts have not been over heavy and there were ample to handle all requirements. The demand has been rather limited. City folks are buying more broilers and lamb at this time of the year. Top grade stock is bringing 16c with primes varying from 14 to 15c. Indications for the next few days are that the market on this commodity may ease off.

## RADIO MARKET REPORTS RESUMED

During the Democratic Convention, American Agriculturist Radio Market Reports were discontinued. Service has now been restored at the regular time, 10:50 A. M. from WEAf.

## Nothing Like a Gas Engine to Keep the Boy Interested

(Continued from page 34)

If your boy is beginning to show signs of a desire to leave home for the city, just try getting an engine. And when you get it, give it to the boy to run. Let him feel that it is his own. He'll take real interest in it then, and will take genuine pride in turning out work with it.

Do not make the mistake, however, of buying an unreliable engine which is made by some unknown manufacturer. Buy it from a well-known reliable concern. It will cost you far less in the long run—it will be something your boy will be proud of, and also will prove a source of real profit for you year after year.—H. H. WEBB.

## Plan Insures T B Eradication Progress

(Continued from page 41)

recommending closer cooperation of state officials and farmers in tuberculosis eradication. The active support of farmers in the eradication program through local organizations of breeders was strongly recommended. The report also recommended to the State department that the appropriation, which is \$2,500,000 for this coming year, be allocated among counties on the basis of cow enumeration and reactors. The department has accepted the recommendation and is now putting it into action.

## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to Eastern farmers sold on July 10:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)			
	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras	40 to 42		
Other hennerly whites, extras	37 to 39		
Extra firsts	34 to 36	30 to 32	30½
Firsts	31 to 33		27½
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	31 to 35		
Lower grades	29 to 30		
Hennerly browns, extras	35 to 40		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras	30 to 32	29 to 30	
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score	40 to 41½	45 to 46 (prints)	41½
Extra (92 score)	40½	43 to 44	
State dairy (salted), finest		40 to 41	
Good to prime		32 to 39	
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)			
	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2	\$30 to 31	\$20 to 21	\$24 to 25
Timothy No. 3	27 to 28		21 to 22
Timothy Sample	16 to 21		
Fancy light clover mixed No. 1	29 to 31		23 to 24
Alfalfa, second cutting No. 1	31 to 33		
Oat Straw No. 1	16		15 to 17
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	24 to 25	23 to 25	25 to 27
Fowls, leghorns and poor	20 to 22	22 to 24	20 to 22
Chickens, colored fancy			
Chickens, leghorns			
Broilers, colored	38 to 40	38	42 to 45
Broilers, leghorns	28 to 36	28	
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium	12 to 12½		
Bulls, common to good	4½ to 5		
Lambs, common to good	13½ to 14½		
Sheep, common to good ewes	3½ to 5		
Hogs, Yorkers	7 to 7½		

## Farmers-Growers-Poultrymen and Shippers

We ship in cars and small lots, once used Barrels, (apple, potato, slat, etc.) Baskets, Butter Tubs, Carriers, Crates and Egg Cases. Also all varieties of new and used Fruit and Vegetable Packages. Our used egg cases are a special feature. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write or wire at once.

NATIONAL PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.  
Dept. N, Paul, 370-371 South St., New York City

## SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City



# Fattening the Surplus

## It Pays to Put "Finished" Poultry on the Market

ONE of the most perplexing poultry problems at this time of year is the disposal of all kinds of surplus stock, from the old hen and rooster down to the broiler. The question that arises in connection with any market birds whether they are sold live or dressed, is, whether to fatten them or not. Is there actually a profit in the fattening of birds? Shall I sell them live weight or pick and dress them?

As a general rule it pays to take pains in fattening any chickens, old or young, before disposing of them. How much profit there really is in the process is dependent largely upon two factors: the length of the fattening period and the method used in the course of actual fattening.

### A Bit of Experience

Not long ago the writer was going through the same problem: does it pay to fatten broilers? To satisfy my own curiosity and to simplify the problem as much as possible, I bought sixty-six broilers that weighed 152 pounds from a friend of mine. They cost \$57.76. I put the birds in crates to fatten them and began disposing of them slowly at the end of ten days; they were all sold at the end of a month; all birds were killed and sold in New York dressed at sixty cents a pound. The cost of the feed was \$8.90. The combined weight of the birds sold was 174 1/4 pounds, or a gain of 22 1/4 pounds, an average of a third of a pound per bird. The actual labor income (I made no charge of the labor involved) was \$37.05; or practically fifty-six cents a broiler.

It may seem as if I had neglected one of the most important cost items when I failed to keep an itemized account of labor. As a matter of fact, the main part of the labor in the experiment above was in the picking of the chickens. The broilers were fattened in crates which involved the mixing of a sloppy, wet mash twice a day and the cleaning of dropping pans. The actual time involved was fifteen minutes. Birds fattened in crates require no grit, green feed or water.

### Crate Fattening Most Efficient

Of all fattening methods, crate fattening is the most efficient. It produces the best gain and the best quality birds, birds which really should bring better prices, although often it is necessary to convince a buyer by a trial shipment. These crates are simple affairs to make, the frame being three feet long, fifteen inches high, and twenty inches deep. The top and one side is covered with lath or slats; the back and one end may be solid boards with the opposite end containing a door. The bottom is covered with one inch wire mesh, the purpose of the wire being to keep the birds from moving around, while the slats on the one long side should be placed far enough apart to permit the birds to put their heads through to eat. Along this side fasten a wooden trough a couple of inches high.

In regard to rations in the experiment already mentioned above, I used those recommended by the Cornell University experiment station: fifty pounds of corn meal, twenty pounds of white middlings, and ten pounds of finely ground oats. To feed this ration mix it to about a pancake batter consistency with buttermilk, sour, skimmed or whole milk. If milk is not available, the

L. H. HISCOCK

same ration can be used

by adding twenty pounds of beef scrap and mixing it with water. In either case it should be fed sloppy, the purpose being to make them eat it and drink it both, which saves watering the birds. Grit, of course, is not necessary. Starve the birds a day before feeding them and then feed them regularly morning and night all they will eat up in half an hour. Any surplus feed should be removed, as it will tend to destroy their appetites. If, for any reason, the birds fail to eat well, omit a feeding. Broilers will stand this process for ten days or two weeks; old hens two weeks or longer. As the birds will shrink it is wise to be able to market them immediately when the fattening period is up.

So much for the concentrated fattening. It is an excellent method where a good market is handy, and especially where birds are to be sold dressed. The softness of the legs from lack of exercise and of the flesh in general is enough to satisfy a customer. Once a customer, always one.

### Where Pen Fattening is Practical

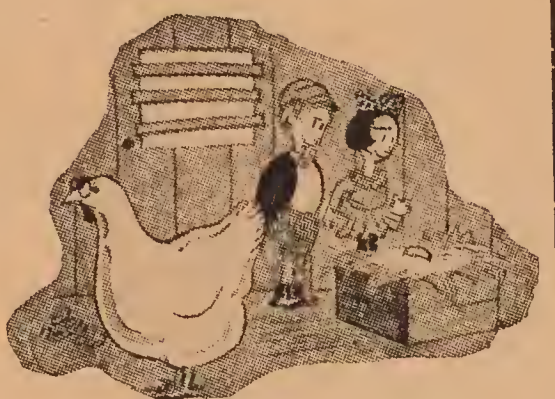
In many cases, however, such a method is not convenient, because market facilities are uncertain. It will pay in this case to pen fatten birds. Simply confine them to a very limited area and use the rations above mentioned. To carry the birds over an indefinite period it is wise to make a few changes. Instead of feeding the fattening ration in batter form, feed it mixed real stiff. See that the birds have water, grit, and some form of green food. Often times a big box affair with wire top can be made so that it can be moved about the lawns, thus insuring the birds fresh ground and a liberal amount of green food. If the birds seem to go back on their feed, vary the ration. To do this, give them grain for a day or two, or give them a feeding of moist, stiffer mixed growing or laying mash. These little changes will keep them in good condition, and with a keen appetite, and will enable you to have good, marketable birds on hand all the time.

So much for some of the factors in poultry fattening. It is all right to mention methods, but, after all, the best check on this particular problem is a pair of scales. Weigh the birds when you shut them up and again before you dispose of them. If the gain they have made does not offset the cost of the feed by a liberal margin, then check up on the details, for there is profit in this part of the poultry business.

### Fresh Ground to Avoid Trouble

STARTING and growing chickens on the same ground year after year is a fertile cause of disease and trouble in chicks. The farmer does not put the same field in oats year after year. He rotates his ground. The colony houses for chicks should be moved to fresh ground every second year at least. The soil of the old run should be broken up and a crop grown on it.

Many brooder chicks that are started and kept confined in a very small run contaminate the ground in a very short time, and by the time that they are eight weeks old, droop their wings and fail to make a satisfactory growth in response to the feed they consume. The trouble lies in the fact that every time they pick up a grain of feed they take into their system the infection of the soil. Get them on fresh ground and feed them on fresh ground.—ELMER WHITTAKER.



"I wonder how she gets the shell on."  
"I guess she lays the egg first and then plasters it."—Life.

# B A B Y CHICKS

30,000 CHICKS WEEKLY for July and August Delivery

BRED RIGHT, HATCHED RIGHT, SHIPPED RIGHT

Hatched by men with 14 years' experience in one of the largest, finest and best equipped hatcheries in the state. Order early. \$1.00 WILL BOOK YOUR ORDER



Prices	Each	Per 1000
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	10c	\$90.00
S. C. B. S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS	10c	90.00
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS	12c	110.00
S. C. R. I. REDS	14c	130.00
S. C. BLACK MINORCAS	12c	110.00
BROILER CHICKS, H. B.	9c	80.00
BROILER CHICKS, L. B.	7c	60.00

100 per cent live delivery guaranteed to your door by prepaid Parcel Post. Mrs. Williams received 514 chicks from us July 10, last year, and raised over 600. Many others report raising 90 to 100 per cent. Let KEYSTONE VITALITY CHICKS make good money for you as they have done for hundreds of others. Leaders since 1910. Members I. B. C. Association. FINE CATALOGUE FREE.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY (The Old Reliable Plant) Box 100, RICHFIELD, PA.

## Chick Prices Reduced FROM EXTRA QUALITY FLOCKS WITH HEAVY LAYING STRAINS SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. PARCEL POST C. O. D.



You can pay for the chicks when they arrive. In this way you take no risk.

Varieties	Prices On:	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00	\$2.50
S. C. Buff and Black Leghorns, Anconas	5.00	9.50	45.00	82.50	
Barred and White Rocks, R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00	
White Wyandottes, Barron White Leghorns	6.75	12.50	60.00	110.00	
S. C. White Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.50		
Mixed Chicks	4.25	8.00	37.50	75.00	

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S. C. W. Leghorns \$8 per 100  
Barred Rocks . . . \$9 per 100

Postage Paid. Live Arrival Guaranteed.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

### Pullets of Quality at Moderate Prices

	5 wks.	8 wks.	10 wks.	3 Mo.	4 Mo.
Rocks and Reds	85c	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00
Eng. Barron Whites					
Sheppard Strain	60c	85	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50
Anconas					

Early Breeding cockerels \$1.00 each 10 weeks old. Am also offering matured hens, good breeders \$1.50 each, \$1.25 each for 25; \$1.00 each for 50. Order from this ad or write to-day.

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### LONG'S GUARANTEED CHICKS

Rocks, 10c; Wyandottes, 11c; Leghorns, 8c; Mixed, 7c. Reductions on large amounts. Good, lively, Free Range CHICKS, carefully selected. Delivery guaranteed.



Catalog LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY

R. D. Long, Mgr., Box 12, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

### BABY CHICKS

Hatched by the best system of incubation from high-class brood-to-lay stock. Prices, Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, 10c each; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 8c each, Broiler chicks, 7c each. Safe delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel-post. Pulletts 10 to 12 weeks for sale.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.

### Super-Quality July Chicks

HATCHES JULY 29, AUG. 5, 12 and 19

Strickler's Tanager-Barron Large Type ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Pens headed by Tanager 285-egg line cockerels and Lady Storrs 271-egg line cocks and cockerels, mated to hens bred for extra heavy egg production. Choice 16 wks. old S. C. White Leghorn pullets \$1.25 each; \$60 per 500. \$120 per 1000. PRICES: \$8.00 per 100; \$38.00 per 500; \$75.00 per 1000 by Special Delivery Parcel Post Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. LEONARD F. STRICKLER SHERIDAN, PA.

### CHICK PRICE SMASHED

Order from this Ad. Mixed and Assorted, 100, \$7 | S. C. W. Leghorns, 100, \$8 S. C. B. Rocks, 100, \$10 | S. C. R. I. Reds, 100, \$10 Live arrival guaranteed. Delivery free.

TROUP BROS., R. D. No. 3, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

### BABY CHICKS,

that are hatched to grow. Barred Rocks 15c, Buff Rocks 17c, Reds 16c, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 13c, Mixed 10c. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed to your door. For quick service order direct from this ad, or write for circular. J. W. KIRK, Box 55, McAlisterville, Pa.

### SPECIAL OFFER

50,000 Chicks—100% live del "guar"—S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas. Assorted 8c each—\$75.00 per 1000. Mixed Chicks crossed stock, 7c each, \$60.00 per 1000—our 14th year. Catalogue free. THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 100, RICHFIELD, PA.

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From heavy laying free range flocks. S. C. White Leghorns, 100, \$8; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 100, \$8; Barred Rocks, 100 \$10; S. C. R. I. Reds, 100, \$11; Broilers or Mixed Chix, 100, \$7. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Address J. N. NACE, Box 30, RICHFIELD, PA.

WE are NOW booking orders for 12 weeks' old White Leghorn Pulletts. All Pulletts farm raised, milk fed, hatched from extra heavy laying strain. 500 yearling hens for sale. Chicks and Ducklings at reduced prices. IDYLDLELL FARM, Wolcott, New York

### BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, 9c; R. I. Reds, 10c; White Leghorns, 8c; Mixed, 7c; 100% live delivery guaranteed; postpaid. Reduced on 500 lots. Order from ad or write for free circulars. F. B. LEISTER, Box 49, McAlisterville, Pa.

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As a part of our broad policy of service to readers, we now offer you a \$1,000 Travel Accident Policy for one year with a three-year subscription for *American Agriculturist* all for only \$2.75—just 75 cents more than our special price for a three-year subscription alone.

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# How to Splice Rope

*The Long Splice Will Pass Through Pulleys Easily*

ONE of the uncertainties of hay-

ing is the possibility of the hay rope breaking. On a busy day, with hay out and the possibility of a storm coming, the breaking of a rope does not add to the peace or tranquillity of a man's mind. It must be repaired. Some one must do the job. Why not be able to do it yourself and do away with that constant fear of delay in case the rope should break? The general belief that the job is difficult and can be done only by a so-called expert is ridiculous. The job is not difficult, is not hard to learn and is not hard to do.

There are two kinds of splices, the short splice and the long splice. The former, which is, when completed, twice as large as the original rope, is objectionable for hay ropes which must pass

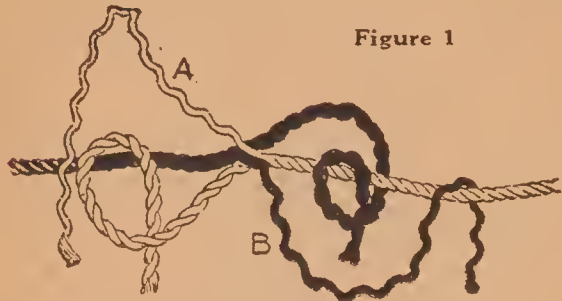


Figure 1

through pulleys. It is a strong splice, though bulky, and very desirable for towing ropes where the extra size is not objectionable. The long splice is, when completed, but slightly larger than the original rope. In fact, it is nowhere one full twisted strand larger. It is strong, small, easily made and can be used without the purchase of knot passing pulleys.

There are several methods of starting the long splice—Some will unwind the three strands from each rope end, interlock them and thus start. With this method, there are six (6) loose ends to work with. For the beginner, because there is less chance of becoming confused, it is suggested that but two loose strands at a time be worked with.

Unwind one strand from one rope end

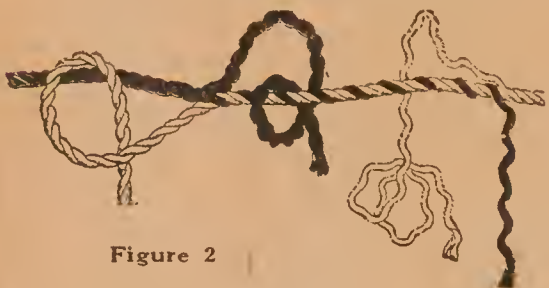


Figure 2

nine or ten turns. This rule will apply to any three-strand rope regardless of size. Next unwind one strand from the other rope end the same number of turns (nine or ten).

It is suggested that the ropes be laid on the floor. Slide one along the other. Stop when the point in each rope, where the single strand which was unwound enters the rope, is opposite. Lock and draw the ends of the rope tightly together. See Fig. 1. Be sure strands (A and B) are side by side. Hold the ropes so that the ends will not separate. Unwind strand A from its rope one turn

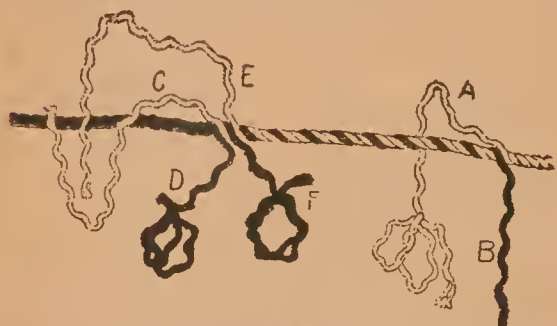


Figure 3

and follow it with strand B. Keep B twisted up tightly and pulled down firmly into its place. Continue unwinding strand A from the right hand rope and winding in strand B from the left hand rope. Continue this procedure until only six to nine inches of strand B is left out. (Fig. 2.)

What has been done so far? A strand (B) of the left hand rope has been crossed

By F. G. BEHREND'S

over and wound into the right hand rope.

See Fig. 2. Room for strand B was made by unwinding strand A.

What is to be done? We now wish to take a strand from the right hand rope and wind it into the left hand rope.



Figure 4

Unwind each of the two pairs of strands left at the center. Be sure they are completely unwound. It will be noted that the two strands of each pair lay side by side. Now place one of the center strands between the other pair. See Fig. 3. Be sure strand C is between D and F, and F between C and E.

Unwind strand D from the left hand rope and follow in its place strand C from the right hand rope. Do not mistake and unwind F instead of D. Keep strand C twisted up tightly and pulled down firmly in its place. Continue winding in C until only six to nine inches of strand C is left out. Fig. 4.

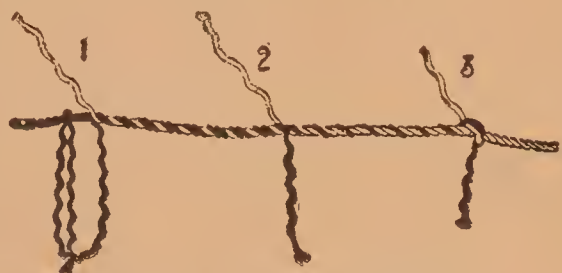


Figure 5—Tying the Strands

The rope will now be as shown in Fig. 4. Do not work with the center strands E and F. Simply tie them at the center with an overhand knot. Then tie C and D, then A and B. See Fig. 5.

The rope, which is now spliced, is the same size throughout. Three knots have been tied, one at the center of the splice and one at each side. If the ends were now cut off, the knots would untie and the splice would unravel. The next job then, is to secure the ends.

To begin with, some of the ends are too long, as at 1 Fig. 5. Cut all strands to the length of the shortest, that is to say, six to nine inches. Now select any one loose end, say at 4 Fig. 6. Pass this strand over the first strand of the long rope and under the next strand. Unwind the strand before pulling it down into place. One tuck has now been



Figure 6—Tucking the Ends

made. Take the same strand and again go over the first strand of the long rope and under the second. Two tucks have now been made. Tuck it once more and cut it off leaving from one-half to one inch. Now tuck each of the remaining five strands in a similar manner see Fig. 7. With a round stick, pound down each part of the splice and roll it on the floor under the foot.

The question of splicing a four strand rope often arises. The procedure is just the same as described, except that



Figure 7—The Splice Completed

when finished there will be four knots instead of three. The rope where spliced will be but little larger than the original. If you are interested in definite instructions for splicing a four strand rope communicate with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or write the State Agricultural College at Ithaca for bulletin No. 62 "Hitches, Knots and Splices."



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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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JULY 26, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*Doing the Job Where the Horses Can't Go*

The Great Challenge of the Times—By Dr. C. E. Ladd



# What Makes Cooperatives Successful?

## We Can Take a Lesson from the Old Fire Insurance Cooperatives

By R. W. BARTLETT

WHEN a farmer for the first time gets an automobile, with its smooth-running engine, its spic-span upholstery, and its glistening paint, he often forgets his old dilapidated surrey which has served him for years, stored away in a leanto back of his unpainted cow-barn. His thoughts are naturally with his newest purchase, which has not yet weathered any storms, but for which he has the greatest hopes.

The majority of cooperative companies now operating in New York State have been organized within the last five years, and for this reason but few permanent fundamental cooperative principles can be learned from a study of their operation. Cooperative fire insurance companies have continually operated in New York State for over seventy years, and 135 assessment companies have averaged forty years of operation. About \$450,000,000 insurance, which is approximately 90 per cent. of the total insurable farm property in the State, is written by cooperative fire insurance companies. The strength of these companies is shown by the extent of their scope, and the length of their operation. In the enthusiasm of forming new cooperatives, and getting them started, these older companies are often forgotten.

The question is often asked "What makes cooperatives successful?" Cooperative companies are successful when they successfully perform the principal functions for which they were organized. Cooperative fire insurance companies are successful because they have given their members reliable protection against fire losses at reasonable costs. Assessments to pay for

losses and expenses of cooperative assessment companies during the period 1910-1922 averaged \$2.82 per \$1000 insurance.

The reason why cooperative companies can give reliable protection at a low cost is because they have kept management costs low, and because they have



Homestead of Mr. N. F. Webb, Cortland. Mr. Webb has been an officer in the Cortland Patrons Fire Relief Association for over twenty years. At the present time he is president of the New York State Central Organization of Fire Insurance Companies.

greatly reduced moral hazards through the elimination of the poorer risks. In other words, farmers who organized these companies entered into a business world and made good. Some factors as to why these companies have made good may be applicable to other cooperatives.

The "good will," which is the greatest asset of these cooperative insurance companies, has been created by giving their members a complete knowledge of the facts connected with their business plans and practices,

and a square deal at all times. In the early days of their existence, mistakes were sometimes made which were costly. These mistakes were admitted by the managements of these companies, explanations given as to why they were made, and provisions made so that they would not be repeated. This frankness, and complete lack of concealment resulted in making the members feel that they were "truly" a part of their particular company, and in return they backed the management with their confidence.

The pursuance of definite, long-time business policies which have proven economically sound, has been a basic factor underlying the success of these companies. The original farmer-managements of these companies believed that the prevention of fires was the best way to keep costs down. Consequently, only farmers known to be thrifty and honest were admitted as members.

Those who were known to be careless in looking after their buildings were considered bad moral risks, and were refused membership. As each member had to pay his pro rata share of all losses occurring in his company, a mutual

interest was created not only in keeping fire hazards of his own buildings to a minimum, but in making sure that his neighbors kept the fire hazards of their buildings that way.

The directors were usually farmers who looked after the company's business in their vicinity when they were not busy with their own work. By this method management costs were kept down. These business practices, originating over seventy years ago, are substantially the same today.

## The Farmer and His Schools

### Why He Is Cautious—What Should Be His Attitude?

By H. L. COSLINE

IT sometimes seems that schools are teaching a lot of things that are of little use to boys or girls after they leave school, and at the same time, perhaps from lack of time, are failing to teach a lot of things that boys and girls should know if they are to make a success of life. I have known teachers who object to giving the time of the school for the purpose of allowing a lecturer to speak to them during school hours, because "there was so much work to cover that we really couldn't afford the time." I wondered if we weren't putting the least important things first. I often feel that it would be profitable to stop, often, and ask ourselves just what it is that we are trying to accomplish in our schools, and whether we are making any progress toward our goal.

In the first place, I think we are all too much inclined to think that attending school is "Getting an Education." Consequently, when schools fail to teach what we as individuals think they should teach, we are inclined to conclude that "an education isn't necessary." I like to think of an education as having three sides, what one knows, what one can do, and how one thinks or the attitude one has toward life. It then follows that any one may get a good education without attending school at all or that they may attend school and fail to secure an education. Why, then, should we have schools? Simply because a school is supposed to be a place where an individual can obtain knowledge, skill, and right attitudes, more quickly and with less likelihood of learning the wrong things, than they could any other place. Admitting their faults, I believe our school system provides such a place.

#### Suppose We Had No Schools

I sometimes try to realize what would happen if we had no schools. I am inclined to believe that if each generation depended on what it could learn from its parents, each generation would know less, because of the fact that not all of the knowledge of the parents would be passed to the children, and we would go backward, instead of progressing. It seems to me that we are constantly depending upon the school to teach more of the things that were formerly taught at home. Boys were apprenticed, in years past, and learned a trade, now they attend a technical or trade school. Girls formerly learned what they knew of house-

keeping and sewing at home. Now we have Domestic Science taught at school.

I do not believe that schools are meeting the need for taking the place of the home as a teacher, to the extent that the situation demands. It seems that schools first taught facts, or knowledge. Recently, schools have begun to teach skill, or how to do things with one's hands. Perhaps in time we will come to believe that the school should also teach something about the proper attitude to have toward other people, toward government, and toward religion. In fact we already have made a start in that direction, because the study of civics in our schools, deals more with the proper attitude toward government and less with cold facts, than it did when I wrestled with the subject years ago. And yet the peculiar thing about the situation, to me, is that some teachers regret the change, and long for "the good old days."

#### Do Our Children Lack Practical Application?

During the recent activities of the Committee of 21 and the Downing Porter bill, one might conclude that farmers were sincerely opposed to any change in our present school system, and yet a few days ago at a farmers club meeting, one man said that it seemed to him that the boys who had been through school, weren't able to do anything. They seemed to know plenty of facts but they didn't make good help on the farm. I wonder if the attitude of farm people isn't that they want to be sure what they are doing before they make changes.

I have also heard some discussion regarding the cost of schools in the rural districts, particularly, where new schools are being built. The majority of the taxpayers in these districts apparently feel that the buildings that they are required to build are too elaborate and costly. Again, I hear parents discussing the advisability of sending their boys and girls away from home to attend High School, especially when it means that they must stay in the village during the week. Many parents seem undecided as to whether the advantage they will receive will pay for the bad habits they are likely to form.

All these questions leads me back to the original question, "What should be the attitude of farmers

toward our school system?" In the first place I firmly believe that this attitude needs to be a very tolerant one. We cannot get anywhere by saying that the results at present are not good, and at the same time objecting to change of any kind. If the results are not what we want, I expect that we will do a lot of experimenting, and make a good many mistakes before we solve the problem, but it won't help any to go back to the old system as soon as we make the first mistake.

#### Greater Interest in Schools is Good

I get a lot of enjoyment from reading in some farm papers, concerning the remarkable interest that is being taken by the people in some districts of late, in some schools in the State. It reminds me some of the interest that a child takes in a toy when brother or sister wants to play with it. I hope the interest continues, because it is the second point in the right attitude toward schools; more interest. As I remember it, the principal reason for attending the district school meeting, was in order to decline the office of trustee, and to help elect someone who wasn't present. A district superintendent of schools told me that he didn't sympathize with the difficulties of some districts, because they failed to keep a good teacher, that was willing to stay. A change in trustees nearly every year, helps, along with other causes, to make a change in teachers nearly every year. Perhaps one trouble is to really know whether a teacher is a good teacher or not. When we use most of the time teaching facts, and neglect the other two sides of our education, namely skill and attitude, it becomes difficult to be sure whether the teaching is effective or not, and this difficulty is greater, when the facts that are taught are not used much outside the classroom.

#### The Question of Expense

What should be our attitude regarding expense? Perhaps that is particularly important at the present time. I know of no attitude that is satisfactory except to realize the importance of good schools, insist on good schools, and the efficient administration of funds, and then pay the price. I know of one school a few years ago, where the tax money for the year was worse than wasted, because the results were worse than nothing.

(Continued on page 51)



# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

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Established 1842

Volume 114

For the Week Ending July 26, 1924

Number 4

## The Great Challenge of the Times

An A. A. Wednesday Evening Radio Talk Broadcast from WEA F

By DR. C. E. LADD

Director of Extension, New York State College of Agriculture

FOR three years, New York State farmers have been going through a period of depression. Food crops bring the producer only 18 per cent. above the pre-war price. These same crops bring the wholesaler 40 per cent. above the pre-war price, and at retail are sold for 50 per cent. above the pre-war price. The spread between producer and consumer has increased until the price received by the producer is only a small proportion of the retail price of that food, while the wages paid for services in transporting, wholesaling and retailing the food amount to a very large proportion of the retail price. Seemingly, city wages and city industries have gained much in prosperity and agriculture has been left behind to occupy a position relatively much less profitable than was its position before the war.

This condition is not the fault of any particular class of people, but rather the result of over stimulated production in a great industry made up of a large number of small independent business units which are not well enough organized to adjust their production to market demands.

Our fathers or grandfathers farmed through similar conditions in the 80's and 90's. Then, beginning about with the new century, we had fairly prosperous times on farms for a twenty year period or up to the year 1920-21. Now, American agriculture and New York State agriculture is faced with this challenge. Can it emerge within a short time from this period of depression and again become established upon the basis of 1900-1920, when it was possible for the efficient farmer, on a fairly good farm, to maintain a good standard of living

for his family, educate his children, pay for the farm within a reasonable length of time and maintain or improve the producing power of the farm? Or, must we go through another generation of hard times as did our fathers?

We have to meet this problem on equipment which the farmers of the 90's did not have, for within the past fifteen years, we have developed and built up great agricultural extension and cooperative agencies. To-day, we have a farm bureau organization and a county agricultural agent in each of the 55 agricultural counties of the State, home bureaus in 37 counties and boys' and girls' club work organized in 22 counties. We have a large College extension staff of men and women, who are constantly at the service of the farmers whom these organizations serve. In addition, we have in the State a number of State-wide cooperative marketing or purchasing associations organized on a commodity basis, owned and controlled entirely by farmers and secondary to those of no other State in efficiency. None of these agencies were in existence in the period from 1880-1900.

We have this new equipment, these new tools. With them, we must meet the challenge. Can American agriculture maintain its standard of living? Is farming as a business to become so unprofitable that again for a whole generation it

will cease to appeal to the young men as a life time business? We need the best efforts of all farmers and men interested in farming in meeting this problem. If we are to meet the challenge, we must do it ourselves. We cannot depend upon State or Federal Governments, colleges or institutions, although all of these will be helpful. The guidance and the final decisions must be made by farmers.

The farmers of this State have attacked their

### "They Also Farm with Overcast Skies"

**"IS FARMING as a business to become so unprofitable that again for a whole generation it will cease to appeal to the young men as a lifetime business?" This vital question is asked by Dr. C. E. Ladd in his radio talk printed on this page, and as he suggests, the best efforts are needed of all farmers and men interested in farming in meeting this great problem.**

There have been few times in American history when the farmer has had to meet the challenge that faces him to-day. But on the other hand, as Dr. Ladd states, "no other generation has ever had the machinery of organization for meeting the great problem that we have to-day." Always back of the overcast skies and discouragement, back of the machinery and other agencies for correcting evil, stands the man himself, the American farmer who has always won through undaunted, and who will come through this time. In fact, there are signs that the dawn is already at hand.—THE EDITORS.

problems best and fought most effectively when the road was rough and the going was hard. Let the dairymen go back to the fall of 1916 and recall that one of our greatest and most effective cooperative associations flourished and developed with amazing rapidity because of opposition.

Farmers do not farm in fair weather only. They also farm when the skies are overcast and the rain falls. Farming is not only an occupation; it is a mode of life. Our fathers or our grandfathers met much this same problem and many of them solved it and many more of them failed to solve it.

We must make the greatest use of our farm and home bureau system and our cooperative associations. They cannot perform miracles, they cannot change economic laws but they can use economic laws and, if they function as they should function, then they can make conditions on farms very much better than conditions would be without these organizations. These organizations are not perfect and they will not be perfect for many years, but they can serve us greatly and they are being constantly improved by constructive work. During the past year mistakes have been found, faced squarely, presented to the members frankly and corrected. In this period of rapid development it was inevitable that mistakes should occur. The very hopeful sign is that they are being found and corrected. In New York State

our cooperative associations have definitely taken the stand of resting this work upon good sound business rather than upon blind faith in the magic word cooperation. We need in these agencies a greater membership and above all, a greater number of members with a real sense of ownership and responsibility for these associations. If we are to meet our problems and solve them, we must have this large, interested membership in all farm organizations.

As farmers, we believe in cooperation. We believe in that sort of intelligent cooperation that mixes with cooperative effort, good sound horse sense, and business management. We need to be sure that cooperation is carried to the extent of good cooperation between our own cooperative organizations. The cooperative associations and the farm and home bureau systems are working for the same ends. They have the same purposes and aims. The failure or success of any one of them injures or helps the whole movement.

They are working in fairly close harmony now but it is not enough. We must have closer cooperation between all our cooperative marketing associations and with the farm and home bureaus and the Extension Service at the State College of Agriculture. If in cooperation there is strength so in a very full cooperation of all these well organized forces there will be a great strength.

The challenge of the times is a big one. It is impossible to go through such a period of depression without tremendous losses. But, no other generation has ever had the machinery for meeting the problem that we have to-day. With strong membership

in numbers, with strong membership in sense of ownership, with strong cooperation between organizations, with a welcoming of constructive and building criticism, the problems can be met with a minimum of loss.

Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel, get into our farm bureaus and cooperative associations, give service to these organizations, own these organizations, and meet the greatest challenge that agriculture has known in a generation.

### The Farmer and His Schools

(Continued from page 50)

They were bad. I know that many teachers do not feel inclined to make changes, or try out new ideas, because they feel they will be criticized if the results are not good. They prefer to take the easy way, and who can blame them? Here is where interest in the school, from the parents gets results, because teachers will try anything, if they know the district wants it.

I cannot see how all our wealth and opportunities, can help this country, unless the boys and girls who are to be its citizens are taught something regarding their relations to other people, and to their government. Of course it costs, but we all know many things that cost this country more, and give less returns or no returns. Let's realize the importance of the schools, take more interest in our school system, and work together to make it more effective.



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114

July 26, 1924

No. 4

### The July Outlook

At least once a month, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will summarize the general market and crop situation, both for the East and for the entire country. For details which are not found in the summary, we suggest that you read our Market Page carefully every week and also reports from our farm correspondents in our news columns. The entire staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST spends a great deal of time in studying the market situation in order to place the facts before you, always believing that if farmers have the facts, they can draw their own conclusions.

THE United States Department of Agriculture makes the statement that there now exists in agriculture the best state of balance since 1920. Thousands of farmers reading this statement will say, that if this is so they would like to see the evidence. Nevertheless, there are many signs that farm conditions are improving, that the farm dollar is a little more plentiful, and has a little more purchasing power, and that we have reached the bottom of the farm decline and are headed slowly, if painfully, back the other way. In making judgments of any situation, it is incorrect to estimate from the standpoint or experience of any individual or of any community, or even section, of the country. We must take the whole country and sometimes the whole world into consideration. If the general average of all the country is better, in time every community and individual will be.

The Department report shows that the index of purchasing power of the farmers' products has advanced from 74 on the first of January to 77 on the first of June. The basis of judgment is not so much on the amount of money we have as on its purchasing power. The boom in the cities is declining and the decline has been unusually rapid since the middle of April and this decline has helped to decrease costs on things farmers buy.

Railroad expenditures and city building operations, which have had much to do with the business boom for the last two years, have begun to slacken. Employees on payrolls of factories reporting to the New York Labor Department numbered 503,000 in May 1924, as against 524,000 in April 1924; and 560,000 in May 1923.

Reports show that there is for the first time in years plenty of farm labor in many states, and the labor situation on farms is easier in all states. Therefore, we caution our farmers when hiring help against paying the same prices that have been prevailing, at least until a decided effort has been made to hire that help for less money.

In addition to the easier labor situation, another effect of the industrial decline in the cities should be the cheaper supplies for the farm. The farm dollar will buy a little more. This will be somewhat offset, however, by the failure of the consumer to purchase as much of certain foods such as dairy products and eggs as he did when he had plenty of money.

Another indication of the slight improvement in the farm situation is the small increase in the farmers' labor income. The United States Department statement, based upon a survey of thousands of farms, showed that the farmer's net return in cash over expenses plus the increase in inventories for 1923 was \$1,020, as compared with \$917 for 1922.

The best increases in prices of farm products have been in wheat and corn. July wheat sold on Chicago market on July 14th for \$1.23, and July corn at \$1.10. On July 16, reports of a Canadian drouth jumped the price to \$1.27. Oats are up 8 or 10 cents a bushel. Butter is much stronger than it was last year. The *New York Produce Review* has this to say about butter:

"Foreign markets are not the menace that they were a year ago. Conditions in Central Europe have improved so much that those countries have taken a good deal of Denmark's surplus, reducing the supply available for the British markets and maintaining a considerably higher level of values than last year."

In the eggs and poultry market, the situation is excellent when compared with prices for other farm products.

Wool has had a temporary set back, falling something like 20 cents a pound on the scoured basis. In spite of short supplies the trade is dull, due to several causes, which are discussed on the market page.

With the exception of butter, not so much can be said for the dairy situation. There has been an over-production and some mismanagement in marketing. Higher prices of the grains will also make feed higher. However, this may be a good thing in the end for there is a certain solidarity about agriculture. When some products begin to go up in time all the others do, and vice versa. Moreover, dairying was comparatively prosperous after wheat and the other grains had declined, so it may be a little time before dairying follows the grains in ascending prices. But with the coming of fall months, and the falling off of production, dairy prices are sure to increase. They may make a quick recovery to somewhere near where they ought to be, particularly if dairymen can in some way stop their foolish fighting among themselves.

Although the spring was backward, in the East crops in general made a fairly good recovery in June. Hay bottomed in fast just before haying, pastures have continued good, corn is late but hot weather in the next six weeks will bring it along all right. A summary of the fruit prospects is printed on another page, and potato prospects in the East indicate about the same yields as last year, if anything, the total yield may be slightly lower, which is well.

### Fruit Exhibits at the State Fair

THE announcement of the New York State Fair Commission that the Manufacturers' and Industrial Arts Building on the State Fair grounds will be devoted entirely to exhibits of fruits, vegetables and flowers will be received with satisfaction by the horticulturists of the State and is a step in the right direction. In spite of the legitimate protests of fruit and vegetable growers who have wanted to exhibit at the Fair, their exhibits have been more or less sidetracked and the fruit growers have a feeling, which in our opinion is just, that not enough attention or consideration has been given to them at the Fair. Part of their exhibits has been in the old wooden structure while the balance has been shoved up in one end of the Manufacturers' Building, in which there was a conglomeration of pianos, phonographs, grape juice, shoes, clothing, stoves, furnaces, washing machines, candy, NUT BUTTER, syrup, raincoats and lastly (emphasis on the lastly) coffins.

Nothing that can be exhibited at the State

Fair is of any more interest or beauty or value than a show of what the State can do in the production of fruit. Therefore the fruit men should be given every opportunity to bring out their exhibits.

We also believe that the fruit growers ought to be allowed to recommend a man to have charge of the exhibits at the Fair instead of having someone appointed who they feel is not qualified or not particularly interested in the fruit interests of the State. In our news columns this week we publish an item by the New York State Horticultural Society stating that the fruit exhibitors are thinking of changing their exhibit at the State Fair to the Rochester Exposition. While there is some cause for their complaint, it would be bad for the interests of everybody if they should make this change, and every effort should be made to create conditions at the Fair which they can approve. The State Fair Commission has made a commendable move in providing better quarters for the fruit men. We suggest that the Commission should go a step farther and appoint a man to have charge of the exhibits who is acceptable to the State Horticultural Society.

### A. A. Family All Getting Married

WE are pleased to announce another marriage in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff. Readers of the household pages will be interested to know that on July 19th, Miss Gabrielle Elliot, Household Editor, was united in marriage with Mr. Arthur Forbush. Mr. Forbush is a writer and advertising expert. This is the second marriage within the year on our staff; the first was that of Mr. Birge Kinne, Advertising Manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

There must be something in the atmosphere here where we are trying to serve you that makes for happiness. But don't look for any more, for most of the rest of us "have gone and went and done it" before.

The congratulations of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff and readers to Mr. and Mrs. Forbush are all the heartier when we know that while Miss Elliot has changed her name, she has not changed her occupation so that she will continue as your editor, and there will be no change in the interesting and practical material which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST womenfolks look for each week.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

P. T. BARNUM, the grand old showman, used to say that the American people liked to be humbugged and then he would add with a twinkle in his eye, that he liked to do it.

He once told a story of his experience along this line that is worth repeating.

He was conducting in New York City a show and museum in the early part of his career and on one of the holidays observed chiefly by his good friends, the Irish, he was surprised to see his building filled early in the morning to overflowing with Irish families—Pa, Ma and all the kids. This was all right, but what wasn't, was that they had come and brought their dinners with every evident intention of staying all day, so that while they were there, there was no room for those who waited on the outside at the door to pay their good money and come in too.

After thinking about the problem for several hours, Mr. Barnum suddenly hit upon an idea. Calling his sign painter, he had him paint in great big letters over a door "THE EGRESS." When it was done, the crowd took one look and with a "Begorra, what kind of a new craiture is that?" they started as one man for the door, so that when they went IN to The Egress, they found themselves OUT, thus allowing the great showman to admit a new bunch ready for the humbugging process.

"A man ought to read just as inclination leads him; for what he reads as a task will do him little good."—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

"The true university is a collection of books."—CARLYLE.



# Temper Farm Work with Recreation

*Then the Family Won't Slip—Other Good Letters*

By A. A. READERS

IS the American family slipping? I look at some people I know and say, "Yes, unquestionably it must be"; but when I observe the great majority of my friends and acquaintances, I say, "No, I can't believe these girls ever will allow it to slip far." Perhaps the ones we know are above the average—in many ways I think they are—but they are as their mothers have taught them to be, and in their mothers' day there were many other nice girls throughout the country; will they not have taught their daughters well, also?

Chautauqua County should be fairly representative and, looking back twenty years, I can't recall any rural section that could boast as many good, morally upright, symmetrically educated girls as we have in our home neighborhood to-day. Certainly we didn't have so many *here* at that time, nor yet in the village where I attended high school. I do not know about city girls, but I believe country girls are not degenerating.

Perhaps a part at least of my cause for optimism may be due to the way in which our girls spend their evenings. No doubt they sometimes attend movies—all of them—and good movies have their place and a distinct value of their own, but there are so many attractive things for them to attend right in their own community that the temptation to go elsewhere for their amusement is reduced to a minimum. Our greatest problem is not to find entertainment but to find time to indulge in the many forms we have close at hand. Our summers are filled to overflowing with picnics, parties, and other outings, though the winter blizzards do sometimes check these social functions. Do not imagine that our youth is a lazy bunch either. These things mean work and they do the work, and incidentally grow into healthy, normal, self-reliant citizens.—E. M. ANDERSON, Chautauqua County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## Before the Revolving Rake

I WAS very much interested in your description of farm implements of bygone years, in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of June 28. In reference to hay-rakes I can state that prior to the one you pictured, The Revolving Rake, there was one of similar type with handles about the same, but with teeth on one side of the head only, and drawn in the same manner as the revolving rake, but when the rake was full the horse was stopped and the rake lifted up to drop "dump" the hay, then the rake set down in front of deposited load and the horse started again and so on to the end of the job.

It did good work, but was hard on the man handling it. Still it was a greater aid to the farmer over the hand rake than any improvement since made on that crude affair. The earliest use of this rake, to my knowledge, was in the early '40s—1841 to 1845.—HENRY A. BROWN, Suffolk County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## "Dey Vas All On to It"

NO farmer can carry on a set of expensive painstaking experiments, in order to start something revolutionary in the farming line. Neither can he depend on the experiment stations—for what the experiment stations have for the farmer is, to the farmer, very much like what the cow has for the calf is to him; no matter how pure

and sweet the milk may be, the calf must digest it all over again before he can adapt it to his needs, otherwise he will have pains. Likewise the farmer when he gets material from the experiment station, must digest it all over again; if he does not he also will have pains. But if a farmer does undertake to carry on experiments, in nine cases out of ten, he will find himself in the same position

year, "But you all know how it iss, dey vas all on to it."

Let a manufacturer discover some means whereby he can manufacture some article better or more cheaply than it has ever been done before and, for seventeen long happy years, he may reap his reward; but let a farmer discover some means by which he may grow some crop more quickly or better than it has been grown before and, for one short miserable season, he may reap his reward and then, "Dey vas all on to it."

One of the greatest obstacles to a great step in agriculture is the almost universal reluctance to pay even a fair price for raw material. A lady may go into a store and pick out a pair of the most impossible shoes, shoes embodying neither comfort nor durability, neither grace nor beauty, and she will willingly pay an almost unheard of price for them; but on going down to the market after this and finding a farmer offering some good wholesome potatoes for sale, she will haggle with that farmer over the price of a half bushel of potatoes that she knows have already cost him more to grow than he has asked her for them, if she considers his wages at half what her husband is getting. I am not throwing slurs at the ladies. The men are quite as bad.

There came a time years ago when, because of the increasing population of our eastern cities, it seemed probable that the time was coming when the demand for farm produce would so nearly equal the supply, that the farmer would be able to obtain a fair price for his produce. This was unthinkable, so our Government offered foreigners

and others free land in the West if they would come in and develop it. Later the eastern farmer, as well as others, was taxed that great reservoir might be built, so that more produce might be grown and the same low price level maintained. Many farmers are saying hopefully that we are near the end of this, but are we? Experts claim



WHERE LAND AND FOOD ARE SCARCE

IN many parts of the Orient, particularly Japan, Korea, and China, there is very little land that can be cultivated. The bread of the people is "rice," which requires much water and rich soil. The ingenious natives have "terraced" the high mountainsides, planted the rice, and conduct the water by bamboo pipes. Very often these terraces will cover the entire side of a great mountain. The reader might ask, "How high are the mountains in the picture?" While it cannot be stated positively, we do know that they are less than 6,000 feet above sea-level, otherwise the principal crops cultivated could not be grown.

as the small boy who when at a neighbor's was offered a piece of cake, which he nibbled pretty gingerly and finally asked how it was made. The lady of the house being very proud of her cooking, gave him the recipe at length, and finally said, "Now, Johnny, I suppose you are going right home to tell your Mamma just how my cake is made so she can make one just like it." "Not on yer life," says Johnny, as he grasped the door knob, "I'm goin' ta tell 'er just how it's made an' tell 'er never to make one like that for I can't eat the stuff."

## "A Rose By Another Name"

But, on the other hand, if the farmer does strike something worth while, he will find himself no better off than Mr. Schoenfeldt was, in that little story he used to tell. It seems that one year there were no flowers for Memorial Day. This must have been in times when wild flowers were the only dependence, and it was a serious question with him what to do, but a happy thought struck him. He had been one of the very first in Western New York to sow a field of crimson clover, which he had done the season before and it was now in full bloom, and as the inspiration came to him he called to the children and, seizing their baskets, they all hurried to the field and picked a quantity of the beautiful flowers which he shipped to a Buffalo florist. Now it would have been no use to ship clover blossoms to a Buffalo florist, any fool would know better than that and Mr. Schoenfeldt was no fool, so he billed it as trifolium and, to use his words, "There came back promptly the message by wire, 'Send some more dose trifolium. What der iss it?' Well, they went out again and in the short remaining time picked all they possibly could and shipped to the same place, and they received a good big price for it. Then he said they tried the same thing over again the next



THE PATRIARCH IS GONE!

THIS large Mission grape vine was a reminder of the days of Padres and Missions in Alta and Baja, California. It was without doubt the oldest and largest grape vine in the State and during its lifetime spread over almost a quarter acre of ground. Due to inattention and the insidious work of termites, commonly and mistakenly called "white ants," it at last gave up the struggle and about three years ago was grubbed up and removed.

that only about one-half of the tillable land of the country is yet under cultivation and probably even this does not include the great possibilities of Alaska, so do not look to the Government for help, for our Uncle Sam is, in such matters, very much like an old hen with a litter of chicks. He learns only the one that yaps the loudest, which

(Continued on page 64)



**New York Horticultural Society Makes Fruit Crop Survey**

THE New York State Horticultural Society, through Secretary Roy P. McPherson, has announced its fruit prospects of July 1 which is given below. On the market page you will find the analysis of the fruit situation by counties, showing the percentage crop of the various varieties in each county.

The summer meeting of the society will be held at the home of S. C. Wilson, of Hall, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 31, 1924, and at the home of Mr. Clifford L. Miller, Claverack, N. Y., on Saturday, August 9, 1924.

Mr. McPherson's report is as follows: "During the last week in July, 250 members of the Society submitted reports on the condition of various fruit crops. These reports indicate that at that time prospects were for a better than average, but not unusual, crop of fruit in this State.

"The condition of APPLES was reported as one-fifth higher than at this time either last year or the year before, and nearly twice as high as at this time in 1921. Fall apples appear to be a particularly good crop in all parts of the State and Greenings and McIntosh show up fairly well. The bloom on Baldwins was very spotty and the crop may be no heavier than at this time last year but one-fifth below the condition in 1922. The general report is that pears bloomed well but that no varieties have set heavy. The condition of PEACHES was reported as one-tenth higher than last year but only three-fourths as high as in 1922, early and late varieties being about equally promising. Prospects for PLUMS were for about an average crop but the condition of both QUINCES and SOUR CHERRIES was higher even than at this time in 1920. SWEET CHERRIES and GRAPES will be only about average crops.

**Reports Not Reliable Due to Seasonal Conditions**

"Although these reports indicate the prospects for fruit crops the last week in June, they are less reliable for showing prospects than estimates made at this season in previous years. The cool weather of May and the first half of June so greatly retarded the blooming and development of all fruits that the July 1st figures are hardly comparable with those of previous years. Recent reports indicate that the droppings of cherries, apples and other fruits may be considerably heavier than was expected at the time these reports were mailed, and the storm of June 28th is reported to have reduced prospects for grapes in the Chautauqua belt by 10 per cent. On the other hand, practically every important fruit section of the State reports a fair prospect for nearly all tree fruits, and when this is the case a substantial improvement in the prospects for apples and other late fruits must be considered as a possibility.

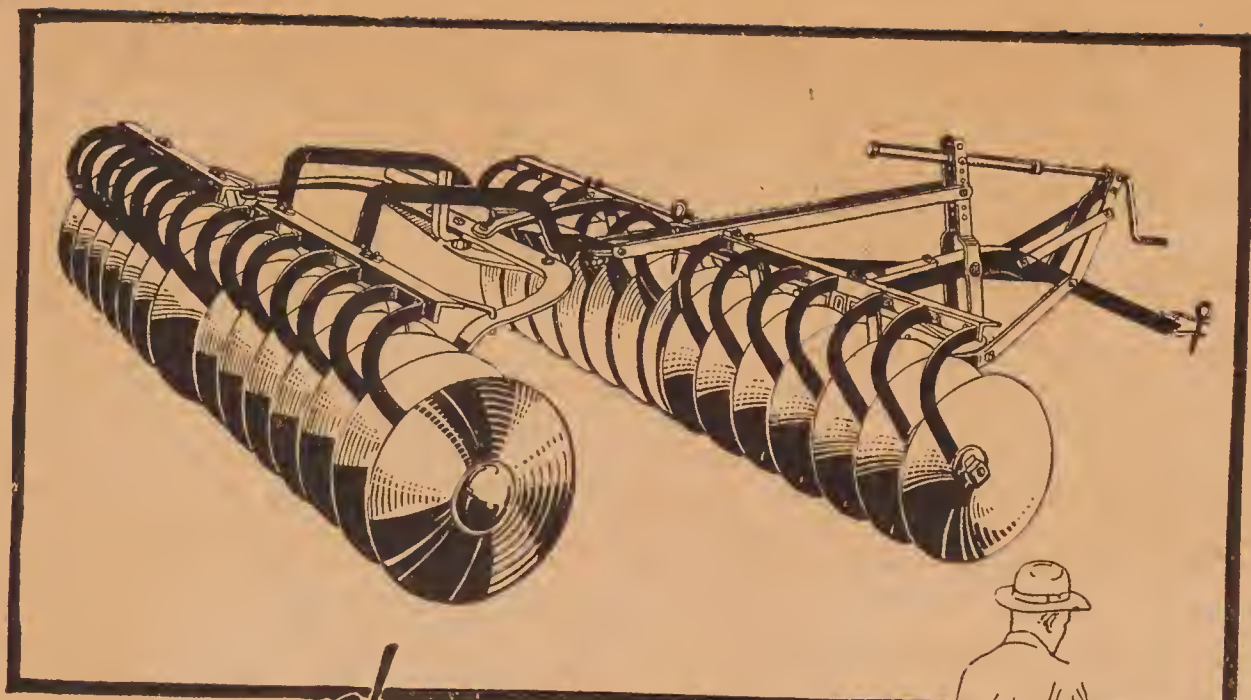
As in previous years all reports that were received were used in preparing the estimates for the various districts and for the State, but county figures are published only for those counties from which three or more reports were received. The figures were tabulated under the supervision of John B. Shepard and Roy L. Gillett, Agricultural Statisticians at Albany, New York, and represent only the reports from members of this Society combined in proportion to the usual quantities of the various fruits produced in the various counties of the State.

**Horticultural Society at the Rochester Exposition**

The following letter, which explains itself, has been sent to all the members of the New York State Horticultural Society.

THE New York State Horticultural Society has for many years tried to improve the exhibits of fruits, flowers and vegetables at the State Fair. The Society has never been met halfway by the Fair authorities in its endeavors.

(Continued on page 6!)



**Compare!**  
**These**  
**OLIVER**  
**Implements**



**for the FORDSON**

Fordson power is the modern farm power.

Put behind it an Oliver No. 7-A plow or an Oliver FDH Disc Harrow and you are using the most modern outfit designed to help you toward bigger crop yields.

You will find the No. 7-A a pleasure to operate. Plowing depth is set by a powerful screw which will raise the bottoms completely out of the ground even with the outfit standing still. Each adjustment of the plow is conveniently made from the tractor seat. Of course there is a power lift.

Equally convenient to operate and capable of equally good work under varied soil conditions is the Oliver FDH harrow. Here, also, a quick acting screw control, operated from the seat, permits the gangs to be angled with the tractor moving or standing. The flexible construction permits short turns, gives lightest draft and even depth penetration.

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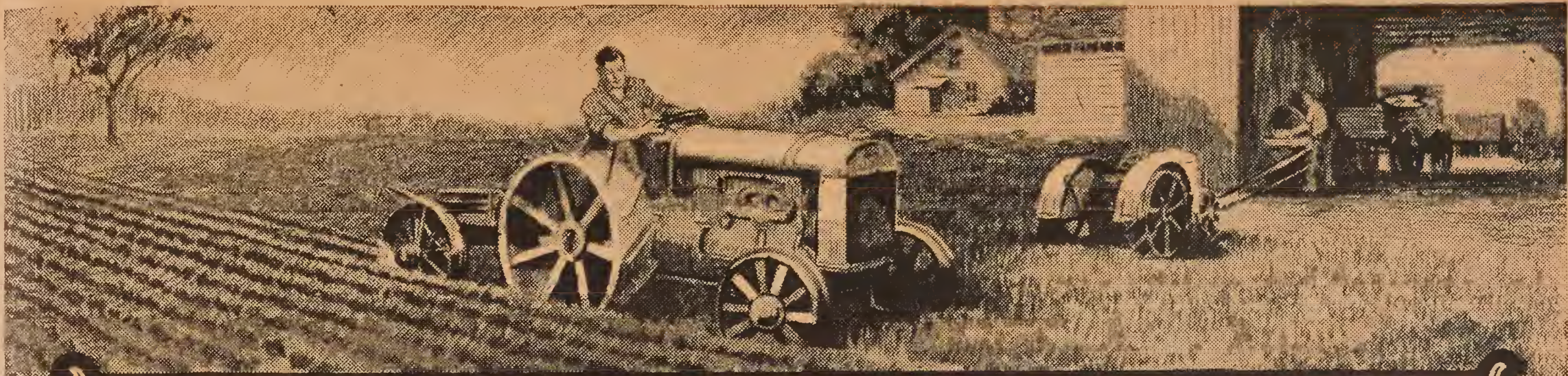
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Between the American farmer and the Ford organization, there has always been the closest understanding.

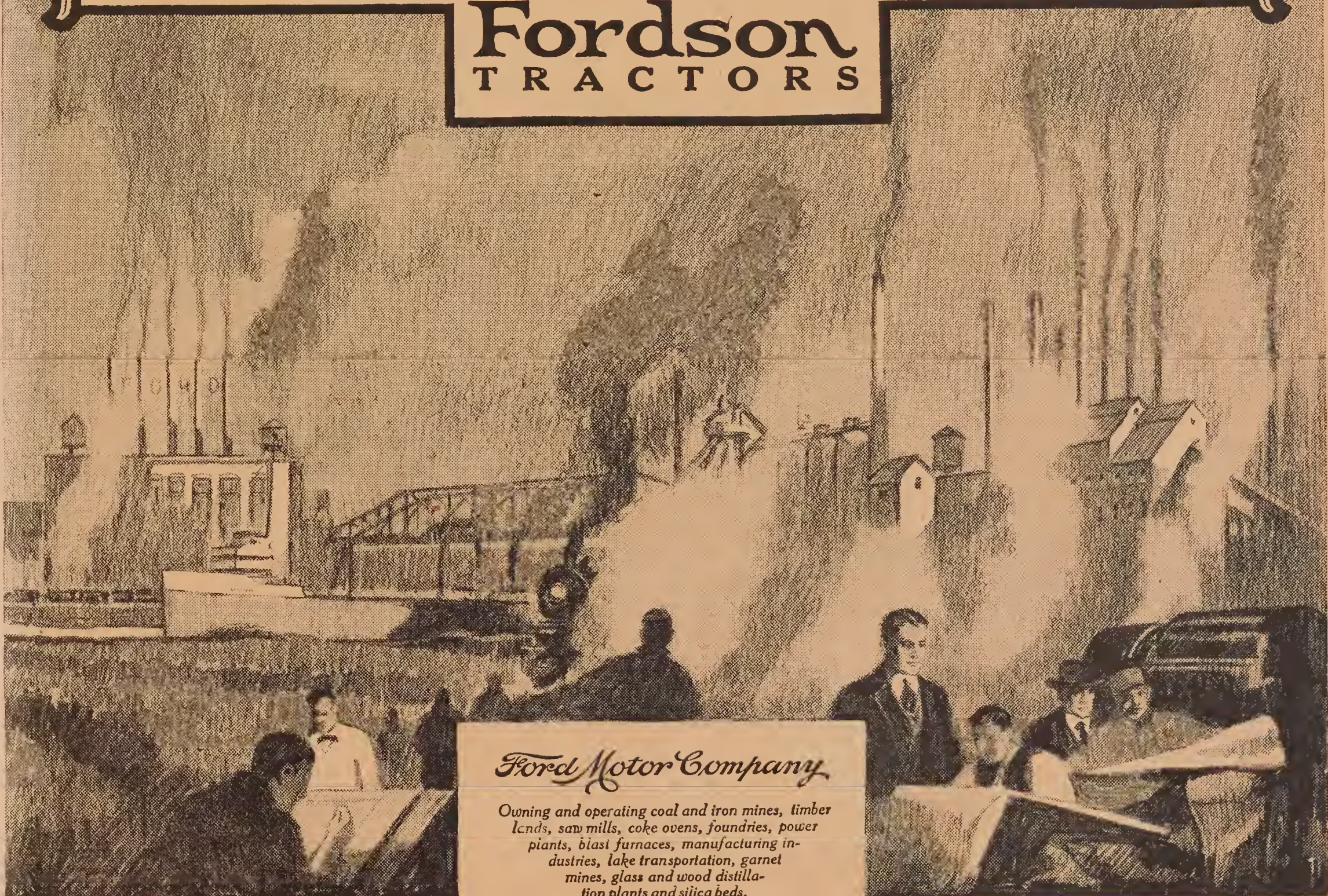
By continuing its service to the farmer from year to year, the Ford organization is realizing the Ford ideal—"greatest service to the most people".

To accomplish this, the Ford organization has acquired and controls vast timber lands, coal and iron mines, transportation routes, and channels of distribution; built giant factories, mills, foundries, furnaces, warehouses, docks and power plants. Without these vast Ford resources, the Fordson Tractor could not be sold for so little, could not give so much in superior quality and service.

The Fordson Tractor does more, for less money, than any other farm power unit. It is a practical, time-saving aid in plowing, harrowing, planting, mowing, harvesting, threshing, road-mending and scraping, timber-cutting and sawing, hauling, pumping, excavating—in fact every duty the farmer must perform which requires power.

The Fordson Tractor makes farming easier and more profitable. The Fordson Tractor enables more work to be done in less time, thus permitting the farmer to have more leisure for making his life and the lives of his family happier and more abundant. By thus lightening the farmer's burden, the Fordson Tractor renders its great service to the American farmer.

## Fordson TRACTORS

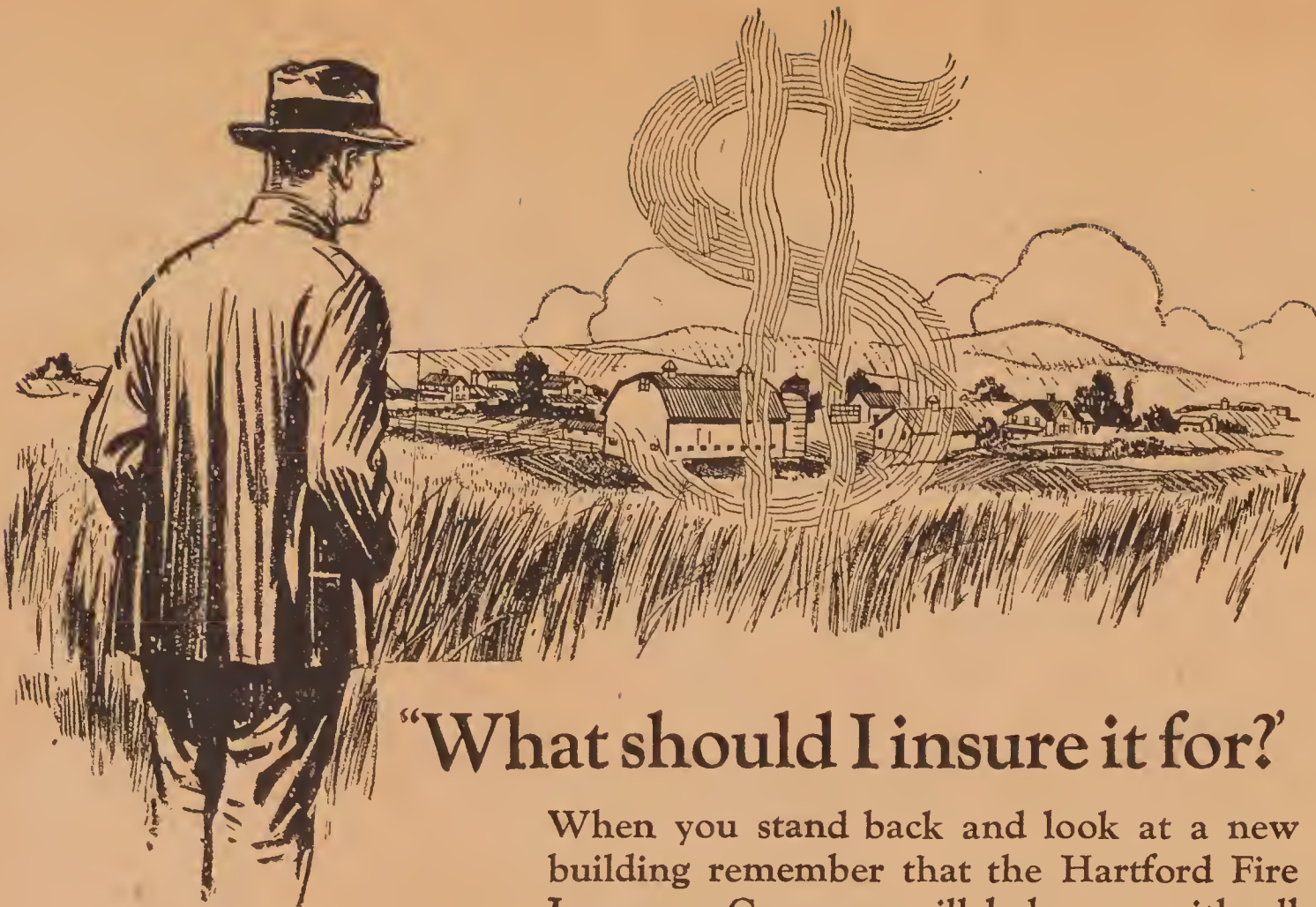


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Mail this Coupon for the booklet. It is **FREE**

Tioga County.—The Tioga County Picnic will be held on the fair grounds at Oswego on Saturday August 2. The committee found it necessary to set the date ahead because of conflicting dates. The picnic this year is being fostered by the Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, Junior Projects, Poma Grange and clubs, and Chamber of Commerce throughout the county. Each of the cooperative organizations are putting forth every effort to make the day worth while. We have had a few hot days but for the most part the weather has been rather cool for this time of the year. We have had but few days or nights without a shower. Most hay has been cut but it has been very cool to cure it. All crops are way behind in growth. Prices of corn and potatoes is good.

Grass is conceded to be rather light in yield. On a trip to the southern part of the county I saw one enormous field of timothy but it was the finest I had ever seen. It was absolutely clean of weeds and stood thick and tall and headed nicely. Quite an acreage of buckwheat has been sown. In fact the acreage seems a little greater than usual. Because the early season was so wet other crops could not be put in. The abundance of showers and the presidential campaign seemed to have a rather depressing effect on farmers and people in general.—MRS. DANA BURCHARD.

\* \* \*

Franklin County.—Farmers in Franklin County are busy haying with about an average crop reported. All of the crops are coming on but they are very late. Cows are commencing to dry up somewhat and the milk prices have been most discouraging to farmers. Help on farms is hard to get and wages are high. Help for haying are demanding \$4 to 4.50 per day. The T. B. test in dairy herds has been commenced in this county. Dr. Mulvey of Moors is in charge of the work. Eggs are bringing 25c a dozen, old potatoes \$1, hay \$16 a ton and oats 55c.—H. D. J.

\* \* \*

Wyoming County.—I recently crossed the county from north to south and east to west. It is wonderful to see how much work a few farmers can do. But they are going to get into trouble in the fall unless they have more help. Haying started during the second week in July. Timothy has just started blooming. Not much buckwheat was planted this year. The stand of corn was light but not as bad as it might be. Early potatoes are in bloom. Apples will be a light crop. Cherry trees are hanging full. There are not many pears. The best beans seem to be in the eastern part of the county and the best wheat is in that section also. The milk situation is rather bad. One small factory sent back 200 cans one day and 80 cans the next. It seems to come back for no reason at all. Sometimes one can is bad and the rest is sent back because they come from the same farm. Some low test milk is bringing less than \$1 a hundred after paying for the haul. I have met farmers in different sections of the county and they all tell the same story and ask how long this will last. Nearly all admit that they are behind in their payments. Some are borrowing money for taxes.—O. F. R.

G. L. F. Pays Dividends

THE Cooperative Grange-League-Federation Exchange has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on its stock for the year July 1, 1923, to July 1, 1924, and has been engaged in issuing checks for this dividend to its approximately 38,000 farmer members in this territory. The receipt of this money, particularly in these hard times, is receiving favorable comment among farmers and they are also favorably impressed with the good management of a farmers' cooperative which is able in spite of many difficulties to declare a dividend.

Post Your Farm

and Keep Trespassers Off

We have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are made of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST  
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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free.

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THIS Iron Age Digger is a labor-saver, time-saver and money-maker. It gets all the potatoes without injury. For ease of operation and low upkeep it has no equal. Made of the best materials by skilled workmen from designs worked out and tested by practical farmers. Used in all the big potato sections where potato growing is a science and Diggers receive hardest usage. Our No. 220 is the last word in traction Potato Diggers. The No. 228 Engine-Driven Digger, with automatic throwout Clutch, has no equal.

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Iron Age Diggers, like Iron Age Potato Planters and Iron Age Sprayers and other Iron Age Implements, are long lived. They produce more at less cost. Write us today for full particulars.

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631 So. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Iron Age Tools Make Good Farmers Better.



Digger No. 220—Latest Model



# Demand for Better Milk

*People Drink More When They Know It's Clean*

JUST as soon as consumers appreciate the difference between good and poor milk, just so soon will they pay enough extra for good milk to yield the dairy farmer a handsome profit in producing it.

More people would drink milk if they knew exactly the conditions under which it was produced. This is illustrated by the following incident:

A farmer and a professional man were dining together. The professional man ordered milk, the farmer coffee. The former lifted his eyebrows in surprise.

"It really seems a little odd to me that you, a dairy farmer, do not patronize your own industry."

"A very natural feeling," returned the farmer. "You see it's like this. At home I produce a special grade of milk for the fancy trade. Our milk is always as clean and pure as it is possible to get it. I have grown to like that quality of milk. But I have also been in so many barns and dairy houses where it is manifestly impossible to produce good milk. In fact, many farmers don't come up to my standard in sanitation. Result, when I don't know where the milk comes from, I lay off it."

"Now if this restaurant had placed before me a half pint bottle of milk with the producer's name on the cap, the chances are I would have tried the milk at least once. Any farmer with gimp enough to brand his milk usually has gumption enough to produce it right."

"If everybody practiced as you did," laughed the professional man, "you dairy farmers would soon be out of business."

"Yes and no," was the reply. "The quality of the milk sold in our larger cities is usually above suspicion. The boards of health maintain a strict inspection of the dairy farmers who ship milk. The distributors clarify and pasteurize; they know their business so well that when the milk comes upon the market it is both pure and wholesome. As for myself, I prefer an unpasteurized milk coming from a herd whose owner is particular. But I realize that in the large cities the milk supply is, by the force of circumstances, limited pretty severely to pasteurized and certified milk."

"It is in these small cities and villages, such as we are in to-day, that I have found it hard to get a dependable milk. Many of the dairies which maintain milk routes are not adequately supervised by health officers, and most anything goes. The milk doesn't taste very good, with the result that only as little as possible is used."

"Now take my own experience in producing and selling milk. When I started my route there was no first grade of milk being sold. The price was way down. But I figured that a good product would win its way in the end, and it did. I not only get two cents a quart above market for all I can produce, but the quality of my milk has forced my competitors to set higher standards. This has resulted in increasing the per capita consumption of milk in my own city very materially."

"Some of my customers who started out with a one quart order, now buy five

or six quarts daily. They have learned to like the milk so well that they keep it on ice and drink it freely, both at meals and between meals. The children particularly are encouraged to drink it liberally. This family now enjoys better health than ever before, and the good words they have spoken about my milk have caused other customers to increase their orders. I tell you, if we are ever threatened with an over production of milk, we can reduce some of the surplus by increasing the quality of the milk delivered to the consumers, so as to encourage more liberal consumption."—W. A. FREEHOFF.

## The Only Test Is The Test

THE only true test of the value of a cow is the test. The accompanying photograph below points this moral. The cows were pure-bred Jerseys belonging to Kinsley Brothers, dairy farmers of Clayton County, Iowa. They were half-sisters and as the picture shows of nearly the same appearance and weight.

At the end of one year in a cow testing association it was discovered that the cow on the left had produced 288 pounds of butterfat and earned \$43; the other had produced 520 pounds of butterfat and earned \$182.

Mr. R. G. Kinsley in speaking of the results of the test said, "It showed me that no matter how good a judge of cows you may think you are, you can be fooled. There is only one sure way, and that is the test. Think what it has meant to us to find out about those two cows, for we considered both of them among our best ones and were using both to build up our herd. We were right about one but were actually lowering the standard of our herd by using the other."—F. L. CLARK.

## Feed Calves Enough But Don't Overfeed

FEED the calves enough but don't overfeed them. They will do better if kept just a little hungry. Overfeeding causes digestive troubles.

It is best to let the calves stay with their mothers for two or three days after birth. Then they should be taught to drink from a bucket. Care should be taken to see that the pail is clean, for, as every farmer knows, calves are subject to digestive disorders.

The calf should get from six to twelve pounds of whole milk daily for the first three weeks and then maybe gradually switched over to skim milk and a little grain. Most farmers find it best to give the calf its grain immediately after it has finished drinking the milk. A good concentrate allowance will contain muscle and bone building nutrients and will contain some fat to replace a part of that abstracted from the milk.

Here are three rations recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture.

Corn 3 parts, bran 3 parts, oats 3 parts, oil meal 1 part; corn 5 parts, oats or bran 3 parts, oil meal 1 part; or oats 3 parts, bran 1 part, oil meal 1 part.

# Only proper summer feeding

*can make many winter eggs*

"I have been using Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast in the diet of my poultry for the past five months," writes Mrs. Arthur Preece, of Houston, Tex., "and I am greatly pleased with the results obtained. An increase in egg production occurred within a few weeks after I began feeding yeast, and a general improvement in the condition of the entire flock was noticed almost immediately."



"I have used Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for a period of four months," writes Burton Steere, of Springfield, Mass. "The birds have shown a larger egg production than in previous years and the whole flock were kept in the pink of condition. Also, the fertility tested out higher than formerly."



"Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast has increased my egg yield over 25% and the hatchability 32%. I have never seen anything produce such growth as Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast. I shall always recommend your product most highly." (From a letter from John H. Jones of Seaules, Ala.)

THE heaviest layers next winter will be birds that are carefully nourished now.

That is why poultrymen have always sought something to improve the feed—to make their fowls turn it quickly into bone, flesh, and energy before the "forced" laying season in winter.

Thousands have found it. Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast makes it easier for fowls to di-

gest and assimilate the mash. It enables each bird to get greater nourishment from what it is fed.

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast comes in 2½ lb. cans. It will keep indefinitely. Full directions with every can. Your dealer should be able to supply you. If not, order direct from us. Send check, money order, or cash, or pay postman on arrival. (Free booklet on request.)

If your dealer cannot supply you, order from The Fleischmann Company's Branch Office in any of the following cities, using coupon below:

New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Hartford, Conn., Portland, Me., Buffalo, Albany, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O., Dallas, St. Louis, Detroit, St. Paul, Newark, N. J., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Havana and San Juan.

PRICES	Canada	
	U.S.A.	Cuba Porto Rico
2½ lb. cans. . . . .	\$2.00	\$2.40
25 lb. cartons, (Equal to 10 cans) . . . . .	18.50	22.00
100 lbs. in bulk. . . . .	69.00	82.50

Order from your dealer, or from any of our branches listed above (transportation prepaid).

# FLEISCHMANN'S PURE DRY YEAST



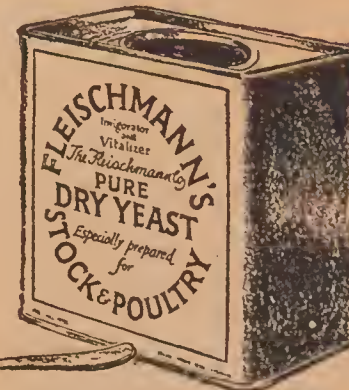
Write for new booklet (Check the one you want.)

Poultry, pigeons, etc. . . . .  
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Dogs, rabbits, foxes, and other fur-bearing animals . . .

THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. H-85, 701 Washington St., New York, N. Y., or 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., or 941 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif., or 314 Bell St., Seattle, Wash.

Enclosed find \$ . . . . . Please send me . . . . . 2½ pound cans of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, postage prepaid.

Name . . . . .  
Street and No. . . . .  
City . . . . . State . . . . .



Copyright, 1924, The Fleischmann Co.



These cows were supposed to be equally good until cow testing association work showed the cow on the right produced twice as much butterfat as the other



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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100 APRIL HATCHED pullets. Black Jersey Giants and R. I. Reds, crossed. \$1.25 each. P. L. HOLTZ, Patton, Pa.

PULLETS—Eight to ten weeks old, Anconas, \$1.25 each; Leghorns, \$1.10 each; Reds, \$1.25 each. CARLTON NIPHER, Kanona, N. Y.

FOR SALE. 800 yearling Leghorn hens. 1,000 8-10-12 week old pullets. Priced to sell. HILLSDALE POULTRY FARM, Hillsdale, N. Y.

ONE THOUSAND Choice white Leghorn Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock—bred for business. Prices are right. Satisfaction guaranteed. CLARENCE KEISER, Gramplan, Pa.

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, 9c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c; Mixed, 7c. 100% live delivery guaranteed. N. J. EHRENZELLER, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—7c up C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 19th season. Pamphlet. Box 26, C. M. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

#### CATTLE BREEDERS

FOR SALE. Registered Ayshire females. All ages. Farmer's prices. Accredited here No. 64064. JOHN M. LEWIS, Alfred Station, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer calf, 3 months old; sire is a 30 pound grandson of Colantha Joahanna Lad; \$50 certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

#### SHEEP

FOR SALE. Registered Hampshire and Dorset Sheep, rams and ewes of all ages. L. G. TUCKER, Scio, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS—Yearling rams for sale, bred from the best stock in America that are right in every way. Estate of ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili Station, N. Y.

#### SWINE

DUROC'S FOR SALE—Bred gilts, sows, also young pigs, either sex, from prize-winning boar. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Nottingham, Pa.

DUROC JERSEY SOW PIGS—Select, well grown of finest breeding. \$10.00 and up. Write for particulars. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

CHAMPION BRED collie pups \$10-\$15. EL BRITON FARM, R. No. 1, Hudson, N. Y.

AIREDALE PUPPIES. From pure-bred, very intelligent stock. Shipped on approval. Males \$10. Order now. WM. W. KETCH, Cohocton, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUP, strong, healthy and sturdy. Just a little kindness and patience will soon make him a grand farm dog. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

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TRI-COLOR, also Sable, Collie, puppies. JOHN D. SMITH, Walton, N. Y.

AIREDALES—The all-around dog. Special offering of puppies 4 months old. Will ship C. O. D. E. G. FISHER, Madison, N. Y.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

JUST ARRIVED from Canada, the finest bunch of English and Welsh shepherds I ever had. I will sell at reduced prices, while they last. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

#### REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE. At a bargain, 37½ acres, 12 miles from Washington, D. C.; two minutes walk to electric station; two acres woodland, balance in high state of cultivation; raised 80 bushels of corn to the acre last season; a young apple orchard, produced 500 bushels last season; land is fenced with heavy woven wire and well watered; 8-room house with bath and finished attic; hot air heat, Delco lights, air pressure watered; big basement; there are 10 outbuildings; price \$20,000 which includes growing crops and \$2,000 worth of personal property; or will sell 10 acres with all improvements for \$15,000; the improvements can't be replaced for the price asked; terms, half cash, balance to suit purchaser. Owner, E. S. WICKLINE, R. 1, Vienna, Va.

WANTED. Equipped dairy or general farm, \$500 cash, full particulars. BOX 329, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 acres in Finger-Lake region. Two sets of buildings, well valued. All kinds of fruit. FRED J. BURK, Branchport, N. Y.

#### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

CABBAGE, Cauliflower and Celery plants—All field grown. Safe delivery guaranteed. Cabbage (re-rooted), Danish Ballhead, Enkhuisen Glory, Copenhagen Market. All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and Late Flat, Dutch, \$2.25 per 1,000; 500, \$1.50; 300, \$1.20; 200, \$1; Cauliflower (re-rooted) Long Island Snowball. Extra Early Erfurt and Catskill Snowball, \$5 per 1,000; 500, \$3; 300, \$2.25; 200, \$1.75; 100, \$1; Celery Plants, (re-rooted) Golden Self-Bleaching (Originators seed imported from France by us), Easy Bleaching, White Plume (French Seed), Giant Pascal (French Seed), Winter Queen, \$3.50 per 1,000; 500, \$2; 300, \$1.50; 200, \$1.25; 100, \$1. 100 any kind of plants postpaid \$1.00. Price list free. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, 27th year. Chester, N. J.

CABBAGE, Celery and Brussel Sprout plants—8,000,000 ready now. Cabbage—Danish Ballhead (from strain yielding 26 tons per acre) Copenhagen Market, Enkhuisen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Flat Dutch, Surehead, Savoy and Red Rock. \$2 per 1,000; 5,000, \$9; 500, \$1.25. Re-rooted Cabbage plants, \$2.25 per 1,000. 500, \$1.50. Celery plants (ready now) 3,000,000. Golden Self Blanching (French Seed), White Plume, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, Golden Heart and Giant Pascal. \$3 per 1,000. Re-rooted \$3.50 per 1,000. Brussel Sprout plants, Long Island Improved. \$2.50 per 1,000. I have nearly doubled my business each year for 8 years by selling only "Good Plants." Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS postpaid. Leading varieties. Celery 50 for 35c; 100 for 50c; 1,000 for \$3.25; Cabbage 100 for 40c; 1,000 for \$1.75; 10,000 for \$15.00. MR. M. D. MUSSER, Honey Brook, Pa.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, strong plants ready for field. \$1.25 for 1,000. \$10.00 for 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

100,000 CELERY PLANTS, postpaid, leading varieties, 100, 40c; 500, \$1.75; 1000, \$2.50. Liberal count. IRVIN MILLER, Norristown, Pa., R. D. 1.

PLANTS—Leading varieties, celery, \$2.50 per 1,000; \$11.25 per 5,000; \$21.50 per 10,000; celery, \$3.50 per 1,000; cabbage, \$2.25 per 1,000; \$10 per 5,000; \$18.50 per 10,000. Asters, 65c per 100. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Pot-grown Howard, Dunlap, Success and Sample. \$4.00 per 100; Progressive, \$5.00 per 100. Order early; for August planting as supply at this price is limited. GEO. D. AIKEN, Box R, Putney, Vt.

HOLLAND BULBS—Order now, our supply is limited. Tulips, Giant Darwin or Early; mixed or separate colors, 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; Narcissus, Single or Double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Hyacinths (Bedding), mixed or separate colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4. Hyacinths, Giant, top-size, 12 for \$1; Crocus, 100 for \$1. Special prices on large lots. All orders sent post-paid. C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

CABBAGE, celery—Ready for field, \$1.25 per 1,000; beet, lettuce, strong plants, \$1 per 1,000; tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; cauliflower, peppers, egg plants, \$3 per 1,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

ORDER NOW. For Planting time. Low Prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All Colors. All bloom next spring 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.00. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. Y. FARM IMPLEMENTS.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN would like to operate a farm for someone who is unable to operate it alone. Salary no object, but will purchase a farm if the community is all right. State location, size and condition of farm; size of family, nationality, etc. Box 328, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

#### HELP WANTED

WANTED: A housekeeper for gentleman. CHAS. BADMAN, Moravia, N. Y. R. D. No. 3.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Md., immediately.

#### AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory, 222, Chicago.

#### WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send One Dollar for 18 Quarter Yards bright New Percales. PATCHWORK CO., Meriden, Conn.

# Service Bureau

## Standard Carbide Holds Meeting of Stockholders

The following is a report of the recent meeting of the Farmers Standard Carbide Company held at their mill near Plattsburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, July 16, 1924. This report is written by the attorney representing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, working in behalf of our subscribers.

THE meeting assembled promptly at 10 o'clock at the company's mill near Plattsburgh, N. Y. There were upwards of 50 persons present, probably half of them stockholders in person, and from 20 to 25 attorneys representing a large number of stockholders from New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Practically all of the attorneys present expressed themselves that the meeting was not legally called, but everyone was anxious to hear report of the President, Samuel Null, of 215 West 101st Street, New York City, as to the condition of the company.

#### President Gives Oral Report

Meeting was organized by selection of Hon. V. F. Boire of Plattsburgh as chairman, and George S. Bixby of Plattsburgh and Wilson H. Means of New York City as Secretaries. Roll was called and the proxies presented, and a record taken of the stockholders present. It later developed that there was not a quorum of the stock of the company present and voting.

At request of the stockholders, Mr. Null, President of the Farmers Standard Carbide Company, gave an oral report. Mr. Null stated that the Farmers Standard Carbide Company was under investigation by the U. S. District Attorney and that they had all the books of the company; consequently a large portion of his report must be from memory. One gentleman present reported that the District Attorney's office stated that they had requested Washington for an appropriation to employ accountants to go over the books. The Secretary who counted the stock reported that there were upwards of six thousand stockholders scattered over four or five States.

#### Plant the Principal Asset

Mr. Null, stated that the principal asset of the company was the mill near Plattsburgh which their auditors had appraised at \$600,000 and a plant for the manufacture of acetylene gas at Lincoln, near Bound Brook, N. J., which was carried on their books at \$75,000. Against this was a mortgage indebtedness on the Plattsburgh plant of \$55,000 and interest, and about \$18,000 owing on various accounts and notes. A payment is past due on the mortgage as well as the interest. Mr. Null stated that they had about \$100,000 or more worth of machinery in the Plattsburgh plant which was new carbide machinery. The valuation stated above is the valuation on the company's books, and may or may not represent the real value of the plant. The writer believes the sum to be greatly in excess of its real value.

The company has three classes of stock outstanding. Class A common

#### MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE. All machinery and equipment of Pomeroy Creamery. Used three years. In first class condition. An unusual bargain. POMEROY CEMENT BLOCK CO., Pomeroy, Ohio.

KODAK FINISHING—Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5 cents. Prints 3 cents each. Over-night service. Expert work. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

EASY DIGGING with Iwan Post Hole & Well Auger. Sizes 3 to 16 inches. 8-inch most popular. Try local dealer first. IWAN BROTHERS, 1505 Prairie Ave., South Bend, Ind.

stock to which there was authorized 1,000 shares, and there is outstanding about 150 shares. This has no par value. There is authorized 90,000 shares of preferred at \$10.00 per share, outstanding 75,875. Class B common, no par value, sold at \$100 per share, authorized 50,000, outstanding 14,750 shares. The Class A stock by the certificate of incorporation has the sole power to elect directors.

The President reported that two or three years ago four cash dividends of \$3.50 each was paid upon the preferred stock, and one stock dividend paid in the stock of a subsidiary company known as the Acetylene Gas Company, and which company made a contract with the Carbide Company to purchase the New Jersey plant. This contract, however, was never carried out. Stock in this company was issued as a dividend to the holders of preferred stock. There were four dividends paid on the common stock Class "B" of about the same amount.

At the time the dividends were paid or just before, the statement issued by the company as of December 31, 1922, showed cash assets of about \$42,000 in cash and liberty bonds, and a surplus upon the books of \$586,370.48.

At the present time the plant is not in operation. There are only two or three employees who are only caretakers of the plant and doing a little work on the machinery. Mr. Null, the President, stated that no officers were receiving any salary at the present time; in fact the treasury is empty. This year's taxes have not been paid.

#### Stockholders Appoint Committee

There has been about two million dollars' worth of stock sold, and the President stated that the cost of selling ran from 35 to 50 per cent. of the amount received for the stock.

After a long discussion, the stockholders appointed a committee of seven members to go thoroughly through the matter and to ascertain whether it is possible to manufacture carbide at the company's plant at a profit, and how much it would cost to put the plant in operation, it being conceded that a few thousand dollars should be put upon the plant in minor alterations. This committee was to report back upon September 6 or some other date their conclusions. Another committee of two members was appointed to whom Mr. Null, the President, transferred his stock and they to act as a voting trust to vote his stock in behalf of the recommendations made by the committee of seven. The committee of seven consists of the following persons: Elton H. Miller, Watertown, N. Y.; Geo. S. Reynard, Kingston, Pa.; W. H. Mandeville, Elmira, N. Y.; Homer T. Kalor, Hagerstown, Md.; Wilson H. Means, New York City; Judge Edgar S. Mosher, Auburn, N. Y.; Victor F. Boire, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

#### Committee Studies Affairs

The committee had a two hours' session in the afternoon discussing ways and means and especially whether they shall recommend the raising of some additional funds and the continuation of work at the plant. Meantime the mortgage on the property is in danger of foreclosure.

Upon receiving these and other reports, the committee will make their recommendations. The writer believes that the stockholders are fortunate in the selection of the committee, and a fair and impartial investigation of the whole matter will be made. If the capitalization of the company was a half million instead of two millions of dollars, it seems there might be a possibility of putting the concern on its feet and making returns for its stockholders. With two millions of stock outstanding, there are grave doubts as to the advisability of any further investment.



# Swift Currents — *By Edwin Balmer* (By arrangement with William Gerard Chapman)

*Felicia Selby and Tony Crandall were boy and girl friends until she prevented his daring attempt to shoot the rapids of the Acheron in a boat he built. Then Tony went east to college and to war as an aviator and Felicia stayed in her mountain home. One summer forest fires are very severe and she watches in a government tower. Crandall, just returned to his old camp, volunteers to fly over the range and send back wireless information to the fire fighters. His greeting to Felicia is friendly but the old argument springs up.*

**A** DRONING, undeniable, rose out of the north, and Felicia stood up. It diminished, increased, lessened again. Tony was returning, but he was swinging back and forth, "feeling" his way through the smoke. The droning ran with staccato interruption; a cylinder or so of the engine was missing, but he veered closer. Felicia stifled her will to shout; he seemed now to make out the mighty bulk of the mountain and steer directly for the summit.

She could see the doubled line of wings appearing, now the whirring of the propeller, and behind it, Tony bent. He circled low and close, not merely to make certain of the distinguishing mark of the mountain. He could have seen the V with its point to the south, from much higher up; he seemed to wish to make certain of her, at least he waved an arm.

Did he see her and know her from Julia? She raised her arm to him, not thinking, then she turned and pointed to the camp. "That way; east; that way, Tony!" she cried, and she shook in impatience to make him go away, for, with his engine throttled down, the halt of the motor was dismayingly plain.

He waved once more and was off, flying up-wind now so that she heard him long after he disappeared, and when the last sound was gone, she went to her telephone and reported; "Mr. Crandall passed here, and went on in the direction of the camp."

"Yes," said headquarters. "He has just landed there. Keep your strips displayed; he will fly again as soon as he has got gas."

Half an hour later, motor explosions drummed down the wind. "He's fixed that miss," Felicia said; but before he was beyond hearing, "There's that cylinder gone out again, but he's keeping on. He would." And she sat on the rocks again, helplessly listening. Now the wind from the southwest was stronger; he remained far down the wind and she could hear nothing at all; she could see barely a few hundred yards, for the smoke from the fires to the south had doubled in density; and north and east, by Kalispel, the fire was far beyond control.

"It's burning on a five-mile front with a depth of about two miles now, Mr. Crandall reports." So said headquarters when Felicia took up her telephone again. "Everything's going—ground, brush and crown."

"Where's Mr. Crandall?" Felicia demanded.

"Oh, he's all right; we talk to him every few minutes."

Felicia hung up. "I'm not doing anything here, Julia," she announced to her companion. "I'm going down to headquarters."

**S**EVERAL times during the hour it took her to scramble down the mountain path she wished she had not started, for at the telephone on the summit she at least was in touch with knowable events, but during the hour nothing happened except the spread of the fire.

At the supervisor's office she found a ranger who had been burned so as to be temporarily laid up, sitting beside a metal box with wires going to receivers clamped to his ears and to a transmitter before his lips; and she knew it was the wireless telephone, and that when he spoke it was to Tony, and when he listened it was to Tony's voice.

Perhaps the ranger actually was weary, more probably he saw the yearning in Felicia's eyes. "Want to take a trick?"

It's just like any other telephoning."

Felicia put on the harness. "West of Salishan," said Tony's voice presently, "the wind backs from the mountain, and a few men might cut a line which would save the stand of fir to the west. Farther north it's no use; it's jumped both 'breaks,'" and his voice went on: "Did you get all that?"

"Yes," said Felicia. "West of Salishan—" and she repeated.

"All right. Hello, Felix!" said Tony's voice.

"Hello, Tony. How's the engine?"

"All right; why?"

"I heard it missing when you passed."

"I'm all right, I tell you. Give that back to Henderson, Felix. I'm working."

"Tony, take care of yourself!"

Then she obeyed him; but all the same she remained very close to the metal box.

**F**OR half an hour more Henderson took reports and directions which Felicia helped to record. Then the reports ceased.

"Hello!" called Henderson. "Hello, Crandall! Hello! Hello!"

"Let me try!" Felicia begged; and so she tried and tried until Henderson mercifully stopped her.

"His phone's out of order, that's all, Felicia. It's a new-fangled contraption."

Felicia looked up, calm but very pale. "He's down," she said.

"Salishan reports," announced the girl at the forest-line switchboard, "that up to ten minutes ago they heard faintly the noise of Mr. Crandall's engine, which was not running very regularly. And about ten minutes ago it suddenly ceased; they have not heard it since."

Felicia went back to the forest map. "He made his last report from right off the river. He's down there; down!" And she went out of the office into the smoky air. Between her and Tony lay probably eight miles of forest, five of it safe and unkindled, protected by fire-breaks and the wind; then lay a great band all burning—ground, brush and timber—and beyond this, straight in the sweep of the wind, lay dry lodge-pole pine, into which Tony must have fallen.

Perhaps already he was dead; but though terror of that flashed over her, yet her mind told her it was not most likely. A pilot such as he, even though falling into forest, would be able to save himself somewhat. Possibly—just within the range of chance—he had saved himself whole and free; but that was even more unlikely. What she knew to be most sure was, that falling in his "ship," he was living but injured; how badly it was useless to wonder. In any case, he was before the forest fire.

A view from a war-time photograph visioned before her; it showed a pilot who had fallen in a forest, with limbs broken and helpless under the wreck of his plane. She saw Tony, with the leaping, gale-blown blaze of the timber fire licking toward him, helpless, unable to move.

A man on horseback—Henderson, now disregarding his hurts—galloped by. "I'll tell the boys!" he shouted to her. He meant the men in the parties following the fire and trying to beat it back upon

its nearer edges—men all on this side of that tremendous two-mile-deep mountain furnace.

Felicia knew what they would try to do—the only thing they could attempt; that was to work around the fire five miles out and five miles back up and down rough mountain trail around Salishan; miles that would take—hours!

She ran to the corral and caught a horse, galloped to the bridge over the Acheron, crossed and rode through the camp. She saw girls gathered on the porch—girls in light, cool summer things, trying to stare through the smoky sky. Alarm evidently had spread to them.

Felicia pulled up only long enough to call to a servant to fetch her an axe. She took it, and cried her horse on down the river road. For five miles it was clear—the five miles to the top of the run; then the burning band began—blazing ground, blazing bush and flaming trees—four miles away to the right and nearly as far to the left, all consuming, impassable save for the gorge of the river dividing it and through which dashed the whirling, leaping cascade of the run. Far-away mountain snow, still melting in the summer sun, fed the River of Grief even through drought, and fed it deadly full.

Felicia was riding now with the river beside her, with the roar of the nearing run loud in her ears; but above the noise of the waters rose the blazing, bellowing fury of the forest flames. She could feel the heat in the smoke through which she galloped; gases, evil and stifling, eddied upwind, and the pall of smoke thickened and blinded her, blinded and frightened her horse, so that he reared and turned when she urged him on. She leaped down, and let him run away on the river road.

Axe in hand and head down against the heat and smoke, with her aching eyes streaming tears, she reached the top of the ravine where Tony had built his boat. She found the shed under the trees at the water's edge, found the door still latched and padlocked, just as he had left it five years before; she raised her axe and smashed in the door.

**T**HERE lay his boat; dry in seams, she knew, but air-tanks of tin were in bow and stern. She knew that, though the boat filled, these would keep it afloat. From the hook in the roof of the shed hung the block and tackle by which she had strung Tony up. She lowered it and passed a line under the hull, which she raised and thrust out over the water. She snatched up the paddle, launched his boat and leaped in, pushing out from the edge to the full catch of the swift suck toward the cascades.

Smoke shut the rapids from her sight; the frightful crackle and roar of the blazing pine dulled the tumult of the waters; she drifted and swirled, spinning dizzily; heat assailed her, now on one side, now on the other; there ceased to be respite from the heat, though still she spun and turned. The flames no longer were only ahead; they were on both sides, behind her; water filled the boat up to her waist; but she thrust herself farther into it, curling down in the cockpit till the water covered

her to her throat. In this position she could not possibly use her paddle, yet she clung to it. The boat spun on, sodden, sunken almost to the water's level, only the air in the metal tanks keeping it afloat.

Flame-darting red fire, not merely heat, flashed at Felicia; she saw the flare through her closed eyes and she shrank down farther, with her head under the water.

Some sudden power tore the paddle from her hand; some tremendous violence drew her and the boat down, drew her under, and turned the boat above her; it released her suddenly for a catch of half a breath; it gurgled into her mouth with the hot gasp of gaseous air, a tremendous blow battered it out of her and she sucked in against all her will.

**W**ATER choked her; but now air—hot, burning fumes, but air! air! The water leaped by her; its crash and suck became again audible as something outside of herself, like the bellow of the forest fire. The boat had grounded upon a rock on the edge of an eddy of the run.

She lifted her head and instantly shrank down to the water; a rill of air, bearable to the throat, followed the current; above it were yellow fumes, through which the ground glared; the bush glared and the crowns of the blazing pines crashed conflagration onward.

She thrust her hand against a rock to push the boat again into the river, and the heat of the stone seared her palm and fingers, but the water whirled the boat out and carried her on.

As she crouched under, she began to believe, for the first time, that she would survive the run. God was guiding her, she thought; God, the giver of Destiny, had prepared it all long ago. She felt understanding, at least, of that wild, seemingly senseless fascination of self-destruction in the run which had seized Tony when a boy.

God had foreseen this day, and so had prepared rescue for him. The idea gave her comfort and confidence, not only that she would get through, but that she would find Tony alive—then the cascade drew her under, overturned her, sucked down, down; released and spewed her up to half gasp for breath and catch her, with lungs empty and draw her down; batter her; bruise her—something drummed, drummed in her head. Not the forest; not the river; her own pulses were shutting them out; her head seemed bursting.

"He couldn't have made it," the thought spread through the drumming. "He'd have killed himself; I'm glad I stopped him—"

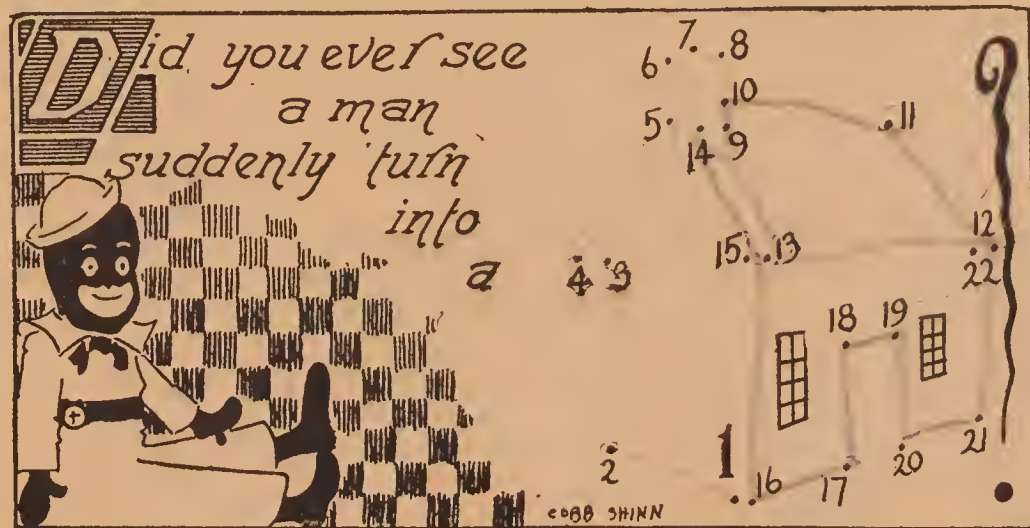
The river bore her unseeing, unhearing, through the burning furnace of the pine forest; on past the edge where the ground fire at last ceased and only the brush and the timber blazed; on past the edge where the brush had not yet caught and only the pine-crowns flamed; on, at last, past the leaping, roaring line where the blaze jumped from pine-crown to pine-crown yet unconsumed and before which blew the gases and the smoke.

**T**HESE in themselves threatened death; and Tony, breathing them, well knew the danger. The fire itself was yet more than a mile away, though its heat made such calm estimate incredible.

He was beside the river, lying on the rocks with his face over the water; his head was cut and still bleeding a little; his right arm was "dud"; but only a strain, he thought. His right leg plainly was broken between the knee and thigh, and dragging himself over the quarter-mile of forest from the point where he had fallen, had not eased the pain.

He really had no idea that he could succeed in standing, one-legged, in the water when the flames came closer, but that offered his only chance. This was below the run, but the current was more than swift enough to sweep him down; of

(Continued on page 61)



Draw through the dots in sequence to complete the question.



# Aunt Janet Talks of Several Things

## That Question about Pictures—A Worried Mother Answered

WHAT pictures shall we hang on our walls?

I asked this question recently and some very thoughtful (and thought-inspiring) letters reached me. As in the case of the



© Campbell Prints, N. Y.

"My songs will never die while mothers sing and babies cry," says the legend under this delightful picture of no less a person than good old Mother Goose herself. An imaginative Jessie Wilcox Smith print which would add charm to any child's room.

choice of an ideal book-shelf, tastes varied greatly, but every letter showed that the writer had carefully thought out the reason for her preferences.

The three illustrations on this page have been chosen for definite reasons. All may be obtained at a reasonable price, within the reach of the average farm family. In colors they are of course much more attractive.

*Mother Goose* by Jessie Wilcox Smith is an excellent print for nursery or small child's bedroom. For even very young children take a surprising amount of notice of the pictures on the walls, especially if, like this picture, the subject is within their grasp. Sometimes we relegate to the children's rooms ugly or marred old pictures which we are not quite ready to throw away. I remember to this day the huge oak-framed picture of a great stag attacked by savage hunting dogs which disfigured the walls of a nursery to which I used to be taken as a child to visit. Much better bare clean walls than depressing pictures in gloomy and antiquated settings!

Then there is the *Harp of the Winds*, painted with imagination which in its turn stimulates the imagination of the person who sees it. It is admirably simple, without crowding detail to tire the eye. Even in a sepia print the effect is of real water, sky and foliage. An American artist painted *The Harp of the Winds*, which would hang well in living room, hall or even a bedroom.

### Child Subjects are Attractive

The *Shepherd Boy*, painted by an Austrian, is the type of dreaming, teenage boy the world over. This is an example of the picture that you see with "the inward eye," for though I had not seen a copy for some time, it followed me about as I thought over my answer to "Mother G's" letter, printed on this page. This reproduces beautifully in colors, and like the other pictures can be obtained in excellent prints at moderate prices.

I think all who wrote me about their favorites will agree that these three modern paintings would add to the decoration of any home, for they fulfil the different requirements my readers have mentioned—subject-matter, the way the artist handles the subject and the quality of the reproduction, for instance.

"L. L." makes a good point about the subject-matter.

"The most important thing," she says, "is to have pleasant pictures. I am glad the pictures I knew in my childhood home were joyful ones.

"Don't you always shudder when you see a copy of 'Sheep in a Storm'? Whistler's *Mother* is a wonderful picture. Children like the animals of Sir Edward Landseer. Very few Bible pictures are happy. Our dreams and ideals are fairer than the sacred pictures of many of the old masters. I remember with joy a little picture I saw at Vassar College years ago of New York City at night. One cannot select pictures for others very well, but do have pictures that make one happy—a beautiful landscape, happy children, some Wallace Nutting photos. Discard the old family portraits—no one cares about them but the relatives." (And not always the relatives, if the truth were known!)

Mrs. E. M. Anderson speaks first for religious subjects and praises the *Angelus* as an inspiring influence. She also urges historical pictures and votes against any war picture of any sort, particularly if there are children in the home.

### Frames Should Not Fight for Notice

"Special care should be taken in the selection of our frames," says Mrs. George Gray. "We should remember they are used to contain the picture that we may be able to look at it; so they should be plain and neat, harmonizing with the colors in the picture. Wood moldings of a tone a trifle lighter than the darkest tones in the picture are best. The width of the frame depends somewhat on the subject of the picture.

"The simpler the frame used for a masterpiece, the better. They need nothing to set off their greatness; they are great in themselves. It has been said that the cheaper the picture the richer the frame needed and the reverse is just as true. A collector of valuable pictures framed one of his best very effectively from a pine board left in the rough and darkened with lamp black."

\* \* \*

### What of the "Dreamy" Child?

DEAR AUNT JANET: I have hesitated to bring my troubles to you, because they seem so dull and ordinary and I feel as if I should solve the problems myself.



© Reinthal & Newman, N. Y.

"The Thoughts of Youth are Long, Long Thoughts." *The Shepherd Boy*, dreaming on the grassy hill-top, suggests all the peaceful magic of summer. Though a European picture it represents "just boy"—the same the world over!

But there's one I do need help on, and you seemed to me the best person to give advice.

I have two children, a boy and a girl, and except for this one thing, both are as fine children as any woman could wish. But lately I have grown more and more discouraged over a big defect they both seem to have—they just have a terribly lazy streak and I can't get rid of it!

We have a good-sized farm, not very large, but in a nice section and if I do say it myself, their father and I have made a fine thing of it. We bought it when we were married and worked like beavers to put it in good shape and make it pay. We still have to work hard, though now we can afford to have some help.

Ever since they were little I have trained my children to help us with the work, as much for their own sake as for ours, and now they are into their teens, I think it only fair they should take on more responsibility. They are dutiful about the work I ask them to do, but I cannot say they seem to want to help out—and so often I find the boy idling when his father set him a task he ought to do, or come upon the girl dreaming away time when I need her so much.

### So Much Good Time Wasted

Somehow I'd hardly blame them so much if I caught them actually doing something, whether it was wrong or not, but this lazy way of doing nothing sets me simply crazy. I have talked to them about how wasteful it is, and they've both promised to try to make better use of their time. Yet I still find them mooning about when they might be at a dozen different things. My patience broke yesterday when I asked my fourteen-year-old son how he'd spent an afternoon when we needed him and couldn't find him, and he answered "just doing nothing." What can I do with my children to teach them the value of time? It seems to me that the farm is the place to learn that, if any place is.

I don't want them to grow up lazy, dilatory, do-nothing humans. Boys and girls, it seems to me, have a much easier time now than when my husband and I were young.

What would you suggest, Aunt Janet, that has been wrong in my training and what should I do to cure them of the lazy streak?

Your devoted reader,  
Mother G.

Dear Mother G.:

Such a perplexed, conscientious mother! I can just see you worrying over those 'teen-aged youngsters whose "lazy streak" doesn't seem to have been inherited from their mother, or their father either, from what you tell me of your early struggles to make and keep your

home. I must confess I do think boys and girls have an easier time now than their parents did, but—wait till those fledglings of yours start making their own homes! You'll probably see them "work like beavers" then, for after all there's no thrill like that of starting the new home with the right person.

Do you remember that in a recent article in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, a well-known psychologist, himself born and raised on a farm, stated that farm children often have to be taught to play? It was a sentence that stayed in my mind, and when I read your letter, dear troubled, hard-working mother G., I thought of what this wise man said and it gave me the cue as to how I should answer your puzzled query.

### Every Day Brings Its Duties

First, I want to remind you of something that not all parents take into consideration. The farm boy or girl is an asset to the family long before the city youngster is anything but an expense. It is usual—and only fair—to expect children and young people on the farm to do their share of the constant round of duties which make up the daily tasks of the home life.

But when labor is free, there is a constant temptation to overlook the right of the laborer, young or old, to a certain amount of unquestioned liberty from



© Reinthal & Newman, N. Y.

"The Harp of the Winds," by Homer Martin, hangs in the great Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. This striking picture of water, sky and trees contrives to be at once stimulating and restful.

supervision. Especially does the growing boy or girl need time for "doing nothing," as many an exasperated mother or father has expressed it.

"The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." When the boy lies on his back, chewing a piece of grass and watching the clouds drift across the sky, what tremendous, half-formed thoughts of deeds of valor, of some great future achievement, drift as slowly through his mind! Roused by a sudden demand for his services in barnyard or woodpile, he mumbles "nuthin'" when sharply asked what he is doing. He himself hardly knows; he is often embarrassed at his own soaring thoughts when brought back to the work-a-day world. He certainly cannot tell his critics that the future man is in the making, there in the sunny daisy field, when things are so quiet and peaceful that a fellow just naturally gets to thinking.

Or the girl "dawdles" over the dishes, falls suddenly idle and dreamy just when the work seems heaviest and her help is most needed. A brisk reminder brings her back with a start and usually she turns

(The prices of the pictures reproduced on this page range from 50c up, according to the size of the print. All are sold in small towns as well as the larger cities but if you can not find them, Aunt Janet will be glad to see that you get the name of a dealer who can supply you. Just address her in care of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and enclose a stamp or stamped envelope for her reply.)



obediently enough to her allotted task. She does a good deal in the course of a day, when you come to think of it. You take her help for granted; do you also take it for granted that she has a right to some time to herself, just to dream and idle, if she so desires?

Let them alone occasionally! Let them loaf a little, even if the sight of anyone "just doing nothing" exasperates you.

**Storing Up Future Reserves**

You may not realize it, but it is partly because you are envious that you feel such irritation.

You once could relax utterly in the same way, but it is an unconscious art that we almost all out-grow. Responsibilities crowd in, driving mind and body to the utmost effort, and you become so used to pressure that you cannot just let go and rest. Except for a few wise, and philosophic souls, only the very young can attain that perfect repose in which identity is almost lost because it is so merged with earth and sky and

wind and sun. That is a very precious possession which your children have—something which they themselves cannot appreciate. Do not help bring it to an end by making them ashamed of "just doing nothing."

Please don't think that I would encourage laziness or ask you to free your children entirely from their share of farm tasks. Faithful performance of the daily routine of duties is not only a much-needed help to you, but carries a discipline which will mean much to them in future years. I only urge you to give some thought to planning their hours of work and leisure as I hope you do your own.

Let each child understand clearly just what he or she is responsible for. Work out with them how long each task should take and the time it ought to be done. Then see what time is left for the child to

read, to play, to "loaf," as he or she desires.

**Play is Serious to a Child**

You must expect the child to follow your schedule in the work, for farm work demands that everything be done at the right time or the whole day is thrown out of order. But do you on your side respect the child's free time and remember you have no claim to it? I have seen mothers who resented any interruption in their own scanty half-hour of leisure call upon their children three or four times to stop an exciting game or lay down an engrossing book for some small errand that could have waited or been planned for earlier. And remember, the mother chides the child for interrupting her, but at the risk of being punished for impertinence or bad temper the child cannot resent the mother's thoughtless demands. Even "grumbling" is sharply reprovved, and the child is left to pick up the thread of his broken play or his vague, wonderful dreams as best he can.

Be patient for a

while with the long, long thoughts of youth. Even the most matter-of-fact and hard-headed man or woman had youthful days of dreaming of which they are now somewhat ashamed, perhaps, but which they can never quite forget. Gilbert Murray, writing of the way life moulds and changes any group of people, no matter what the great dreams and aspirations of their youth, says, "but some, perchance, have caught the Gleam and held it." I like to think that many of those who, through song or story or uplifting thought, have brought the gleam to us more practically-minded mortals, caught it for themselves some idle, "wasted" afternoon, lying deep in the soft grass on a lonely hill-top, half-thinking, half just being, and wholly at peace with the world and themselves.

"Just doing nothing!" A little of it, properly applied, is good for all of us. *Aunt Janet*

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Order from Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

**Swift Currents**

(Continued from page 59)

course he could try to swim, one-armed and one-legged.

He looked about in the small circle where the smoke let him see, and hoped for a log, but there was none. He lowered his head to breathe, he looked up again. Any minute the stream might bring a log or something. But it didn't. That fire! Hear it! Feel it! Hotter; hotter!

"Some fire!" Tony said to himself. "Some fire, Felicia!"

It was his way, when talking to himself, to put her name like that. He had learned that trick when away at war.

Hello! Something was coming down the river! By God, a boat! His boat, and some one in it! Felix!

"Felix!" he yelled. He tried to stand up, forgetting all about that "dud" leg. "Felix! Oh, Felix!"

Was she dead? Drowned? Oh, Felix! No; she had life in her; but she'd fainted. His boat brought her through, righting in calm water as he had built it to do.

"Felix," he saw her jerk and straighten up; she saw him; she called. She tried to paddle the boat with her hands; the current swept her by; but twenty yards below, at a bend, she leaped out and found footing and dragged the boat aground.

Then she had her arms about him; displaying marvelous strength while she

helped drag him, but crying hysterically all the while till she got him in his boat and crowded in by him, and they let the smooth, swift current carry them down—down to safety.

"Do you care," said Tony, when they had passed far enough from the fumes to speak, "to know what I said in those seven letters? Seven ways of saying one thing, Felix. I love you; I always loved you!"

"Oh, Tony!"

"If I didn't come back, I wanted you to know."

"Why not, Tony, if you did?"

"If I did," said Tony, "I meant to make the run first and then ask you to marry me. Of course, now I don't care. Yct—" he looked in her eyes and smiled in his old way—"Wasn't I right? You came down the run."

"Yes, you were right, Tony."

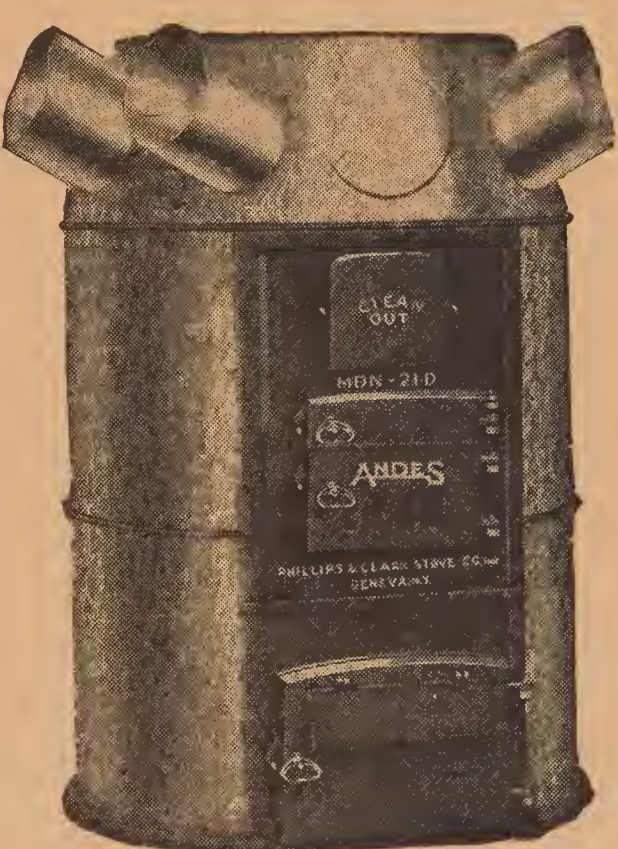
"But if I'd been there, I'd never have let you."

"If you'd been there, I'd not have tried."

"Anyway, why did you do it? Oh, Felix, my Felix, I love you!"

If the children's blackboards always look dusty from chalk, take a piece of cheesecloth, moisten it in vinegar and rub it over the board.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for milk during June in the 201-210 mile freight zone, for milk testing 3 per cent.: *Class 1*, used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$1.86 per hundred pounds; *Class 2-A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.70; *Class 2-B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$1.85; *Class 2-C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheeses, \$1.85; *Class 3*, for milk used chiefly in the manufacture of whole-milk powder, evaporated whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, \$1.55; *Classes 4-A and 4-B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations in the New York market. Prices for April were: *Class 1*, \$2.33; *Class 2-A*, \$2.00; *Class 2-B*, \$2.25; *Class 2-C*, \$2.25; *Class 3*, \$1.95.

### Sheffield Producers

Sheffield Farm Company Producers announce that the price of 3 per cent. milk in the 200-210 mile freight zone is \$1.70½.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

Non-pool Assn. prices are: *Class 1*, fluid milk for city consumption, \$1.86; *Class 2*, milk for cream, plain condensed and ice-cream, \$1.70; *Class 3-A*, milk for evaporated, condensed, etc., \$1.60; *Class 3-B*, milk for fancy cheese, \$1.45; *Class 4*, determined on butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia plan) June receiving station prices, 3 per cent. milk, 201-210 mile zone, \$2.19; 101-110 mile zone, \$2.29.

### League Pool Price for June

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., announces that the gross pool price for June for 3 per cent. milk in the 201-210 mile zone is \$1.42. From this, 8 cents expenses are deducted, leaving a net pool price of \$1.34. Ten cents is retained for Certificates of Indebtedness, leaving the cash pool price \$1.24.

## BUTTER TRADING IS GOOD

The heavy trading in the butter market is an indication of the healthy situation surrounding that commodity. According to Urner-Barry, the week ending July 12 saw heavier business than any other this year. Buying has been heavy for storage; reports have it that last week nearly 3½ million pounds of butter were put in cold storage houses. This week the market has seen active trading and buying interest has been good with the exception of Tuesday when confidence was shaken a little by heavy shipments from new territories. At that time a feeling of uncertainty pervaded the market. However, this has been overcome and as the week closes there seems to be a hardening tendency, especially on finer grades of creameries. One of the features

of the market in the past week is the wide variation in quality which has been responsible for the widening in range of quotations. Some marks are flashy and lack keeping qualities. Prices generally on par with last week.

## CHEESE BUYERS CONSERVATIVE

There is little to report in the cheese market. Trading has been fair, although tending to be a bit slow, much in strong contrast with the heavy movements a week or two ago. There is practically no speculative buying and current needs are keeping sales rather low. Arrivals of State cheese are not excessive and holders are carrying them along at steady prices. Fancy marks are bringing anywhere from 20 to 21½c. Very good stock is obtainable at 20c and 19c covers average runs.

## EGG MARKET DRIFTING ALONG

Like the cheese market nothing exciting has happened in the egg market. Arrivals are fairly liberal, although nearby whites are beginning to show a decrease in supply, with the result that arrivals are cleaning up more satisfactorily and prices are beginning to turn in the seller's favor. If nearby shippers will watch themselves their market is going to turn strong in the near future. The big complaint in the market right now is poor interior quality. Eggs are showing the effects of hot weather, yolks being shrunken. On account of poor quality quotations extend over a wide range. There has been quite a scarcity of extra fancy nearby hennery browns which have been meeting a greater demand than can be supplied with current arrivals.

## LIVE POULTRY EASIER

During the past week prices on live poultry have eased off. One of the causes for this was the heavy arrivals of fowls and broilers via freight from western points. A strike in Chicago was responsible for diverting many shipments to New York. Express broilers have been meeting a good demand and as a result prices are holding fair. Advices indicate that supplies may be a little lighter toward the end of the week and prices may harden. In view of heavy freight arrivals this may be discounted to some extent and no doubt we will see values just about sustained. All prices on par with last week.

## '24 POTATO CROP SHORT

According to the July forecast, the potato crop this year, it is estimated, will be something like 39½ million bushels below that of 1923. This year's crop, it is now estimated, will be 372,968,000 bushels compared with 412,392,000 bushels in 1923. Of the States producing late potatoes in commercial quantities, Michigan apparently suffers the heaviest reduction of approximately 12,000,000 bushels. The Maine crop is estimated at 2¾ million bushels below last year, while in New York

it is estimated the crop will be 4¼ million bushels short. The 1924 Jersey crop, it is expected, will fall something like to 1¾ million bushels below 1923. Wisconsin figures show an anticipated reduction of 2 million bushels, while Minnesota shows approximately 3 million, North Dakota 1 million and a half and Colorado 1½ million bushels.

Long Island put its first potatoes on the market this week, shipments arriving from the extreme east end. These arrivals are fairly steady at \$2.75 per barrel, very few sales exceeding that price. Maylands are the fanciest potatoes coming in. They have a good fresh appearance and have been taking well in the trade. They have been bringing anywhere from \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel, but in view of a threatened and slowly developing weakness, it may be that we will see a slightly lower price. In fact, at the close of the week it was pretty hard to get \$3, most of the trade going on anywhere from \$2.25 to \$2.75. The potato market in general has been more regular.

## SHORT APPLE CROP FORECAST

In spite of the fact that the Horticultural Society survey indicates a larger apple crop in New York, nevertheless the commercial crop of the country this year is estimated, according to July 1 reports, to be something like 2 million barrels below last year's. This forecast refers to the strictly commercial crop. The big reduction is in the northwest. Washington alone estimates that she will run 3 million barrels or nearly 10 million boxes below 1923.

According to the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture, there is little chance that the 1924 commercial apple crop of that State will equal 1923 figures. According to 147 reports received from the principal fruit counties in Pennsylvania this year's crop will average 34 per cent. of a normal or full crop. On July 1 a year ago, the same growers reported their prospects at 66 per cent.

New Jersey and Delaware, both important early apple States, expect to have larger crops than last year.

## WHEAT AND CORN UP

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed, through billed from Western points:

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots delivered on tracks at points in the different freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2.00 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers, depending upon their individual costs of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report of July 12.

During the past week the grain market has become extremely active. Advices from Canada have thrown quite a scare into the wheat market and sent prices into new high ground. Gloomy crop reports from American and Canadian Northwest, has resulted in rapid

advances. July wheat is now quoted at \$1.20. Indications are that prices will not only hold up, but possibly go higher in view of reports that even though rain does come to the drought-stricken areas of the northwest, it will be too late to repair the damages.

Corn has kept pace with the advances of wheat, July corn being quoted at \$1.11½. Unfavorable crop reports indicate that this crop will be very short and with a good demand, the market maintains its strong tone. Oats and rye are also firm in sympathy with wheat.

	Albany	Boston Ogdensburg	Utica	Kochester Syracuse	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats	.64½	.65½	.63¾	.63½	.61½
No. 3 W. Oats	.63½	.64½	.62¾	.62½	.60½
No. 2 Yel. Corn	1.20	1.21½	1.19	1.18	1.14
No. 3 Yel. Corn	1.19	1.20½	1.18	1.17	1.13
Ground Oats	46.00	46.60	45.60	45.30	43.90
Spr. W. Bran	29.00	29.60	28.60	28.30	26.90
Hard W. Bran	30.00	30.60	29.60	29.30	27.90
Standard Mids.	30.50	31.10	30.10	29.80	28.40
Soft W. Mids.	36.50	37.10	36.10	35.80	34.40
Flour Mids.	32.25	32.85	31.85	31.55	30.15
Red Dog Flour	41.00	41.60	40.60	40.30	38.90
D. Brew Grains	36.50	37.10	36.10	35.80	34.40
W. Hominy	41.00	41.60	40.60	40.30	38.90
Yel. Hominy	41.00	41.60	40.60	40.30	38.90
Corn Meal	37.00	37.60	36.60	36.30	34.90
Gluten Feed	43.75	44.35	43.35	43.05	41.65
Gluten Meal					
36% Cot. S. Meal	46.50	47.20	46.10	45.60	44.40
41% Cot. S. Meal	50.00	50.70	49.60	49.10	47.90
43% Cot. S. Meal	54.50	55.20	54.10	53.60	52.40
31% OP Oil Meal	46.50	47.10	46.10	45.80	44.40
34% OP Oil Meal	47.00	47.60	46.60	46.30	44.90
Beef Pulp	37.50	38.10	37.10	36.80	35.40

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. Ground oats \$39.50; spring wheat bran \$25.50; hard wheat bran \$27.50; standard middlings \$26.50; soft wheat middlings \$33; flour middlings \$31; red dog flour \$37.50; dry brewers grains \$32; white hominy \$38.75; yellow hominy \$38; corn meal \$42; gluten feed \$41.25; gluten meal \$47.50; 31% old process oil meal \$42; 34% old process oil meal \$43.

## THE WOOL SITUATION

There are a lot of factors that are operating at the present time to the detriment of the wool market, in spite of the fact that stocks are apparently short. To-day western wool is selling 20c per pound below that of last year, scoured basis. Furthermore, the price in Boston is approximately 18c a pound lower than the London price, if we take into full account the import duty on wool. The price in Boston right now for Ohio fine strictly combing wool is about \$1.27½ a pound, scoured basis. The price of Australian warp on the London auctions on July 1, clean scoured, was \$1.13, which leaves only a margin of 12½c to cover transportation and import duty into the States, which return amounts to 31c per pound.

About everybody has an opinion for the existing depressions from the textile man and clothing manufacturer to the consumer. Some of the important factors held responsible are: high cost of labor and overhead in the textile and clothing industry; over-production; under-consumption; backward seasons; high rents; forced purchase of real estate; unemployment and part-time work; changes in style, particularly in women's wear; the tariff; competition with cotton and silk goods; two-pants suits; automobiles; hand-to-mouth buying by the retailer and the general uncertainty prevailing during the presidential year. The excuse of automobiles is that a large percentage of the automobile sales are on part-time basis and the installment payments take precedent over new clothes.

Last minute Boston reports indicate a better tone in the wool market with more confidence being evident. Prices are firmer on domestic wools, having advanced from 1 to 2 cents on grease basis.

## 175 GRADE HOLSTEINS For Sale AND GUERNSEYS

30 head ready to freshen, 100 head due to freshen during March, April and May. All large, young, fine individuals that are heavy producers. Price right. Will tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y. SWINE BREEDERS

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Yorkshire and Chester cross, Berkshire and Chester cross, 8 to 9 weeks old, price \$5 each. Pure bred Berkshires, also Chester Whites, sows or boars, 7 weeks old, price \$6 each. I will ship any amount of the above lot C. O. D. on your approval; no charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed.

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Condition of Fruit Crops About July 1st, 1924, in the Various Districts of New York State, with Details for Some of the Principal Fruit Counties and Corresponding July 1st Averages for Previous Years, as Compiled by the New York State Horticultural Society

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS	APPLES					PEARS			PEACHES			PLUMS	QUINCES	CHERRIES		GRAPES						
	All Varieties Combined	Fall Varieties	Baldwins	Greenings	McIntosh	Northern Spy	All Varieties Combined	Bartlett	Seckel	Keiffer	All Varieties Combined			Early Varieties	Late Varieties		Sour	Sweet				
Niagara	62	81	32	76	62	43	46	41	46	53	70	69	70	72	84	74	48	76				
Orleans	66	85	35	75	69	56	42	24	24	53	77	78	76	59	83	69	42					
Monroe	63	82	33	40	60	49	54	39	62	66	83	92	77	69	87	71	47	77				
Wayne	64	76	40	76	63	42	40	31	35	50	59	74	44	52	79	60	34	75				
Genesee	52	55	29	76	39		55	57	53	71						79	41					
Wyoming	74	76	48	68	55	59		57	*50	*50				80		68						
Ontario	70	87	34	87	59	43		63	57	69	74	72	75	70	86	84	74	*50				
Yates	71	97	52	64	85	49		67	72	63	65			*90		*75		70				
Seneca	72	100	13	92	91	73		85	82	95	97			*100		90	75	84				
WESTERN DISTRICT	65	81	35	70	64	48		50	43	49	60			74	80	72	70	83				
Oswego	87	90	85	97	*75	*50		*57	*37	*70	*55											
Onondaga	81	95	57	90	74	55		75		74	*81											
CENTRAL DISTRICT	83	94	66	93	74	56		61	52	74	71			13								
EASTERN DISTRICT	64	68	43	55	58	51		50	50	47				24	*75	94		*80				
Chautauqua				56	79	*80				*60				50	50	*50		*17	47	43	71	
SO. WESTERN DISTRICT	73	73	60	77	77	56								50	50	*50		30	55	43	71	
SOUTHERN DISTRICT	*57	*87	*22	*75				*68						*75	*67	*78		*90	*67	*40	*60	
Ulster	62	65	42	68	67	55		47	48	29	47			56	56	56		69	71	72	85	
Greene	55	53	42	42	25			67										*17				
Columbia	63	85	42	73	58	47		63	70	55	57			12	*27	7	74	73	75	61	88	
Dutchess	61	75	42	64	68	41		60	50	49	76			51	53	50	60	*70	76	70	92	
Orange	68	68	65	70	63	59		56	53	48	54			77	78	77	*85	*90	85	68	87	
SO. EASTERN DISTRICT	63	72	41	66	62	50		60	55	44	56			55	59	53	60	79	74	66	87	
ESTIMATES FOR NEW YORK STATE	66	79	39	70	64	49		54	47	49	59			69	71	68		62	82	72	54	73
1924	56	45	67	40	58	52		36	26	40	42			62	70	58		56	59	56	59	76
1923	55	68	35	53	53	48		66	63	64	70			89	89	89		74	75	65	62	87
1922	34	32	35	17	23	33		48	42	43	35			48	52	42		27	58	15	20	40
1921	86	88						74						39				83	80	67	67	86
1920																						

\*Less than three reports.

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520 Washington St. NEW YORK



# It Was a "Do-Session"

## Poultry School Showed How to Weed Out Culls

**M**OST of us remember something that happened the first day we went to school, but I will wager it was not the thing that the teacher was trying to teach us. This is what came in my mind last Monday when I started back to school, it being ten years since I left the State Agricultural College at Cornell and went to pitching hay on the home farm. It was at Cornell that I went back to school to attend the Poultry Judging and Breeding School which closed at the end of this week as the most successful of these schools which had been held for the last seven years. The thing that I remember at the starting of the school was the earnest expression on the faces of one hundred and four people, ranging in occupation from poultry farmer to college teacher. Everyone in attendance wanted to do something.

When the final sessions were coming to a close there was an undertone of expression coming from the teaching staff and others that "we really have gotten somewhere this year."

### Proper Culling Will Reduce Costs

I believe if the principles taught as to culling out the low producer and selecting the high producer were understood and practiced more generally by poultrymen, we would not have occasion to be so worried about what seems to be a close-ness to the point of over-production in the poultry business.

Ten years ago there were two or three men from the Poultry Department at Cornell who were available to demonstrate methods of culling. Now there are eight men, and these men are compelled to hold their work to purely demonstrative business, that is showing poultrymen who come together in groups, how to cull, rather than going to individual farms and doing the culling for the poultryman.

### Paid Cullers Now Available

In visiting with Professor Heuser, he told me that in addition to his extension staff who do demonstrative work that there would be working in the State this fall twelve "paid cullers." I believe that all of the men who are planning to do this culling work were in attendance at every session of the judging school. These "paid cullers" are available to poultrymen within a county and details as to how and when they are available and the cost can be obtained at the county farm bureau office.

So I say the judging school is something that poultrymen are demanding, in order that they may have trained men come to their farms to help them eliminate the low producers and select the high producers which they would want to keep as breeders, this selection to be done by judging from external appearances, thus

By E. C. WEATHERBY

making unnecessary trap-nesting work.

It would be unfair for me as an amateur to attempt to write down here how to select high-producing birds. Of course, I was tardy and absent from some of the lectures and demonstrations, as the circulation manager of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has to be awake and at his job most of the time if he is going to keep up with the fine and useful services that Editor Eastman and his staff are each week rendering AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers. But I did attend enough sessions and handled enough birds so that I know right now that within the next few weeks a number of hens in my own flock are going to have a nice long ride to market with the Express Company.

### Your Hens Should Keep You

This elimination of the low producers, the poorest of which are now going out of egg production, is the easy part, yet how little it is practiced. All the feed and the labor of handling the feed is being thrown away on the "hens that you are keeping." It should be the other way round, "your hens should be keeping you."

When the session was drawing to a close the twenty-four instructors who were in charge of the school got together and drew up a statement regarding the definite points to be considered in selecting birds for production, working from external appearances. This statement may be obtained from Cornell.

### Books Don't Make Judges

The judging of eggs from the point of quality, uniformity, and market demands was another feature of the school, also how to judge the good and poor meat types of poultry.

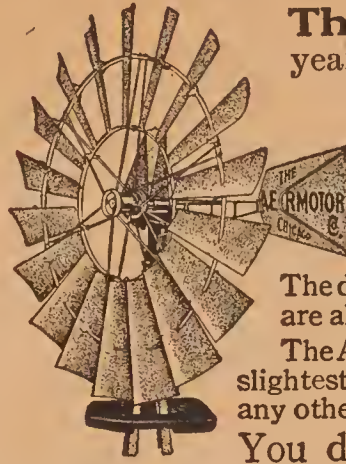
I would not expect anyone to get correct ideas on how to judge a bird for egg production by reading an article, because there are so many things to be taken into consideration. One, to be successful, must be able to know what to see and then to be able to see it. I think the fact that twenty-four teachers of poultry husbandry came together for a week to study with each other and the students who attended, the characteristics that are identified with high or low egg production, is an evidence of this fact.

The thing that impresses me is that this was a conference that can be measured in the terms of dollars and cents. It was not a talk-session but a do-session for the poultry industry, with every one present going back to his poultry-farm, or to his place in some line of teaching or instruction, and putting into practice, or helping others put into practice, the elimination of the low-producing hens and the selection of the high-producing hens that will stay in the breeding-pen this coming season.



The instruction staff of the recent Poultry Judging School at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. All are of the college staff except those whose addresses are mentioned. (1) W. R. Graham, Ontario, Canada; (2) J. E. Rice; (3) G. F. Heuser; (4) L. F. Payne, Manhattan, Kan.; (5) J. G. Halpin, Madison, Wis.; (6) H. C. Kandel, (10) R. C. Ogle; (11) L. M. Hurd; (12) East Lansing, Mich.; (8) L. E. Weaver; (9) H. E. Botsford; (10) R. C. Ogle; (11) L. M. Hurd; (12) J. H. Vandervort; (13) G. O. Hall; (14) O. E. Kent, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.; (15) L. E. Card, University of Ill., Urbana, Ill.; (16) C. K. Powell; (17) W. G. Krum; (18) L. C. Norris; (19) R. H. Lewis, Davisville, R. I.; (20) W. H. Allen, New Brunswick, N. J.; (21) J. C. Huttar; (22) Thos. Quigley; (23) R. C. Bradley; (24) F. E. Andrews.

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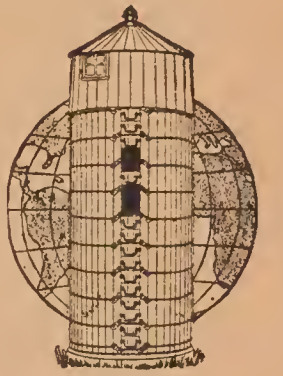
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BROILER CHICKS, H. B.	9c	80.00
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100 per cent live delivery guaranteed to your door by prepaid Parcel Post. Mrs. Williams received 514 chicks from us July 10, last year, and raised over 500. Many others report raising 90 to 100 per cent. Let KEYSTONE VITALITY CHICKS make good money for you as they have done for hundreds of others. Leaders since 1910. Members I. B. G. Association.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks... 10 cts. each  
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Mixed or off Color... 7 cts. each

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive booklet free.  
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Mixed Stock... \$7 per 100  
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Postage Paid. Live Arrival Guaranteed.  
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## Pullets of Quality at Moderate Prices

	5 wks.	8 wks.	10 wks.	3 Mo.	4 Mo.
Rocks and Reds	85c	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00
Eng. Barron Whites	60c	85	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50
Sheppard Strain					
Anconas					

Early Breeding cockerels \$1.00 each 10 weeks old. Am also offering matured hens, good breeders \$1.50 each, \$1.25 each for 25; \$1.00 each for 50.  
Order from this ad or write to-day.

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## SPECIAL OFFER

50,000 Chicks—100% live del "guar"—S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas. Assorted 8c each—\$75.00 per 1000. Mixed Chicks crossed stock, 7c each, \$60.00 per 1000—our 14th year. Catalogue free.  
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 100, RICHFIELD, PA.

## BABY CHIX

From heavy laying free range flocks. S. C. White Leghorns, 100, \$7; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 100, \$7; Barred Rocks, 100, \$9; S. C. R. I. Reds, 100, \$10; Broilers or Mixed Chix, 100, \$6.50. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Address  
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## BABY CHICKS

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## Super-Quality July Chicks

HATCHES JULY 29, AUG. 5, 12 and 19  
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Pens headed by Tanager 285-egg line cockerels and Lady Storrs 271-egg line cocks and cockerels, mated to hens bred for extra heavy egg production. Choice 16 wks. old S. C. White Leghorn pullets \$1.25 each; \$60 per 50; \$1.20 per 100. PRICES: \$8.00 per 100; \$38.00 per 500; \$75.00 per 1000 by Special Delivery Parcel Post. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order.  
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Mixed and Assorted, 100, \$7 | S. C. W. Leghorns, 100, \$8  
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The Unadilla can be had on convenient terms.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY  
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.

## "Dey Vas All On to It"

(Continued from page 53)

is almost invariably the strongest of the brood, kicking over and maiming a half dozen others, and the farmer generally gets the hardest kick of all. Few would consider, when shoes are high, the advisability of offering the free use of a factory to some foreign concern that would come in and compete with our shoe manufacturers or one that would make cheap commercial fertilizers.

Our children, what few there are, are being driven to the cities, in search of something better than a fifty cent dollar. In the face of all this, let us consider that "The farmer is stronger than all the labor organizations, stronger than all the armies of the world. If Henry Ford had been sincere when he went on that spectacular trip to Europe; why, he wouldn't have gone, that's all. He would have turned to the American farmer and he would have said, 'See here, Mr. American Farmer, come get into my Lizzie here and we will go for a ride. The war will take care of itself and without your work there won't be much more war anyway. Men may fight with sticks and stones but they can't fight with empty stomachs.'"

If present conditions continue for a few generations longer they will find American agriculture being carried on by a class of pcasants. Such a condition is not desirable, to even the meanest American. There is but one remedy. That one remedy is cooperation. When we have a good organized cooperation and not until then will agriculture take great steps in advancement.—A. W. GIBBS, Chautauqua County, N. Y.

### Horticultural Society at the Rochester Exposition

(Continued from page 54)

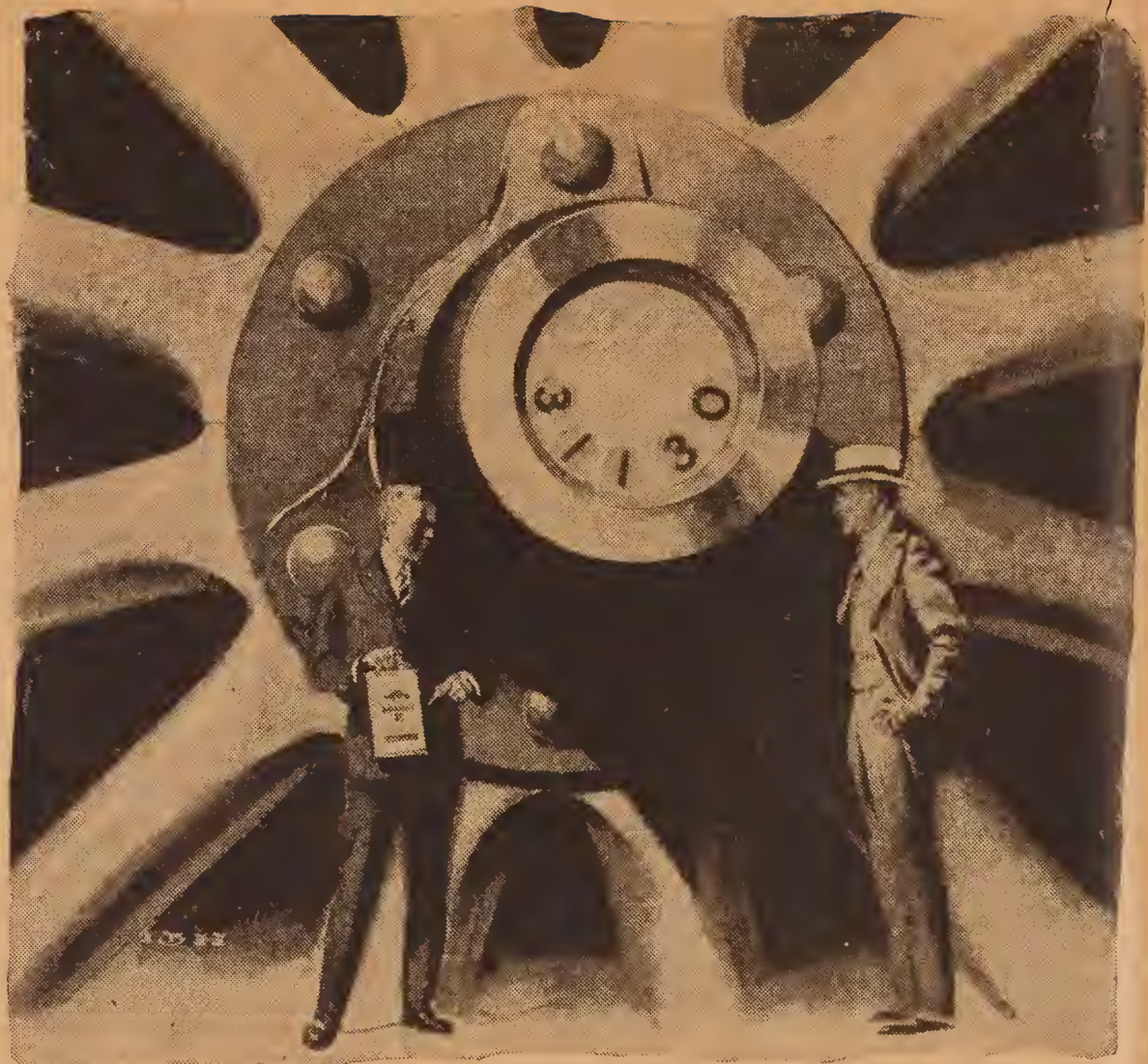
Efforts have been made for twenty years to have the horticultural exhibits properly housed, but without avail. Recently the Fair authorities have given the Society a rebuff that makes it hardly possible for the organization to continue its interest in the horticultural exhibits at the Fair.

Members of the Society will remember that last year the Fair authorities placed the fruit exhibit in charge of a man not connected with the fruit interests in the State, wholly inexperienced in putting up fruit exhibits, unknown to most of the fruit-growers, and without a single qualification for the position not possessed by any other intelligent man in the State. This man brought with him helpers who were as little experienced as he in matters having to do with exhibiting fruits. At both the Rochester and Poughkeepsie meetings resolutions were passed asking the State Fair Commission to appoint as Superintendent of the Fruit Department some man connected with the fruit interests, who has recognized qualifications for the position. This the Fair authorities have refused to do, and have appointed the Superintendent who held the place last year.

Under these conditions may it not prove advantageous to this Society to transfer its attempts to build up a fruit exhibit to the Rochester Exposition? Rochester is in the very center of the fruit, nursery, vegetable and flower interests of the State. This Society meets there every winter. The city, the hotels and the commercial institutions have given us every consideration possible. May it not turn out that the Exposition would furnish us better facilities for exhibiting fruit than the State Fair, and cooperate more intelligently, congenially and helpfully with us?

This is a matter that your President and Directors want the members of this organization to think over and discuss at the coming summer meeting. As a great fruit-growing State, New York should have somewhere each autumn a creditable exhibit of fruit. We have never had such an exhibit at Syracuse. May it not be worth while to try to make annually a great exhibit of fruit at the Rochester Exposition? Those in charge of the Rochester Exposition will meet us, it is believed, more than half-way.

If this Society recommends its members to exhibit at Rochester, vegetable-growers, florists and nurserymen, none of whom are well satisfied with their treatment at Syracuse, should be asked to join in making annually a great horticultural display at the Rochester Exposition.



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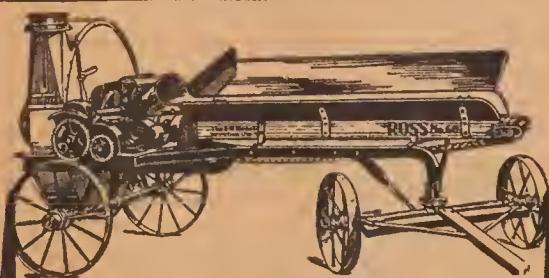
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### Peach Tree Borers Killed by Krystal Gas

(P-C Benzene) 1-lb. \$1; five-pound tin, \$3.75; with directions. From your dealer; post paid direct; or C. O. D. Agents wanted. Dept. C, HOME PRODUCTS Inc., Rahway, N.J.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING five pounds \$1.75; fives pounds \$1.25; Ten \$2.00; pipe free, tobacco guaranteed, pay when received. Co-operative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

AUGUST 2, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*"Got a Bull Head That Time!"*

The Most Neighborly Act I Know—See page 69



# Summer Care of Babies

An A. A. Wednesday Evening Radio Talk Broadcast From WEA F

By DOROTHY DEMING

Acting Gen. Director of Nurses, Henry St. Settlement

ALL who hear me to-night—men, women and children—are veterans of the world war; not the war of 1918, but the war of yesterday, to-day and to-morrow, the war between the forces of civilization and the baby! This talk is not purely for mothers. It is for every survivor of that war, for you, grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, son and daughter, for you were a baby once. You have by luck or good management won your war and are enjoying your war profit—life, health and happiness, I hope. How did it happen you were not one of the 85 who die out of every 1,000 babies born each year? How did you happen to pass through that first critical year of life? Did you ever reflect that someone—probably your mother, your aunt or your old nurse—actually kept you alive until you were at least two years old?

Babies do not "just grow" like plants and trees. Their care is the most delicate, the most exacting and usually the least appreciated of any in the world. They do not obligingly sleep half the year. They do not thrive on sunshine and water only. They do not even show their wants in the early months of life, though the watchful mother can interpret a few simple signs. A truly difficult problem, and if difficult in the winter, how much more difficult in the summer when the babies' enemies multiply, the heat brings bodily discomfort and the parents' patience is tried to the breaking point!

### Three Secrets to Remember

There are three secrets in the successful care of your baby during the summer months. They concern the feeding, clothing and airing of the

baby. Let us take the first. If your baby is breast-fed, it has six times the chance for life that a bottle-fed baby has. It is twice as cheap and three times as easy to feed him. The moral is plain. On the other hand, if the baby must be

### That Old-Fashioned Color Test

OUR modern babies are, we believe, happier and healthier than babies in any age the world has known, but even so any mother will tell you that bringing a baby safely through the summer takes all her skill and intelligent love. Especially does the young mother need to understand clearly the simple but important rules upon which her baby's health and, very life may hang.

You remember the old negro mammy who scorned the use of the thermometer in the baby's bath. "I'se done bathed babies by the dozen, 'thouten that lil glass straw," she scolded. "I kin always tell efn the water's jest right, case ef it's too hot they tu'ns red and if it's too cold they tu'ns blue."

Miss Deming, expert nurse, whose clear, understandable talk on the care of babies in summer was broadcast over WEA F, on July 30, gives much better advice on infant bathing, feeding and clothing. We hope to have her radio again on other child welfare subjects.

bottle-fed, the milk should be the best obtainable. It should be whole milk from clean, tuberculin-tested cows. The formula should be ordered by a physician. The milk should be chilled as soon as drawn from the cow, bottled and kept on ice until time to use. I say on ice—and I mean on ice in its original bottle. Do not let it stand in the sun after delivery. Milk sours quickly in warm weather and even if it does not taste sour to you, changes may have taken place which baby's digestion resents. In June, July, August and

September it is safest to bring the milk to a boil before using for the formula. Do not boil more than one minute unless the physician has told you to do so. Then cool the milk as rapidly as possible by setting the pan in a pan of cold water. Be sure the utensils used in making the formula have been boiled. When the milk is cool, make up the formula, pour into the baby's bottle, cork and place in the ice-box. The nipple for the bottle should be boiled three minutes before it is placed on the bottle for the baby. Never allow flies in your kitchen. They may light on the milk or bottles. Flies may carry almost every disease you ever heard of. The smallest fly may mean a big doctor's bill. Do not expect the baby to take as much food on very hot days as on cool ones. You are not very hungry yourself and the baby isn't, either. Do not forget to give him some cool, boiled water two or three times a day when the temperature is above 90 degrees. If he is getting other food beside milk—as a healthy baby should, after four months of age—see that the food is kept cool, covered and fresh until time to serve. Your baby should gain a little in weight each week, even in summer. A loss of

weight is serious. If his digestion is upset, if he has diarrhea, appears feverish, fretful or has no appetite, send for the doctor at once. Stop all food and give only boiled water until the doctor comes.

### Shed Unnecessary Clothing

Next in importance to food is clothing. A great deal of harm is done by overdressing the baby in warm weather. When you are too warm and uncomfortable to move, baby is, too. When baby

(Continued on page 76)

## One Way of Solving Community Problems

Wayside, N. J., Has Found That Community Organization Helps Answer Perplexing Questions

ELLWOOD DOUGLASS

ABOUT three years ago in the community of Wayside, N. J., things began to happen. A group of men, led by D. Battjer, decided to meet together to discuss their common problems, and for this purpose an abandoned farm-house was used. The county agent met with them and as they sat around an old wood stove with the smoke so thick one could hardly see eight feet away, the idea of a community house was born. J. J. Heerdt, a poultryman, and Mrs. Victoria Green, a local school teacher, also had visions of things that might be accomplished in the neighborhood.

Wayside is situated four miles from Asbury Park, and at the forks of five roads leading respectively in the direction of Eatontown, Red Bank, Asbury Park, Lakewood and Freehold, one sees today the community house. It is meeting an acute need as a firehouse and also as a center for various activities, such as discussing plans for better roads, more economical crop production, more efficient schools and more satisfactory home management. It is a most important factor in the Boys' and Girls' club work, led by Miss Edith Marion



The old farmhouse where the idea took form.

Battjer, and in Home Economics work. The boys and girls had no place to meet. And the parents realizing this felt that if ever their dream came true the coming generation should have a place in it.

The building is truly a monument to the people by whom it is surrounded. They conceived the idea and did the actual work of construction. The approximate size is 25 x 50 ft. It is built with two floors, the ground one being of cement, a fair sized cellar for the pipeless heater and a small but convenient kitchen. The metal work on the second story gives a finish equal to that of the average church. If one could examine the lumber and especially the joists, he would find that in some

instances larger joists were used than seemed necessary. The secret of this is that much of the lumber was bought second hand from old buildings that were built to last and it is guaranteed to last as long or longer than any lumber bought from the yards to-day. And it was all bought for a song—a song sung by the men as they hauled it to the grounds during the early evenings when the days were long.

The electric lights were installed by local men under the direction of Marion Ridgway, an electrician who had grown tired of his job and settled on the farm. The cement foundation and the entire first floor was mixed and laid under the capable leadership of Harry Bowne, a local farmer-mason. And so it goes. Many an afternoon after ten hours of labor had been given to the soil two hours more were given to the community house. More than once twenty farmers have worked shoulder to shoulder helping to realize their dream.

One striking feature of the building is the fire-house on the first floor. Perhaps the most unique thing in the fire protection idea was the gathering together of the parts that make up the engine. Portions of a Ford car were bought in different sections of the county and put together by skilled mechanics who lived on the farms. The tanks needed were bought at a reasonable price. And, in fact, every piece of the equipment will be respected by every man, woman and child in the community because of the way in which it was collected. Since the completion of the equipment the enthusiasm has in no degree waned. In less than two months fires occurred in the neighborhood and the response to the call was equal to that of a well organized fire depart-



The building the folks in the neighborhood built.

ment, with the result that hundreds of dollars were saved for the men who had helped to build the engine. The first floor is also used for suppers, festivals and social gatherings and at such times the fire engine is rolled outside away from the field of activity.

To round out the scope of the building, a large room on the second floor is used to take care of business and educational functions. Here road problems are discussed, a lighting system for the community was agreed upon, and the county agent helps to solve various agricultural problems.

Many incidents prove the effectiveness of organized effort. For instance, only a few years ago Mr. Battjer was told that the time for repairing roads in the community had not yet come. After talking the matter over with his neighbors and coming together in an organized way, they were able to convince the powers that be that the time had come for some of their roads to be taken care of. The community house, though not started when the first problem came up, has been used to discuss later road questions. Electric lights for the community were procured in a similar way. It seemed that some nearby communities had been better organized in asking for more up-to-date schools and had therefore taken some of the children from this district. It was becoming a serious matter. The upper room was again sought and results secured.

(Continued on page 67)



Dark Horse: Well, anyhow, Eb, they ain't took to pitching automobile tires yet.—Life.



# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

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Volume 114

For the Week Ending August 2, 1924

Number 5

## The Harvest More Precious Than Jewels

A Frenchwoman Tells Americans What the Land Means to Her People

A FRENCHWOMAN, before the war one of the wealthy landed proprietors of the Aisne, was entertaining the women of the Good Will Delegation at tea. The tables were spread not far from the ruins of her former homestead. Looking about at the scene of desolation, the blasted trees, the wasted ground and the shattered farm buildings, this Frenchwoman spoke of the day in 1914 when news reached the Aisne that the Germans were coming.

"I lost all my jewels," she said. "We had only an hour's notice before leaving. I did not have time to get them."

Some of the Americans were puzzled. Finally one of them spoke.

"But you had an hour," she said. "Wasn't that time enough to get your jewels?"

The Frenchwoman looked surprised. "Why, that last hour," she explained, "we were all busy getting the harvest into the barn."

It was a new thought to the American women who were studying conditions in France under the auspices of the American Committee for Devastated France. They were silent for a moment, endeavoring to grasp the implications of what this Frenchwoman had said; that the fields and the harvest are to the country people of France, rich and poor alike, under all conditions, the things of supreme importance.

In their trip through France, the Good Will Delegates had seen much of the countryside. What they saw had impressed them deeply. In the faint evening light they had seen the men and women working in the fields, still seeking to catch a few more moments of daylight. In the roads they had met the peasants walking the long miles between their cottages and their fields. They had seen the women carrying on their heads or pushing in wheelbarrows the piles of fodder for the barns. Especially they were impressed by the thrift and the untiring capacity for labor. Every corner, every hillside was planted, exquisitely tended. They had been able to guess something of the passionate love of the soil which dominates the country people of France. After a week of observation one of the delegates put her feeling into words.

"I never realized before," she said, "that we are just colonists temperamentally. We can't know what it is to care for the land, our piece of land, the way these people do. I suppose it's because the tradition of change, of being uprooted, isn't more than three centuries old in any of us, and in most of us not a third so old. These people are as much a part of the land as their crops or their trees or their vines."

These impressions recurred to the women of the Good Will Delegation as, several days later, they drove through the Zone Rouge, the section of France condemned as irreclaimable after the ravages of four years' war. There are miles of French road along which no patient peasants trudge homeward in the evening light. The landscape is still unrecognizable. The beautiful

By MARGARET K. LEECH

French trees are dead, or slowly dying, blackened by gas. The fields were ploughed for the last time by shells and the deep, transverse alleys of the trenches.

### Sacrifice All for Land

The impression of desolation and disuse is terrible. But the French will not admit that the condemnation of the land is permanent. Wonderful things have been done in the way of reclaiming the areas devastated by war. To awaken the



Good Will delegates visiting farm of M. DeBussy near Anizy (Aisne), viewing the ruins of the home destroyed by the invading army. Four years ago the farm produced nothing, while now it is almost back to normal.

fields to life again the French peasant will sacrifice his health and comfort—everything—for years to come.

Wherever their limited resources permit, the peasants have returned to reclaim their land. It is a labor demanding devotion, skill and a great patience. First the shell holes and trenches must be filled in and the barbed wire combed from the fields. This last is in itself no unimportant task. Still, after four years of work, the job of clearing the barbed wire goes on, and seems to be without end. Along the roadside are ranged the bundles of wire, neatly coiled in great burrs for collection and removal. Trucks piled with these bundles passed the motors of the party of Americans, as they drove through the countryside. In the stations they saw them being loaded on the freight trains and carried away. The business of tearing down the appurtenances of war is in itself a tremendous task.

### Harvesting a Crop of Shells

When the land has been cleared and filled in, the farmer must wait until the dry season to burn the weeds from his fields. Then he is at last ready to till the soil and prepare it for planting. Slowly and laboriously every foot of the fields must be turned over by hand, for it is not possible to use a plough at first. The soil is still sown with

explosives. When his implement, delicately manipulated, strikes metal, the farmer stops and digs around the spot. He carefully removes the shell and sets it aside to be exploded later. On their drives through devastated France, the American delegates learned to recognize the significance of the rows of shells along the road. Sometimes they could hear the muffled reports of their explosions in some unfrequented valley.

The fields represent a triumph of the courage and devotion of the French peasant. In the country of the Aisne the American delegates learned of the help which the peasants have received from the American Committee for Devastated France. Through the initiative and help of this committee more than thirty agricultural syndicates have been formed. In these syndicates the farmers are united for the restoration of their land. American tractors have played an important part in this agricultural reconstruction.

The French peasants of the devastated regions did not need to journey for great adventure. They simply came home. The familiar place, in which before 1914 their roots had been, was unrecognizable. They found a place to live. Perhaps it was a dugout or a cave or a quarry, a hole in a cinder pile, a corner of a ruin. They cooked their first meals over a fire made in the ground, with a German helmet for a soup kettle. There was no privation that they did not suffer, but they resurrected their fields. Their little money, all their effort, went for that. They might eat and sleep in a damp cave, but the fields were cleared and the crops sown. All of them worked, the old women and the small children. All of them are working still.

For the simple duties of the routine of the fields, these peasants of France have endured perils and hardships indescribable. They are quite unconscious of heroism. They have no time for it, because they are too busy with their job. For them the important thing is getting the harvest into the barn.

### One Way of Solving Community Problems

(Continued from page 66)

One problem recently taken up was the support of a county travelling library. When such a proposition is to be put up to the voters, it is necessary that a petition be signed by a certain number before the Freeholders are authorized to place the question on the ballots. When the list of voters was counted Wayside was outdone by no other community in the county.

Two other small rooms on the second floor are used for committee meetings or for groups of Club or Home Economics workers; while not infrequently more than one meeting is in progress at the same time. Since the community house is the result of their combined ideas, labor and interest, each one feels a personal interest and respect for it. Consequently, they carry away from meetings held there many more facts than they would do from a building which meant nothing to them individually.



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114 August 2, 1924 No. 5

### Milk Prices Must Advance Immediately

**F**LUID milk in the New York City market may be roughly divided half and half between that which is sold in bottled form and that which is sold in cans from the wholesale market platforms. Nearly all of the fight for markets and the price-cutting which has made so much trouble and cost the dairymen of this territory so much during the last few months has been with this so-called platform milk. The greater part of this milk is furnished either by the League or by the other cooperative plants. Almost exactly the same situation has existed in New England between the independent cooperative plants and the New England Milk Producers' Association. It is a conservative estimate that in our territory alone this competition has cost dairymen at least a million dollars a month.

An effort was made through the Committee of Fifteen to bring the warring interests among the milk producers of this section together. The League withdrew from this Committee because it claimed that a majority of the Committee's members did not represent farmer-owned plants and therefore had no way of enforcing resolutions for higher prices. The League was at least partly right in this contention, but no one can deny that the plants of the Eastern States Milk Producers and of the independent cooperatives are farmer-owned. No one denies either that the chief trouble in the market is between the League plants and these other farmer-owned plants. **THEREFORE, A TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITY RESTS UPON THE DIRECTORS OF THESE PLANTS, BOTH WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE LEAGUE, TO BRING ABOUT AN UNDERSTANDING IMMEDIATELY.** There has been a lot of talking and casting of blame back and forth, but still the situation continues and still the farmers are getting the ruinously low prices. The surplus period is now passed, pastures are short, grain prices are climbing every day, the hot season in the cities is increasing the demand; **AND IT IS TIME, HIGH TIME, THAT THE PRICE OF MILK TO FARMERS BE SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED.** It is time for action by those who are in a position to bring about results. Not very much action is needed, either. There is no immediate need of elaborate, complicated committees, milk exchanges, or conference boards. All that is needed is just a little plain understanding between the leaders of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and the directors of the Eastern States Milk Producers and other farmer-owned plants in this territory to respect each other's business and not to steal each other's markets.

### The Most Neighborly Act

**T**O anyone who says that the world is going to the bow-wows, we commend the letters about the most neighborly acts which we are

printing on the next page. Another page of these will follow shortly and we hope to find room later for several more of these letters. Not in our experience have we read anything that has been more of an inspiration than these letters. We received nearly a hundred of them, and they were all fine, so good in fact, that it was a most difficult job trying to determine which were best. We are not sure that the ones to whom we have awarded the prizes are the best. We know they were good, but so were the others.

But the matter of the prize was of small moment. The big thing is that these letters prove that, the pessimists to the contrary, the old world is still a pretty good place, a place filled with kind, sympathetic, loving folks.

### The Fruit Exhibitors and the State Fair

**T**HE New York State Horticultural Society is considering recommending to the fruit and vegetable exhibitors that they change their exhibits from the State Fair at Syracuse to the Rochester Exposition. The Society points out that Rochester, being located in the center of the great fruit and garden belt of Western New York, is particularly convenient for a large number of fruit and vegetable exhibitors.

But the chief complaint of the Society and of hundreds of fruit growers is the lack of cooperation from those in charge of the Fair. We confess to considerable sympathy with this complaint. Of all farm products, nothing adds more to a fair than the beautiful shows of fruits and vegetables. Yet it would seem that there has been the least consideration given to the exhibitors of these products. Year after year fruit and vegetable people have asked for a suitable building on the New York State Fair Grounds in which to make their exhibits. But each year something has come up to interfere and they have therefore been obliged to divide their exhibits and put them in unattractive buildings and spaces.

Last year some members of the Horticultural Society were encouraged to believe that at last the State was going to build a Horticultural Building on the fair grounds in keeping with the magnitude of that branch of farming in the State. But talk of getting the Dairy Show here was brought up, and the Dairy Show management would not come unless the State erected a coliseum. The coliseum was put up and again the fruit people took a back seat. Of course the responsibility for there being no suitable building did not rest on the Fair Commission but on the legislature.

There have been other grievances. It is claimed that the appointments of superintendents of the fruit exhibits have been made more from the standpoint of politics than from that of any real qualifications for this responsible position. It is stated that both political parties have shown little consideration for the wishes of the fruit people in the management of their department at the Fair.

It is, therefore, little to be wondered at that the horticultural interests are considering going elsewhere. Still, it is doubtful if such a move will result in benefit to anyone concerned. There can be but one big successful State Fair.

The State has a lot of money invested in grounds and equipment at Syracuse. To get returns on this property, all branches of farming in the State should use it. We, therefore, most respectfully suggest to our friends, the fruit and vegetable growers, that they be patient just a little longer, and to those who have the Fair in charge, that they leave nothing undone to welcome the horticultural interests at the Fair and to give them the accommodations they need and should have.

### When Farmers Come to Wall Street

**Y**ESTERDAY the Farm Bureau Agents of New York, together with a party of farmers, numbering nearly a hundred men in all, were the guests of the City of New York. No stone was left unturned to show these men that the city was appreciative of the farmers' efforts

to really understand how farm and food products were handled in this greatest market in the world.

The men were here at the invitation and under the auspices of the New York Central Railroad for a three-day trip to study the city markets. A full account of this is given on another page. Yesterday, the third day of the trip, the men were invited by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association to visit their fine offices on Forty-second Street, to see how this cooperative organization actually operated under the pooling system. After the visit in the League's office in the morning, the men in big sightseeing buses were conducted by motor-cycle policemen from Forty-second Street downtown to WEA station, from there to the City Hall, and then to the docks at the Battery, where they took a boat furnished by the city administration to travel around Manhattan Island in order to study the terminal markets and the city's shipping facilities.

The most dramatic and impressive part of the whole trip was the stopping of all traffic by the motor cops while the buses carrying the farmers traveled with sirens screeching without a single stop from twenty-five to thirty-five miles an hour around either the left-hand or right-hand side of street cars and other traffic, while the gaping crowds, held back by policemen, wondered what notables were passing. We rode from the Battery to Fourteenth Street with the boys at five o'clock when the home-going traffic is the densest. It was a unique experience.

While traveling through the downtown crowded districts, including the passing of Wall Street, we were impressed with the progress farmers have made and the better appreciation city folks have of where the food comes from and of the men that produce it. On the other hand, these men will go back to the country after three days, including one whole night passed in the markets, with some real understanding of what the farmers' great marketing problem in so large a city is. When these men talk about the markets, they will have an idea of what they talk about.

The effort that the New York Central Railroad makes every year in bringing the large group of farmers to the city for this purpose is to be highly commended, and the enthusiastic comments of the men who have made the trip give full credit for its success to Mr. R. W. Quackenbush, General Agricultural Agent of the New York Central. Mr. Quackenbush carefully planned the schedule so that not a minute was lost by the group in getting about the city and in making the best out of their time to study those market activities which are the most important.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

**A**LONG about this time of the year or a little earlier, city folks begin to think about a vacation, and to wonder if it is not about time to go and pay their farmer relatives a good long visit. If there are no near relatives, cousins five times removed, or even casual friends, will serve, provided only that they live on a farm. I suspect that a great sigh of relief is breathed in many a farm home when the long-staying city friends finally have to tear themselves away and leave the farm to settle into its ways of peace and rest again.

Hospitality is all right, but there are limits, and when Mother sweats in the hot kitchen for weeks at a time to cook for her own family and as many more visitors, and when Father begins to wonder what he will have left to sell after he has fed all of his guests, the smile of welcome becomes rather forced.

One of these summer guests found her hostess sobbing one day violently in the corner of the kitchen.

"Oh, my dear," she said, "what are you crying so about?"

"I—I—I am c-crying because I'm f-fraid you'll never c-come to s-see me any more."

"Why, Mary," said her guest, "don't feel badly about that. You know I'll come again."

"But h-how c-can you come again, IF YOU N-NEVER GO AWAY THIS TIME?"



# The Most Neighborly Act I Know

A Few of the Many, Many Good Letters Sent In

First Prize

By A. A. READERS

unbelievably on the counter of a Christian merchant, when changed into warm clothing and stout shoes. Many kindly deeds have been done in our community, but because of the youth of the participants and their tact and compassion this act is written large in our memories."—Mrs. M. C. S., Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

\* \* \*

## A Tragedy Brings Prompt Help

"BLACK night, rain in torrents, a deafening crash from the barn, a burst of flame. Jimmie, student farm-hand, getting out the horses; then—running, gasping men. The neighbors were coming!

"Morning. The machinery and tools gathered in over fifty years of farming all gone. Three dead animals, smoking ruins.

"Then the neighbors built us a big shed. Everyone scarce of help, time to begin haying, they shouldered our burden as well as their own. They helped cut and stack hay, drew lumber and cement, helped concrete, and for many days they worked side by side with the carpenters. They came two days with teams and drew the stacked hay to the new barn. I cannot begin to tell all the help they gave and we can never repay them. Is neighborliness dying out? I answer most emphatically no! 'A neighbor near by is better than a brother afar off.'"—J. Y., Delaware County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## An Operation Under Difficulties

"I WAS called to my next door neighbor's one cold, wintry day, found the doctor there and his patient—a young married woman—at death's door with an internal hemorrhage.

"A surgeon and a nurse had been called from the nearest city at once. A neighbor started to meet them, another went for the priest and still another for a doctor to administer the anesthetic. By 6:30 all were in the house.

"Hurriedly the dining-room table was prepared for the patient. It was found to be unsteady and one neighbor, on his

hands and knees, held it steady through the operation, while another held the lamp for the doctor to see better. The operation successfully over, the surgeon said the patient had lost so much blood that only a saline solution in her veins could save her. At the last moment he broke the glass end to his syringe. I was sent in haste to find a medicine dropper; this was sterilized and used, a vein in her arm was opened and the prepared solution injected. The woman told me afterward that she was cold to her waist but that went through her veins like fire. As the surgeon took his leave he said 'without the neighbors' help this woman would surely have died.'"—S. H. R., Oneida County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## Jitney Service for the Doctor

"A YEAR ago last February I was ill with pneumonia and my husband was also confined to his bed with the flu. Having five little children with scarcely any money to buy food for them, the oldest child being only eight years of age, what were we to do? The neighbors solved our problems for us. They brought food for ourselves and children. They took turns in bringing the doctor to and from our home. This was done through the doctor's and neighbors' kindness as the doctor's charges to us would have been much higher if he had had to hire a livery to make his calls.

"This all happened when the thermometer registered zero, but with so many warm hearts around us it sure took the chill off the weather and our appreciation is so great we are watching for a chance to help those that have been so kind to us."—D. L. S., Onondaga County, N. Y.

"NOT many miles from here a couple bought a farm shortly after their marriage, and began a life struggle in what was to be either failure or success. For several years they toiled; children came and with them came sickness. The crops proved a failure, money was very scarce, their buildings going to wreck, and bankruptcy staring them in the face. Finally death visited the family and took one of their little ones.

"Discouraged, broken-hearted, the winter facing them, hardly enough food to pull through, the wife needing clothes, the babies without shoes, the man considered himself down and out. One bleak November morning a neighbor looking out of his window saw the man loading his household goods on his wagon. He immediately went over to see him, and in a pleasant way he remarked, 'Moving, John?'

"Right there John sat down and opened his heart to the old farmer. He told him, 'It is either move or the poorhouse for me and mine.' 'Who told you to move?' the old man asked. The reply was, 'I'm done, what else can I do?' 'Put your things back in the house, then go over to my barn and get grain for your horses. I'll see you later.'

"About 4 P.M. the same day the slick team of the neighbor stopped at John's farm with a wagon loaded down with flour, shoes, boots, clothes—a supply that easily lasted half the winter.

"Take these things into your house,' was the order, 'and if you need more go to the store and get it. Your credit is good. Don't worry about your bills, they have been taken care of. There are some pigs at the farm; call and get them. And now, John, go to work.'

"That neighborly act put life into him and from that moment John became a different man. When I last heard of him he was supervisor of the town that he was running away from only a few short years before, a discouraged, broken-hearted young man. He offered to pay his benefactor back, but the old man shook his head and remarked, 'If you ever have the chance to do for another as I did for you, I will be more than paid.'"—W. P. H., Delaware County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## This Neighborly Act Lasted Two Years

Second Prize

"SURELY the farmer who believed that folks nowadays were not so neighborly as they used to be, does not live in our neighborhood.

"One winter, a few years ago, a man that lives near us was taken ill with pneumonia. He did not respond readily to medical help and it was two years before he was again able to work. He was living on a large farm and had a twenty-five-cow dairy.

"Fortunately his wife and fifteen-year-old daughter could milk, for obtaining farm help at that time was almost impossible. During the farmer's two years of illness twenty neighbors coming from a radius of four miles held a 'bee' at frequent intervals. They cut and buzzed his wood, planted and harvested his crops and also did his haying for him. One near neighbor entertained the younger children at her home for a number of weeks. Another did the washings for a long time while others helped out with the milkings. All this was cheerfully done. Everyone seemed glad to have been able to help in their neighbor's time of trouble."—C. M., Cortland County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## Where Neighborliness Flourishes

Third Prize

"AMONG these hills where neighbors are from a mile to three miles apart, mostly with strips of woods around, so we can't see distance

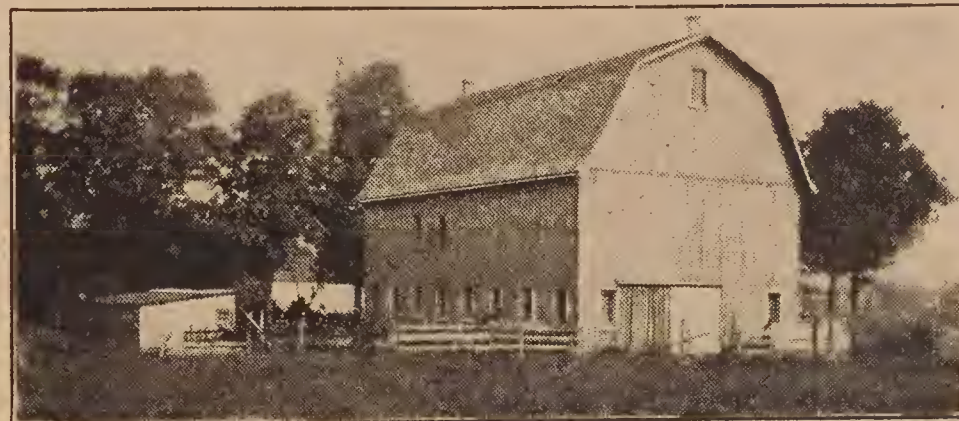
lights, we value a helpful friend who isn't afraid of germs or the loss of a night's sleep.

"A woman, mother of six little ones, had her twelve-year-old tend the brood by a warm fire, while for ten days she made a morning trip through drifts with three feet of snow on the level to care for an old woman ninety years old whom no doctor could reach and who had only a sixty-year-old son (not too wise) to care for her, and brought her through pneumonia. Not owning skis, it was just a case of wade and walk stone walls two miles and back.

"May I tell of this same woman who made a neat little coffin, laid a two-year-old baby in it and carried it on her lap to its last rest for a Hun-



What Was Left After the Storm



What Was Left After the Neighbors Got Through Helping

—See letter by J. Y.

garian family who spoke little English. That same season she helped care for the dying father and a few days after she saw him laid by his baby. She stood two nights and a day over the mother o welcome and save a new and fatherless baby boy. When you ask this neighbor if she is afraid she will catch disease or expects pay, her answer always is, 'What you do in Christ's name calls for no pay and knows no fear.'"—W. W. S., Chenango County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## Even Children Are Neighborly

"A LITTLE country schoolhouse in our neighborhood furnished the setting for a very neighborly act.

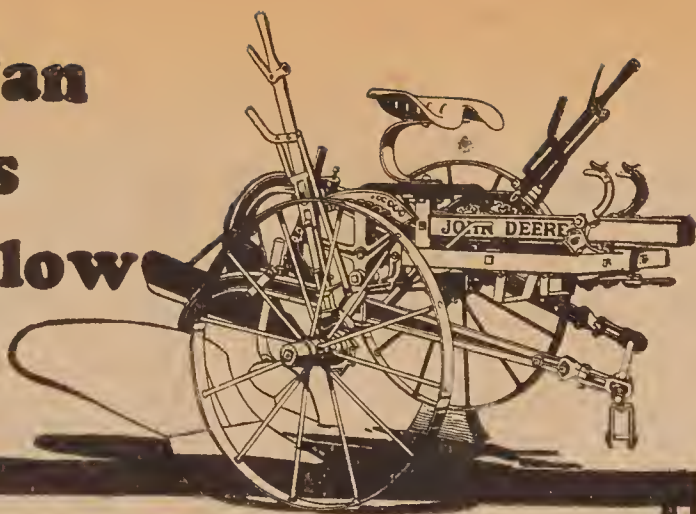
"In a near-by home illness and inefficiency had brought suffering and want. The children came to school undernourished and thinly clad. The other pupils in the school sought a remedy. Children from twelve to fourteen years of age organized a secret society with mysterious password, grip, etc. Then the 'society' gave an entertainment. Hand bills announcing it were scattered over the township. A varied program was announced—solos and duets, clog dancing, negro minstrels, a funny little play—quite an imposing amount of entertainment for only a few cents.

"How the people responded! The wee schoolhouse overflowed. Several years later the actors would smile at the crudity of the performance but that night young hearts beat high with happiness as the shekels poured in. A committee waited on the parents in the unhappy home and were assured that their offer of help would not be offensive.

"The next day the 'gate receipts' stretched



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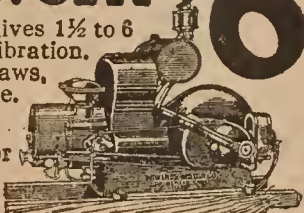
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## With the Barnyard Golfers

Things Are Warming Up for the Contests

THE farm bureaus and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST certainly started something when we set out to find the best barnyard golfer in New York State. Many contests are already arranged in many of the counties, and interest is warming up among the horseshoe pitchers to win the county contests and then go to the State Fair to get the prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 offered by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the teams who can pitch horseshoes better than anyone else in the State.

V. A. Fogg, county agent of Chenango County, claims he is going to have over 15,000 people this year at his coming county picnic on August 6. He sends us a picture which we publish on this page of Mr. Charles Merrill of Sherburne, who is on the County Big 4 Picnic Committee and chairman of athletic events. Mr. Merrill will be in charge of the horseshoe pitching contest and will have several men to assist him. Mr. Fogg writes:

"Mr. Merrill is a large farmer and a very busy man, but he finds time to work for the good of his community and county, and states that he is going to see to it that there will be fun and recreation throughout the day on August 6. "Our committee is well under way and men in charge of the contest are very enthusiastic. It has already created a lot of interest around the county and I am sure it will be one of the biggest drawing cards of the day."

Earl D. Merrill, county agent of Monroe County, is also enthusiastic about this good old-fashioned game of horseshoes. He writes:

"Our County Horseshoe Pitching Tournament is developing with much interest under the direction of Harold Barnum and Adams Basin, who is chairman of the committee in charge and an enthusiast of the sport. The contest will be held in connection with the County Picnic at Genesee Valley Park, south of Rochester, about August 22."

Harlo P. Beals, county agent of Otsego County, evidently is planning for a contest, but he does not say when. He wrote to us July 21 and asked us to send a supply of copies of the rules.

Charles L. Messer, county agent of Cayuga County, says:

"I am very much interested in horseshoe pitching and expect to have a contest at our county picnic August 27. Would appreciate it very much if you would send us copies of the rules for distribution."

W. C. Stokoe, county agent of Livingston County, writes as follows:

"Our County Picnic will occur on August 21 at Long Point. The custom in this county is to call the head of each of the agricultural organizations in the county into the farm bureau office where the work of putting on a good picnic is divided up into committees and the personnel of the committee is chosen.

"Thos. Burgett of Avon is Chairman of our Sports Committee. We have had two Horseshoe Pitching Contests to decide the individual championship of the county and both years Donald Black of Genesee has won. We haven't had any team pitching at the picnics. J. A. Reynolds, formerly county club agent here, had charge of the contest last year and ran it off under the same rules as published in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I have a note

in my field notebook which says, Get a picture of Donald Black, and as soon as I get one, I will send it in."

M. C. Hammond, county agent for Broome County, asked for copies of the rules so that he could send them to the Grange and the Dairymen's League locals, with the idea of holding county contests either at the Whitney Point Farm the week of August 11, or at the Farm and Home Bureau Picnic the following week. He says:

"I have hopes of being able to work up enough interest to make a good live county contest from which we can send a county team to the State Contest at the State Fair."



Mr. Charles Merrill of Sherburne, Chenango County, New York, who will have charge of the barnyard golf contest of the County Big 4 Picnic on August 6th.

### State Vegetable Association Tours Markets and Nassau

PAUL WORK

THE New York State Vegetable Growers Association has been for some years in the habit of holding summer field meetings up-State. In response to repeated requests a tour was planned for the New York markets and Nassau County gardens for July 14 and 15. The crowd was not large but those who made the trip were deeply impressed with what they saw and they will be boosters for the future. One visitor arranged with the County Agent for a bit of guidance for his two sons whom he expects to send

down shortly. The same grower picked up an idea which he plans to put to work and which he thinks will save him dollars in both cost and yield. He will plant his cucumbers in drills instead of hills in the future.

The trip began at 12:30 A.M. with a tour of the markets under guidance of Mr. S. G. Evans of the State Department of Farms and Markets. Up-State growers saw Oswego lettuce, Madison County peas and New Hampton celery at the produce houses and were able to tell the difference in the salability of different lots. The visit to the piers gave an impression of the vastness of the food-handling enterprise. On this morning there were 22,000 barrels of potatoes, 100 cars of muskmelons and 135 cars of peaches. Mr. E. A. Williams, foreman of the Pennsylvania piers, has been studying marketing as well as freight handling and he predicted that if the day's shipment of peaches, which broke all records, resulted in a serious price drop, there would not be over fifty ears on hand Tuesday morning. Diversion orders would catch the cars at the Potomac Yards near Washington and scores of cars would go to other cities. This ready response to conditions has developed only within a few years and is only possible with commodities that are graded and standardized so that they can be sold by wire. Another interesting exhibit on this pier was a car of melons on their way to the Jersey Meadows to be dumped. Probably the shipper will be peeved when he gets a freight bill, but the visitor could readily see the troubles—somewhat un-uniform fruit as to size and ripeness and also poorly made crates which were very easily broken.

After a brief rest and a short trip about town, the party in charge of

(Continued on page 72)



# Up-Staters Visit Markets

County Agents and Farmers Study Distribution

FROM beginning to end the marketing trip of the New York State county agents and their guests, held July 21, 22 and 23, was just brimful of interest. I accompanied the party on two days, and due to the necessity of getting the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST out, I had to forego the last day's trip. Mr. Eastman was on hand on that day as per his editorial. Many times I could not help thinking what a wonderful opportunity it would be for our readers to take a similar trip through the great Metropolis and see what this party had an opportunity to study. It would take a whole lot more space than has been allotted me for this story to tell everything we saw. I must confine my story to a few high spots and leave the rest to the imagination of my good readers. A lot of credit is due the New York Central Railroad and its agricultural agent, R. W. Quackenbush, in particular, for putting on this excellent trip.

On Monday the first stop was made at the Hotel Commodore, where all hands visited the magnificent kitchens, pantries, and storage rooms to give the boys the chance to see first hand the vast quantities of food that such a gigantic hostelry uses in a day. From that visit they got a good idea of what the hotel trade demands in New York, considering the dozens and dozens of hotels that take care of the city's guests.

### On Board the "Paris"

The steamship trade was the next phase of the marketing business and to get an idea of this we all went down to the great transatlantic piers along West Street and, through the courtesy of the French Line, had the opportunity to inspect the gigantic "Paris," one of the largest steamers in the transatlantic service. During the visit the ship was being unloaded and loaded. While we were aboard a consignment of Swiss cheese was being taken off the boat.

From the "Paris" we went over to the store of the Nathan Schweitzer Company on 14th Street and got an excellent insight into the dressed poultry market. We were addressed by several members of the firm, on what New York City wants in the poultry line. It is their opinion that the average nearby farmer with a small flock can best market his poultry alive, shipping it in crates via express to the large receivers of such consignments. Mr. Will Schweitzer said, "The dressed poultry game is a business in itself which calls for expert skill. The average man cannot hope to compete with these feeders who supply the majority of the dressed poultry trade. The small man can best dispose of his surplus by shipping via express to the live poultry receivers in the Metropolitan market."

On Monday night the party visited the New York Central milk platform at 130th Street, the Borden's Plant at 127th Street, and the Dairymen's League Plant at 19th Street and Avenue B. A few of the problems of city distribution were studied at these places.

By FRED W. OHM On Tuesday we started off by going on to the Jersey City Terminal of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to see nearby eggs coming in. We saw a whole lot besides eggs. There were stacks upon stacks of crates of live poultry, grapes, country dressed calves, butter and other farm produce being unloaded from the cars. A representative of the Lehigh Railroad opened a number of cases of eggs and showed us why egg shippers get lower prices for their eggs and why the railroad has so many claims to take care of.

### Faults of Egg Shippers

As I said before, I could write a couple of columns on this subject alone, but to summarize it here are some of the outstanding high spots. Long eggs cause the greatest amount of damage. About a dozen cases were opened and the percentage of "cracks" was very heavy in some and in every instance they were the long eggs that stood above the others in the fillers. Another cause of broken eggs was second-hand fillers, resulting in damage to eggs on the outside as well as those on lower levels due to the contents of cracked eggs running through the crate, smearing eggs below. In addition to reducing the value of these eggs through smearing, a lot of damage was done to the fillers. Thin shelled eggs also were responsible for a lot of damage.

Another very important point brought out by the railroad people was the trouble experienced with old tags. When some farmers ship they do not remove the old tags or deface them sufficiently with the result that lots of times a case will go to the wrong consignee and that starts a lot of fun, with everybody getting mad at the end. Incidentally the eggs are held on the platform extra long and there is a lot of spoilage by overheating which means lower prices.

### Live Poultry Arrivals

It was interesting to see the methods employed by various shippers of live poultry, the majority of arrivals being broilers. We saw arrivals from Dryden, Ithaca, Moravia, Romulus, Ovid and dozens of other up-State towns. Some shippers used the greatest makeshift crates imaginable and a number of members of the party could not help remarking that it's no wonder that some farmers get little or nothing for their shipments when you see how they send their stuff in to market. Crates made out of old boxes contained dead birds. The best crates contained the most likely looking shipments of broilers. The men who ship these took just as much care building the coops for expressing the birds as they did in raising them and it was the consensus of opinion of the party that these shippers of good stuff were getting a price that made care, all around, worth while. Several of the boys remarked that if they were buying live poultry they certainly wouldn't be attracted by a crate that contained a couple of dead birds.

(Continued on page 78)



The Milk Platform, one of the places of interest on the trip.



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## THE A. A. SERVES BECAUSE IT KNOWS

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E. C. WEATHERBY  
Circulation Manager  
Ithaca New York





## Safety at the Crossing

**P**ROTECTION of life at railroad crossings is a work that the New York Central Lines, through its Safety Bureau, has been aggressively engaged in since the coming of the automobile.

While the records show that only a small proportion of automobile accidents occur at railroad crossings, loss of life at crossings is a cause of deep concern to railroad managements.

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General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

### CROWDED OUT?

**T**HESE are unsettled days, strenuous days, when the time is so filled with thoughts of this world, thoughts of self and pleasure, that there, seemingly, is no time to think or plan for the future.

We realize that we are not to live here forever; but do we realize that we are to live somewhere? We live here for a few years, but where shall we spend the long years of eternity?

Perhaps you do not mean to neglect Him, Jesus Christ, who died for you, but are you so busy that He is crowded out? Sometime you mean to turn to Him—*Why not now?*

**STOP AND THINK:** "For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" *Mark 8:36.*

"The world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." *I John 2:17.*

"Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." *Matthew 11:28.*

WHY NOT COME NOW?

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Be sure to say you saw it  
in American Agriculturist.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO** Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.75;  
10 lbs. \$3.00. Smoking  
5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe  
and recipe free.  
FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D1, Paducah, Ky.

**CORN HARVESTER** cuts and piles on har-  
vester or windrows.  
Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn  
Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with  
bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing  
picture of Harvester. **PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.**

## Among the Farmers

### State Fair Secretary Endorses "Golf" Contest

**T**HOUSANDS of farmers throughout New York State who are becoming so enthusiastic over the good old game of pitching horseshoes will be interested in the following letter just received by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from Mr. J. Dan Ackerman, Jr., Secretary of the New York State Fair:

"Announcement that horseshoe pitching had been recognized to the extent that it would have a place in the program at the coming New York State Fair aroused considerable interest in Syracuse, and I have no doubt that state-wide elimination contests leading up to a championship contest at the Fair will awaken genuine interest wherever this game of skill is followed.

"Every organization picnic or outing now has this horseshoe pitching game and there is every reason to believe that the interest in the sport is general. I heartily approve of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's project and predict that several thousand people will witness the crowning of the horseshoe pitching champion at the Fair.

"I can see nothing to prevent the holding of the grand finals in the ring of the new Coliseum, which, with its tanbark floor and large seating capacity, should prove ideal for such a match from the view-point of the contestant and spectator."

grubs last year. All crops are very backward and late. Corn is not looking well, while potatoes look fairly good. Most farmers have signed up to have their cows tested which will be done as soon as arrangements can be made. Farm and home bureau meetings are being held regularly every month. Summer boarding-houses report a poor year so far.—R. T. A.

**Suffolk County.**—The north side of Long Island is much in need of rain. The potato acreage is above normal. Blight in many cases has made its appearance and in some instances has been hastened by early morning fogs followed by hot sun and sultry weather later in the day. Corn is making fair growth. Haying is about completed with yield not quite up to last year. Less grain was harvested this year than usual. Cabbage is looking fairly well though much resetting has had to be done.

**Erie County.**—Farmers are busy haying. The crop is a good one. Potatoes are looking well. Lots of poultry being raised in this section. Small fruit will be plentiful such as cherries and berries.

### New York County Notes

**Delaware County.**—Farmers are making hay. Farm help is very scarce and demands high wages. As a result most farmers are getting along with little help. The hay harvest was good. The Ayer-McKinney Creamery at Delhi paid \$1.70 flat price for May and \$1.80 for June milk. The May price was 15 cents more than was paid by the Nestle's plant at Walton. Some farmers are selling their dairies but cows are so low that farmers cannot get their money out of them even when they do sell. Some farmers are taking city boarders to increase their incomes and apparently are making more at that than at dairying.—E. M. N.

**Alleghany County.**—We have had a very cold backward season. Very few oats were sown in this section this year and they are looking bad. Not as many potatoes were planted this year as usual. At present the ground is too wet to cultivate and on account of the cold wet weather the corn crop is very poor. More beans were planted this year than ever and as a rule they looked pretty fair. More cows are being kept around here than before. Veal calves are selling for 10 cents a pound on the hoof.—T. E. B.

**Chautauqua County.**—Farmers are busy. Meadows that have been well taken care of by seeding and fertilizing are producing a fine crop of grass. The last dividend from the condenseries netted us \$1.44 for 3½ per cent. milk or less than 3 cents a quart. Prices like this are going to cause the farmers to go out of the dairy business.—P. S. S.

**Warren County.**—As this is being written, July 21, farmers are busy haying. In general the report is that there will be a very light crop. Help is not very plentiful. Feed in pastures is poor as most ground was badly cut up with white

### State Vegetable Association Tours Markets and Nassau

(Continued from page 70)

Secretary T. H. Townsend made its way to the State School of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, where Director H. B. Knapp and his staff welcomed them and guided them about the place. The crowd was ready for early bed in the dormitory that had been assigned and was on its way by 8:30 the next morning.

Up-State gardeners were impressed with the condition of land and crops and also with the apparent smoothness of operation at the farm of John Boos at Hicksville. Mr. Boos moved two years ago from Forest Hills where suburban development had crowded him out. He now operates over a hundred acres. At the time of the visit, workers were digging every other pair of rows of potatoes, revealing Hubbard squash plants already well above ground. The remaining rows would be removed as soon as the vines begin to run. Thus two long season crops are grown in one year.

Schneider Brothers, Charles, August and Frederick, have developed an organization on a sixty acre farm to care for trade, both wholesale and retail, which comes to them to be supplied. Grocers from a distance of seven or eight miles are willing to come after produce and pay good prices because they can be assured of the quality they need, and get the goods fresh.

Dinner was served by Massapequa Grange and a brief session was held with President C. E. Haw of Syracuse presiding. Most of the discussion centered around the control of plant enemies, with Dr. E. E. Clayton and Dr. H. C. Hockett of the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm bringing the latest word from their studies. The afternoon was spent visiting some of the more intensive gardens in the vicinity of Valley Stream.



The above shows potatoes being dug on the farm of John Boos at Hicksville, Long Island, to make room for the growing squash plants, just visible at left of potatoes.



# Committee Should Continue

## H. H. Lyon Says It Can Work Without League

PEOPLE differ in their opinions respecting the wisdom of the League men withdrawing from the Conference of Fifteen. That will take care of itself, however, in time. So far as I can see there is no need of the other twelve discontinuing their efforts. There is a mountain of work for them right ahead if they really have the good of farmers of the territory at heart. They can oblige the League to come back into conference whether they (the League) desire or not, for public opinion will compel that once the others do their work well. I believe also that the League folks will desire to come into conference when this work is once begun. That work is presumably to formulate a plan to bring their fluid prices up to those announced by the League.

It seems to have been the desire of the "twelve" to work on the fluid price. The League will not dare to cut under them if once they elevate their price to that in the League schedule. Then they have the job of deciding how they can arrange to care for their share of the surplus milk. These pieces of work can as well be undertaken without the League as with it. Moreover as stated above such an effort honestly begun and continued will oblige the League to come into consultation with them if desired. I see no reason for the twelve members being discouraged by the action of the League men.

In my opinion all this will have to be done before any real good can come of a discussion of prices between the different groups. There may be other matters that the League can work on along similar lines at the same time that the others are working on these problems. Doubtless there are many things for them to be thinking about. We can all say something about these matters, but I believe that they are generally being considered by the League management. I will not try at this time to mention what seem to me to be some of these questions. It might be no harm if farmers would say what they think about changes so far as the League is concerned. Those mentioned for the others can hardly be objected to by any dairymen whether League members or not.—H. H. LYON, Chenango County, N. Y.

### How Jones Cares for His Bull

W. E. FARVER

MY neighbor, whom for personal reasons we will name Jones, keeps a pure-bred bull which is kept confined. That bulls require special care is self-evident, but just how becomes another story. Let's listen to the way Mr. Jones advises in his own words:

"You ask me for my methods of handling a bull. It's simple, like all other things are when understood. Well, here goes, if you can write fast enough to get all I say.

"The fact that most bulls of any age whatever must be kept confined practically all the time is reason enough why they should have comfortable quarters, clean, and well supplied with pure air and sunshine.

### Many Bulls Sacrificed Too Young

"The dairy farmer who invests a large sum of money in an improved sire to build up the milk-producing qualities of his herd can not be expected to bring about the desired results unless he gives him plenty of opportunity to perpetuate the good qualities he has inherited from his superior ancestry. There are enough examples of young bulls which were sacrificed before their owners were able to judge of their value. Instances are on record where young bulls were sacrificed for small prices and later became valuable specimens. It does not pay to sacrifice a young bull for which a handsome figure has been paid. If there is no breeding

back of him then I consider a man foolish to invest any money in him whatever. There is no more lamentable fact known to dairy farmers than that so much good blood has been lost by selling some of the best bulls before their breeding qualities were known.

### Needs Best Care from Calthood

"It is easily seen that most dairy farmers keep young immature bulls simply because they lack the necessary conveniences to handle an aged bull. Frequently it is because they fear results when obliged to care for and lead him out when his services are needed. This is the only reason I can see why so much of the good blood which might have been used to build up high-class dairy herds has been sacrificed through ignorance and neglect. "Experience has taught me that from the bull's calthood days on he should be well-fed, given good care and regularly trained. Good care and proper handling will do much to combat the tendency to become cross and unruly. When the bull is about a year old, I place a ring in his nose and the instant the wound is healed we start handling him. A halter is used and a staff is always handy. While the object in view is the training of the bull, I always manage to look out for number one,—myself. I find it pays to never permit a bull to get you in a tight place. Nearly all the accidents with bulls might have been avoided, if the man who handled the bull had taken proper precautions to protect himself.

### Value in Plenty of Exercise

"I give my bulls frequent and plenty exercise for I find it is one of the most important factors in the handling of breeding bulls, and also the one most sorely neglected. Any cross bull, or one hard to manage can easily be quieted and easily handled if given plenty of exercise on a tread power. With a tread power, a large bull can do many odd jobs, such as grinding, pumping, or running a fanning mill. I believe it pays every farmer who invests in a purebred sire to also invest in a good stall and tread-power. With these comfortable surroundings and means of working off his surplus energy he will be healthier and more potent, because of the enforced exercise.

"You ask how I feed my bulls. Well, I find that the bull should have an abundance of good palatable feed and my experience proves that such feeds as clover, alfalfa and mixed hay, wheat bran, and ground oats make an ideal combination. Some corn silage may be fed along with the above named feeds, but my experience tallies with that of many other breeders in that roots or green feeds are of greater value than corn silage. It has been found that the impotency of many breeding bulls has been due to feeding corn silage in excessive quantities and not feeding enough protein feeds.

### Teasing Invites Disaster

"Another matter worth mentioning is that no one should ever be permitted to tease a bull. Disastrous accidents may result from this practice. We tolerate none of it, and any employee caught teasing a bull, had better pack his clothes. Much strenuous training can be spoiled by thoughtless teasing.

"Keeping the stall free from an accumulation of manure is an evidence of the bull receiving the care due him. It is no mark of a good dairy farmer to have his herd traveling through the fields coated with manure. Nor should the bull be a walking advertisement of the best fertilizer known. We make it a point to keep the stall clean and an abundance of straw placed in for bedding regularly. This alone insures comfortable and clean quarters and a clean, presentable animal.

"Last but far from least is the water supply. No animal can exist without water and the bull is no exception. We

(Continued on page 78)

**World's Best Roofing**  
at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

**Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles**  
have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.

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Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles. **THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.** 812-862 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.

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**Saws Wood Fast**  
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This WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Falls trees and saws them into blocks—runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Only small amount down.

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**CATTLE BREEDERS**

**\$25 Down Buys HOLSTEIN BULL OR HEIFER**

We offer for sale several wonderfully bred registered Holstein calves on the installment plan. This is your opportunity to get a pure bred stock without an immediate heavy outlay of cash.

One of our recent sales was to Mr. Paul J. Wurst, Protection, Erie County, N. Y., who bought a yearling son of Dutchland Colantha Str Inka. This bull is out of Old Inn Lilith Pontiac with a splendid 10 months' record of 787 lbs. of butter and 17,379 lbs. of milk.

Write for particulars

**HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.**  
Fishkill Farms  
Hopewell Junction, New York

**175 GRADE HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS For Sale**

30 head ready to freshen, 100 head due to freshen during March, April and May. All large, young, fine individuals that are heavy producers. Price right. Will tuberculin test.

**A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N.Y.**

**ONE OF OUR** two-year-old Lucky Farce Reg. Jersey heifers has just made over 60 lb. fat, 30 days, official test. We have others just as good at \$100 to \$150. Federal tested. S. B. Hunt, Hunt, N. Y.

**SWINE BREEDERS**

**200—Pigs For Sale—200**

Chester and Yorkshire Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross 6 to 7 weeks old \$4.50 8 to 9 weeks old \$5.00 Also pure bred Berkshire and Chester sows or boars, 7 weeks old \$6 each. All these pigs are healthy and fast growing. I will crate and ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval.

**A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.**

**Big Type Polands** World's Greatest Breed of Hogs

Want to close out surplus stock to make room. If you want a choice young Boar or Sow, or a Pair of Pigs, answer this Ad. at once and get real Bargain. Best Breeding. Registered. Write at once for prices, etc.

**G. S. HALL, FARMDALE, OHIO**

Registered O. I. C. and Chester White pigs. Eugene P. Rogers, Wayville, N. Y.

**DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT**

FOR sheep ticks, scab, foot rot, maggots and shear cuts.

For hog lice, skin diseases and healthful surroundings.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. Add Dr. Hess Dip occasionally. It's the handy way.

Sprinkle in the dairy barn. Keeps everything sanitary and clean-smelling.

Sprinkle or spray the poultry-house occasionally to kill the mites, lice and disease germs.

There is scarcely an animal parasite, skin disease or infection that Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant will not remedy.

Use it about the home wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

Standardized Guaranteed  
**DR. HESS & CLARK**  
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An honest to goodness quality shoe. Biggest bargain offered in years. The shoes are inspected and built to stand rigid specifications. Munson toes of chrome leather uppers, double thick solid leather heels and soles will surely last more than 6 months. SEND NO MONEY—Pay postman \$2.85 plus postage on delivery. Money back if not satisfied.

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SACKET HARBOR, NEW YORK

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO:** CHEWING five pounds \$1.75; pounds \$1.25; Ten \$2.00; pipe free, tobacco guaranteed. pay when received. Co-operative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky

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Be sure to say you saw it  
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# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

100 APRIL HATCHED pullets. Black Jersey Giants and R. I. Reds, crossed. \$1.25 each. P. L. HOLTZ, Patton, Pa.

PULLETS—Eight to ten weeks old, Anconas, \$1.25 each; Leghorns, \$1.10 each; Reds, \$1.25 each. CARLTON NIPHER, Kanona, N. Y.

FOR SALE. 800 yearling Leghorn hens, 1,000 8-10-12 week old pullets. Priced to sell. HILLSDALE POULTRY FARM, Hillsdale, N. Y.

ONE THOUSAND Choice white Leghorn Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock—bred for business. Prices are right. Satisfaction guaranteed. CLARENCE KEISER, Grampan, Pa.

CHICKS—7c up C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed, 100% delivery guaranteed. 19th season. Pamphlet. Box 26, C. M. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

### SHEEP

FOR SALE. Registered Hampshire and Dorset Sheep, rams and ewes of all ages. L. G. TUCKER, Scio, N. Y.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE Shepherd dogs, females, \$10.00; Males, \$12.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. FRED BENTON, Williamson, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES \$5 to \$20 each, either sex eligible. PAINE'S FARM, South Royalton, Vt.

AIREDALE PUPPIES \$15 and \$10 each. Will exchange for White Wyandottes or other stock. HENRY E. WHITE, Athens, N. Y.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUP, strong, healthy and sturdy. Just a little kindness and patience will soon make him a grand farm dog. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

JUST ARRIVED from Canada, the finest bunch of English and Welsh shepherds I ever had. I will sell at reduced prices, while they last. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

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CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER Co., Salina, Kansas.

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MEN to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners, \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Md., immediately.

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AGENTS. House Dresses, Street Dresses, \$10 to \$24 dozen. Gingham, Voile, Crepe, Saten, 25 styles. Free Catalog. ECONOMY SALES CO. Dept. 115, Boston, Mass.

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory, 222, Chicago.

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KODAK FINISHING—Trial offer. Any size film developed for 5 cents. Prints 3 cents each. Over-night service. Expert work. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

EASY DIGGING with Iwan Post Hole & Well Auger. Sizes 3 to 16 inches. 8-inch most popular. Try local dealer first. IWAN BROTHERS, 1505 Prairie Ave., South Bend, Ind.

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LOOMS ONLY \$9.90—Big Money in Weaving Rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

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### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

CELERY PLANTS postpaid. Leading varieties 50 for 35c; 100 for 50c; 1,000 for \$3.25. M. D. MUSSER, Honey Brook, Pa.

CABBAGE, Cauliflower and Celery plants—All field grown. Safe delivery guaranteed. Cabbage (re-rooted), Danish Ballhead, Eukhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market. All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and Late Flat, Dutch, \$2.25 per 1,000; 500, \$1.50; 300, \$1.20; 200, \$1; Cauliflower (re-rooted) Long Island Snowball. Extra Early Erfurt and Catskill Snowball, \$5 per 1,000; 500, \$3; 300, \$2.25; 200, \$1.75; 100, \$1; Celery Plants (re-rooted), Golden Self-Bleaching (Originators seed imported from France by us), Easy Bleaching, White Plume (French Seed), Giant Pascal (French Seed), Winter Queen, \$3.50 per 1,000; 500, \$2; 300, \$1.50; 200, \$1.25; 100, \$1. Price list free. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, 27th year. Chester, N. J.

CELERY PLANTS, all varieties, prompt shipment. 100 for 25c; 500 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$1.75, postpaid. E. M. FETTER, Lewisburg, R. No. 1, Pa.

CABBAGE. Celery and Brussel Sprout plants—8,000,000 ready now. Cabbage—Danish Ballhead (from strain yielding 26 tons per acre) Copenhagen Market. Enkhuizen Glory, All Head Early, Succession, Flat Dutch, Surehead, Savoy and Red Rock. \$2 per 1,000; 5,000, \$9; 500, \$1.25. Re-rooted Cabbage plants, \$2.25 per 1,000. 500, \$1.50. Celery plants (ready now) 3,000,000 Golden Self Blanching (French Seed), White Plume, Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, Golden Heart and Giant Pascal. \$3 per 1,000. Re-rooted \$3.50 per 1,000. Brussel Sprout plants, Long Island Improved. \$2.50 per 1,000. I have nearly doubled my business each year for 8 years by selling only "Good Plants." Send for free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

CELERY PLANTS. Leading varieties \$2.50 per 1,000. \$11.25 per 5,000. \$21.50 per 10,000. Cabbage \$2.25 per 1,000. \$10 per 5,000. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, strong plants ready for field. \$1.25 for 1,000. \$10.00 for 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Pot-grown Howard, Dunlap, Success and Sample. \$4.00 per 100; Progressive, \$5.00 per 100. Order early; for August planting as supply at this price is limited. GEO. D. AIKEN, Box R, Putney, Vt.

HOLLAND BULBS—Order now, our supply is limited. Tulips, Giant Darwin or Early mixed or separate colors, 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; Narcissus, Single or Double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Hyacinths (Bedding), mixed or separate colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4, Hyacinths, Giant, top-size, 12 for \$1; Crocus, 100 for \$1. Special prices on large lots. All orders sent post-paid. C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

CABBAGE, celery—ready for field, \$1.25 per 1,000; beet, lettuce, strong plants, \$1 per 1,000; tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; cauliflower, peppers, egg plants, \$3 per 1,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

ORDER NOW. For planting time. Low Prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All Colors. All bloom next spring 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.00. R. J. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.,

### REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE. At a bargain, 37½ acres, 12 miles from Washington, D. C.; two minutes walk to electric station; two acres woodland, balance in high state of cultivation; raised 80 bushels of corn to the acre last season; a young apple orchard, produced 500 bushels last season; land is fenced with heavy woven wire and well watered; 8-room house with bath and finished attic; hot air heat, Delco lights, air pressure watered; big basement; there are 10 outbuildings; price \$20,000 which includes growing crops and \$2,000 worth of personal property; or will sell 10 acres with all improvements for \$15,000; the improvements can't be replaced for the price asked; terms, half cash, balance to suit purchaser. Owner, E. S. WICKLINE, R. 1, Vienna, Va.

FOR SALE—Poultry and dairy farm, 91 acres, with or without equipment. In A-1 condition. Inspection invited. Near summer resort. No reasonable offer rejected. Terms if desired. Call or write for particulars. DEWEY MARENNESS, owner, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

LET ME TELL YOU about some honest-to-goodness farm bargains in good old Chautauque County. Many are almost beyond belief. Write me your wants. DEAN MARLETTE, Jamestown, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 acres in Finger-Lake region. Two sets of buildings, well valued. All kinds of fruit. FRED J. BURK, Branchport, N. Y.

### PRINTING

250 GOOD business-size white envelopes printed and sent promptly, postpaid 80c. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

# Service Bureau

## An Old Fraud Revived—Legal Questions

AGAIN the resurrection plant bobs up under various attractive names in tempting advertisements. Beware of them all, cautions the United States Department of Agriculture.

In past years various concerns have advertised this plant for sale under different names, and usually at prices far in excess of its market value. It is often sold by these concerns as "Rose of Jericho" or "Rose of Sharon" and said to be obtained from the Holy Land and to have been mentioned by "Solomon, Isaiah, and other prophets." The circular of one dealer, which calls it "Semper Viva or Rose of Jericho" and offers it for the modest price of 25c, describes it as "a deodorizer" and "a preventative of disease." Claims are also made that it is "a preventative of moths and that if a few are scattered about the house they will keep out mosquitoes."

Another concern attempts to illustrate its appearance by giving a very poor figure of some cultivated primrose. The plant is said to bloom every thirty days, bearing "the most fragrant flowers in existence." Resurrection plant, is of course, not a seed plant, bears no flowers and is odorless, although the specimens sold by such concerns are often artificially scented.

### "Special" Prices Much Inflated

A correspondent in North Carolina has recently sent the Department of Agriculture a specimen of this plant put up by an alleged "importing" company of New York, Jerusalem, and Montreal, and sold as "Genuine Rose of Sharon." After giving directions for growing the plant, the circular states: "Do not cut slips from these plants, as they propagate from seed. The roses go to seed only in Palestine." The regular price of this company is for plants "potted, in blossom, 25 to 22 inches growth, red, white, or pink, \$12.00; the bulb, dormant, red, white, or pink, \$2.75." As a special advertising offer, a set of three colors is sold for \$2.75, or one "bulb" for 95c.

The true "Rose of Jericho" is a small white-flowered annual of the mustard family, is a native of desert regions from Arabia and Syria to Algeria, and is supposed to be the "rolling thing before the whirlwind" mentioned in Isaiah. After flowering, the leaves fall off, and the branches become hard and woody and roll up into a ball, bearing the seed pods inside. Dried plants retain for years the property of opening when moistened, although they do not actually "come to life".

The resurrection plant bears no flowers, has no fragrance or insecticidal value, and is in no way connected with the Crusaders or the Holy land. Its sale under the name of "Rose of Jericho" or "Rose of Sharon" at exorbitant prices constitutes an evident fraud. Its proper market value is about 25c and it is well worth growing as a botanical curiosity. A relative of the ground cedar and ground-pine used in making Christmas wreaths, it is a native of the deserts from Texas southward into Mexico. In the dry state the branches, which are thickly covered with scale-like leaves, roll up into a brown ball, but when placed in water they expand forming a green, leafy rosette. The plant is offered for sale in curio shops, particularly in Southwestern States.

### Correspondence Course Refund

A REFUND of \$40 on a correspondence course that proved unsatisfactory to one of our subscribers recently was made at the instigation of the American Agriculturist Service Bureau. Our subscriber had claimed the refund on the satisfaction or-money-back guarantee of the company. The firm selling the course claimed that she had not completed it or complied with all their conditions. Upon our showing that she had, the check was sent, and we received this letter:

"Through your kind and patient ser-

vice I have finally received my \$40 refund. Why they suddenly changed their attitude, I do not know. However, I am sure that I owe the return of my money to you and that without your aid the company would still be owing me the forty dollars. I cannot thank you in words, because the service you have rendered me is not to be estimated in words. Will you kindly let me know at once the charges for your services?" E. C., N. Y.

There are no charges for any help the Service Bureau may be able to render.

### Receipts for Milk, but No Money

DID you ever hear of the Ice Cream Sales Corporation? Several Pennsylvania farmers, especially those around McKeesport, have learned of its existence to their sorrow. For agents of the firm have canvassed dairy farms along the road, taking milk and giving receipts, with the understanding that payment was to be made "the end of the month."

When one locality was pretty thoroughly covered, the traveling milk truck moved on and no more was heard. One subscriber who reported the case to us said that many farmers along the route were cheated out of milk to the tune of from \$25 to \$50.

We made inquiries of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, but neither their Bureau of Markets nor the Dairy-men's Cooperative Sales Company, operating in that territory, could tell us anything about the Ice Cream Sales Corporation. No answer was received to our communication calling upon the Company to settle up its debts.

### Look Out for the "Cut Above the Market" Man

The men behind this scheme, having once found it profitable, may move on to another section and open operations under the same or a similar name. Look out for them and in general look out for anyone who offers to buy your produce at higher than market prices, but who fails to show ready cash or furnish irrefutable references. If you are solicited by firms making such glowing offers, report it to us and to the State Department of Farms and Markets. We can tell you whether the buyer is licensed and bonded, and you may be saved money and worry. In selling farm outputs it is pretty hard to "beat the game" and there's apt to be a hidden catch of which you are the victim.

### Questions About Legal Matters

"I took a little boy about two years old after his mother died and cared for him, clothed him, and educated him until he was fifteen, his father paying nothing for his care, clothes or education. Could his father have any hold on him now? Would we have more right to the boy's care than his father? He does not seem to like his father, and we are like a father and mother to him. I am the only mother he ever had, and he comes to see us twice or three times a year. He is married now and has a family. Could you tell me what the law is in a case like this?"—J. W. S., New York.

In reply to your inquiry we wish to say that unless you adopted the young man about whom you wrote, you have no claim upon him whatever. Even if you did adopt him, after he became twenty-one he became free and independent, and anything he might do for you afterwards would simply be in fulfillment of a moral as distinguished from a legal obligation. It would seem that your kindness to him should prompt him to care for you in times of necessity, and if he is unforgetting—as his visits would indicate—you should have no cause to worry.

\* \* \*

"Do farmers have to carry compensation on hired help? Have had insurance agents tell me they did not. Where could I get it and how much per year? Would one policy be accepted on more than one—say I changed men inside of six months or a year?"—M. K. O., Pennsylvania.

In reply to your recent inquiry concerning workmen's compensation, it is our opinion that the insurance requirement does not cover farm laborers nor domestic servants. However, you can provide for such insurance in one of the larger companies if you so desire, but it would seem to be unnecessary.



# "Masterful Men"—By Jesse Easter

GRANDFATHER Preble swept the change off the counter, hastily stuffed Grannie's crochet thread into his pocket and followed Sam'l onto the sidewalk. His eyes shifted from the dandelions to the ruddy street, across to the brown cottages with the starched curtains, and into the air.

"Old Hooper," he said casually, with a jerk of his thumb back toward Hinkensville's Grocery, "Seems to think a man's yaller if he lets a woman have her say-so."

"Wal, I dunno," said Sam'l like one not wishing to hurt another's feelings. "When it comes down to it, seems like womin generally likes to have a feller do what they pertend they don't want him to do."

"Tut, tut,—nonsense." "You jest perk up yer ears and yer eyes, Preble," Sam'l stopped to wave his can perilously near Gramp's whiskers. "You'll find its those 'masterful men' the novels are alwus cackling about that the womin folks respect, yes sir!" And Sam'l pranced off lifting his feet high and bringing them down ringing.

Grandfather Preble chuckled along the way at the unexpected foolishness of Sam'l. "Did Sam'l think then that Grannie didn't respect him? That she wished him more masterful?—after all these years with never a set-to? Dern foolishness!" And Gramp turned up the wooden walk hitching his arm comfortably over the purchases for Grannie.

BUT there are little shafts that persist, that nourish themselves in the dark and spread. For usually grandfather Preble's goatee faced the world at a notable angle and usually he walked with a jerky briskness up and down the garden paths that he and Grannie "puttered around in o' mornings an' odd times." With hands behind his back, one loosely catching the other that held a charred pipe, he would sniff the breezes that mingled the fragrance of the honeysuckle and wild currant, watch the round-bodied bees burrowing into the thick clusters of pink blossoms and twist a wrinkled finger under the white rose with the petals that clung.

Now he shuffled up and down the center path in a grumpy abstraction while a gopher kicked moist black earth into a little hill at the roots of the cactus. When his shoulders began to smart under the sun, he jammed the pipe into his mouth and pulled himself up the two back stairs, stair by stair.

At the kitchen door the odor of boiling soup, rich with garden carrots and green peas, made him raise his head quickly, then lift his feet with minute care and direction toward the magazine lying open at his breakfast place.

"Gramp, are you there?" came a voice serene with the placidness of years and full of that something that would give a tramp at the back door no hesitation in asking for a meal; a voice intangibly coaxing and hard to refuse.

But Gramp snorted, shoved a hand over to the range and gave the flame a twist down.

"Uh huh," he growled.

"Then please turn the gas low under the soup. It must be most done by now."

"Humph!" and Gramp switched his magazine off the table and into the dining room to his chair with its faded cushions worn thread bare where the head and shoulders rested, and placed by the window where he could watch "that college chap a trying to raise them fool chickens," and any chance peddlers or canvassers before they rang the bell. On the wall opposite was an enlarged copy of his and Grannie's wedding photograph now forty-

eight years old. He was sitting with conscious manliness, stiff and stern; while Grannie stood shyly by his side, one arm resting on the back of the chair.

In those days they had sung, "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," and walked by the "creek and the creaking old mill," and Grannie had said that she knew Gramp would never turn out like that shifty Tom Simpkins, and Gramp had told Grannie that she'd never be cantankerous like Sal Williams. No, they would always be just as they were. Well, Grannie had been a mighty bright housekeeper; the chair backs were never without their crocheted doilies, nor the table without its bowl of flowers, but—

Gramp twitched down into the hollows of his chair and as he shifted his glasses, shot an injured glance at the placid Grannie enjoying the morning's news. Then he sat glaring at the illustrated pigs, their arrested little eyes staring straight out of the picture, but with no appreci-

limits. She had asked, "Please, what time is it?" when she was right next to the clock!

"Cain't you see?" roared Gramp.

"Dear me," exclaimed Grannie, "Didn't Hooper sell you the right kind of tobacco?"

SOMETHING must be done, Gramp resolved. But how? Perhaps the best way would be just not to hear Grannie. Yes, when Sam'l came, he would fetch no shawl.

Soon the regular vibrations of Sam'l's cane sounded along the walk. Very softly Gramp raised himself out of the chair and started for the front door.

"Will you see if I left my shawl in the hall, please?" came Grannie's beseeching voice as her soft white ringlets appeared above the newspaper. "The air's still a bit chilly these mornin's."

Gramp shuffled straight on. When he came back he was talking with great emphasis on pig raising.

Gramp fidgeted. Belle was the youngest granddaughter and had just become a graduate nurse. Well, he could swear there was a pain and she couldn't say there wasn't. So Gramp kept to his chair that morning and when Sam'l came it was, "Please give this paper to Gramp." And when they were going out, "Mr. Snipe, jest see that the beans ain't burning, please." At which Gramp would beam, chin whiskers extended, as he watched Sam'l's stooped back.

But Sam'l's hands were large and awkward and the gas would go out altogether, or the water would spill all over the linoleum. He never could see the scissors if they were right under his nose; while his muttered cussing made Gramp's brows furrow unevenly, and he would give the door a quick shove, lest Grannie hear.

"Chuckle-headed," Gramp scoffed to himself, and took to wandering back and forth from kitchen to dining room. It was a nuisance, too, to keep his arms inert, or use them and make a wry face; he complained inwardly.

"Well if here ain't Mis' Snipe," Grannie broke in on his abstractions.

"Humph!" said Gramp. "I'll clear out. She's enough to drive a person deaf with her quacking." But her quacking became very interesting to Gramp when he heard "rheumatism." He stepped softly into the kitchen doorway.

"Yes, they do say that onc't a person gets the rheumatism they've got it fer good. And I always did think as how you and Mr. Preble got along so nice-like—he being such a help and all. My Sam'l never was much of a hand a helpin' around the house, and at the end o' the day I'm clean petered out. I says, 'If there were only a few more men like Mr. Preble,' says I, 'There wouldn't be sech a heap o' divorcees!'"

"Gramp," said Grannie in a soft and proud voice, "Is what I call a masterful man. He jest takes and manages everything,—jest like I alwus knew he would."

"That's jest it," sighed Mrs. Snipe, "If we only—"

But Gramp had heard enough. As Grannie took the biscuits out of the oven for dinner, he busied himself setting the table.

"Dear me," said Grannie, "Don't strain your arm, Gramp!"

"Humph! It was only a little cold—all gone. Jest look!" And Gramp swung his arms side ways, over head, and around Grannie.

"Dear me," gasped Grannie, and then, "Dear me, I forgot to bring in the cream."

"I'll fetch it," and Gramp pranced out with a jerky briskness.

## You Can Have Tea Roses

WE all want tea roses. We can have them too. Buy the small plants in pots of your favorite kinds and they will grow in a bed of good soil and bloom until frost, and along in the fall they will be fine. Feed them in the summer, first with a sprinkling of nitrate of soda and later with bonemeal; or you can water once every two weeks with liquid manure made by soaking a peck of mixed cow and poultry manure in a tub of water and diluting until the color of weak tea. Make a water tight box to cover them in winter and most of them will live over all right.—RACHEL RAE.

\* \* \*

Truths and roses have thorns about them.—PROVERBS OF SPAIN.



ANOTHER BROAD HIGHWAY SETTING

ANOTHER American Agriculturist reader who has lived in the Broad Highway country and knows the familiar spots mentioned in that delightful serial has sent us in an actual picture of the forge where Peter worked and the tavern called The Bull, across the roadway. Our readers will remember that Mrs. Hopkins of Cortland, N. Y. sent pictures of other spots, but did not have one of Sissinghurst. Mrs. Allen Albee of Hamilton, N. Y. has sent in this picture and writes:

"I too was interested in the story, The Broad Highway, having been born next door to the Forge where Peter worked and it was my home for twenty-nine years. The sign post of the Bull is to the right of the picture and the Forge is the low building across the road."

ation of their pork and bacon values. Soon Sam'l Snipe would totter along and "stop fer a bit" in his morning walk. Then they would argue awhile on how the Battle of Bull Run would have been fought if aeroplanes "had been thought of" or how the Bluecoats would have managed with submarines. And when Sam'l's voice ascended the cracking pitch, and he waved his cane along Gramp's whiskers, Gramp would suggest a walk in the garden. After that Sam'l would make a start for home, moving to the door by degrees.

But that was not all, not by a long shot. When Gramp got up to let Sam'l in, Grannie would probably say, "Will you see if I left my shawl in the hall, please? The air's still a bit chilly these mornins." And then before he sat down, "Please hand me the rest of the paper," or if she happened to be darning, "Dear me, I must have left the scissors in the kitchen! I thought sure I brought them in with me," and she would look earnestly around her chair and the floor until Gramp pranced after them.

Always Gramp had done these little errands with a sort of big brother pride and a certain unsuspected chivalry until lately he suspicioned a slight hiccupping chuckle from Sam'l. Then he found himself waiting for Grannie to speak as he moved from one place to another, and he began to wonder if there wasn't some part of the house that didn't hold something of immediate need. Once he had muttered and grumbled and Grannie had said, "Dear me, you h'aint got a toothache, Gramp? 'Cause there's a whole bottle of oil o' cloves in the pantry."

But this morning she had passed all

"Didn't you bring my shawl?" Grannie leaned her head around in searching surprise. For a moment Gramp hesitated, then banged out into the hall. And that morning it was Sam'l who suggested a walk in the garden.

Gramp followed him with ears alert.

"Just see if there's water enough in the soup, will you? It might be boiling away." Grannie's voice followed.

This time Gramp walked straight on out after Sam'l. He puttered around pointing out this flower and that, calling the hollyhocks poppies, and the blue marguerites for-get-me-nots; Sam'l correcting with patient regularity. Gramp rapped his pipe against a manzanita. The soup could boil to nothing for all he cared!

"Ha, jest look at this feller," called Sam'l pointing to the gopher hole. "Jest a minut," called Gramp, "and we'll fix him. Grannie has some gas balls that do the work." And he hurried into the house where he poured plenty of water into the soup. Then he went out with the gas balls.

"But something's got to be done, just the same," he kept muttering to himself.

"Well, they oughter do the work," said Sam'l peering over his glasses.

"Eh,—oh, yes, yes." The Gramp chuckled in an uncalled for way. "Yes that oughter do the work," he said.

That evening he complained of a pain in his arm. The next morning it was worse.

"Speck it's rheumatism," said Gramp with a twist of the mouth betokening pain.

"Dear me," said Grannie anxiously, "I'll jest write to Belle to be sure and drop in this week end. You'd best take care right at the start."



# Canning and Food Pointers for Summer Days

*Mrs. E. B. Terbush Gives Helpful Suggestions on the Proper Methods and Equipment*

SOMEONE once questioned "What is home without a baby?" and every housewife asks herself at this time of the year, "What is a cellar without plenty of canned fruits, vegetables and meats?"

Canning fills many with dismay, because the results are so often uncertain; and what is more of a catastrophe than to discover when you visit your cellar in the winter for a can of corn or peas or meat, that the liquid on the vegetables looks milky and has a vile odor, and that the meat is moldy? Then it is that a woman feels like sitting down on the bottom step, and weeping tears.

However this is just the crisis that calls forth every ounce of spunk and a determination to find out what is wrong with the methods used. Perhaps the result will be that the egg money will go for the buying of a pressure cooker or other more reliable sterilizer.

Without a question the pressure cooker is the most satisfactory piece of canning equipment for home use on the market. However, it is not the only safe and sure method for producing perfectly canned goods. There is a steam cooker with racks in, which requires only a small amount of water and then the old-fashioned big boiler in which the cans are covered with water and boiled. The nice part about the pressure cooker or steam cooker is that they may be used for preparing other foods as well as for canning.

## First Aid in Successful Canning

The accompanying illustration shows the pressure cooker in use. It is of cast aluminum with a pressure gauge and dial and a heavy ground top fastened with clamps. The twenty-three quart size cooker is the most satisfactory size for home use and will hold six quart or seven pint jars.

An alarm clock set to ring when the required time for cooking is up is a good reminder and does away with any possible error due to a much tried memory. Lacking an alarm clock, a pasteboard one with movable hands may serve the same purpose.

The colander is indispensable in the canning operation for washing and draining the fruits and vegetables before canning. For blanching purposes, a wire-mesh basket or a cheese cloth loosely held is best. A good sized wide-mouthed funnel makes for greater ease, cleanliness and speed in filling the jars.

## Have Equipment Ready Before Starting

Although any jar in good condition may be used, the snap-top jar is preferred by many canners. The covers of these are quickly and easily adjusted and are more sanitary than the screw top kind. If the bale is sprung so it does not "snap on" it may be sprung back by holding it in the hands, and pressing it down with both thumbs in the center. A canning fork which will lift out the cans and prevent burned hands is a big comfort.

Because many housewives enter upon a canning season with some uncertainty, a few canning hints passed along may help solve a problem here or there. I like by far the best the cold-pack method of canning. It is easier, requiring the handling of the fruits or vegetables but once, takes less time, and the chance of spoilage is greatly minimized.

In preparing the food for canning, only the best should be used. After it has been thoroughly washed, and blanched where needed, it is ready to go at once into the clean jars.

## Why You Blanch Some Things

It is not necessary to blanch all vegetables and fruits. In fact no soft fruits should ever be blanched. The purpose of this treatment, which consists of plunging the material into hot water, and boiling it for a few moments is to start the color,

reduce the bulk, and loosen the skin. It also helps to remove some strong flavors or acids that are not always desirable.

Immediately after the material is taken from this boiling water bath it is plunged into a pan of cold water for a moment. This will set the coloring matter, giving the food a good rich color, and hardening up the pulp. It is then ready to be put at once into clean jars. The packs should be loose so that the heat will penetrate easily to the center. Fill the can to about one-fourth inch from the top, add salt, water in case of vegetables or syrups for fruits, fasten the cover by the top bale, and the can is ready for the cooker.

In preparing vegetables for canning, only as many as can be processed at one time should be gotten ready. While the first lot is cooking, additional ones may be prepared. Especially is this true of greens, peas, beans and corn. Flat sour



**A**N EXCELLENT soup mixture is made by filling a jar with different kinds of vegetables, beginning with peas and adding diced carrots, corn, celery and string beans cut in small pieces. A diced green pepper and one small onion may be added to give flavor. Can the mixture under 10 pounds of steam pressure for 50 minutes. Be especially careful in preparing peas, which should not be allowed to stand after removing from pods.

loves to develop at this time, and if after a few weeks, we discover a slight sediment at the bottom of the jars, and bubbles coming up, we will know what is wrong. If peas are shelled at night, left in a dish until the next morning, heat will be generated, and flat sour will frequently show up after canning. The flavor is not greatly changed, but such foods should not be eaten. Flat sour will also show itself by causing milk to curdle, when heated with the food.

After the jars have been processed for the required time, they should be cooled as rapidly as possible guarding against drafts. To test the seal of the screw top jar after cooking, let it stand turned upside down for some time. If no small bubbles appear around the top, and no liquid runs out, the seal is safe. In the case of the snap top, a perfect seal is shown when the bale may be dropped down, and the can lifted by the cover. Now they are ready for labeling, and storing in a cool dark place.

## Keep Records of Canning

I find that keeping a catalog of canned foods is interesting and helpful. It shows what has been canned, and how much of each food. At the end of the season, it is surprising how much garden produce has found its way into the cellar ready for winter and summer use. And there is no limit to the food that may be canned, from all sorts of soups or roasts to mush-rooms, salad combinations and drinks.

Now for just a short review of the canning operation:

1. See that all equipment—your canner, jars, rubbers, colander, funnel, etc., are tested and ready to begin the operation.
2. Use only food that is fresh and in good condition. Prepare only as much as can be canned at one time.
3. Prepare carefully, following rules for blanching and sterilizing.

4. Be sure of perfect seals and cool quickly after processing.—Mrs. E. B. TERBUSH.

## Summer Care of Babies

(Continued from page 66)

is perspiring, he is too hot. On the hottest days, his band and diaper are enough clothing. Be careful, however, of sudden changes in temperature. A cooling storm, a draft from an open door or an electric fan, a motor ride or a sudden change in the night, call for more clothes. All his clothes must be kept dry and clean. It is well to boil the diapers regularly during the summer. Sun them well and always keep in a covered pail after use. A serious form of diarrhea may be caused by diapers left exposed to flies.

When baby seems very warm and restless, a warm (not hot) bath may be given in addition to the cleansing morning

nurse for advice at any time. If she is not listed in your telephone book under Board of Health, District or Visiting Nursing Association, you can find out about her from the Town Health Officer at the Town Hall or from the State Department of Health in your State Capitol.

I am a nurse, not a doctor, but if there are any questions I can answer or any books on the care of babies during the summer that you would like to read, let me know. Your baby is the hope of the future. Upon his strength may depend your own comfort and happiness in old age. Surely we owe it to those who nursed us through our own babyhood to see that the present generation has a goodly heritage.

## Oregon Pickle Recipe

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 quart very small white onions                       | 1 quart very small cucumbers                               |
| 2 quarts of string beans                              | 3 quarts of green tomatoes, sliced and chopped very coarse |
| 1 head hard white cauliflower, torn into small pieces |  |
| 1 medium head of white cabbage, chopped coarse        |  |

When all is ready, mix through it  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup salt and set away for 24 hours. Then mix together 6 red peppers, chopped coarsely, 4 lbs. mustard, 2 lbs. allspice, 2 lbs. celery seed, 2 lbs. cloves, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup best ground mustard—after 24 hours drain the chopped pickles and stir the spices and the chopped peppers, all together. Cover with good, pure cider vinegar and cover and set on stove to simmer till tender. Stir to avoid sticking.—Mrs. J. W. RAY.

## Two Unusual Desserts

### Dessert Supreme

**BOIL** 1 can of condensed milk in the can for three hours, keeping the can covered with water. Set aside to cool. To serve, cut off top of can, slip contents on to a plate and cut in slices. Serve with fresh or canned fruit, or whipped cream. This makes a very rich dessert and will serve 6 to 8 people.

### Grape Fluff

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. marshmallow | $\frac{1}{2}$ pint cream    |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup grape juice | 1 tablespoon powdered sugar |

Cut the marshmallow in small pieces and soak in the grape juice for 2 hours. Whip the cream stiff and beat it into the marshmallows with the sugar. Serve cold.—Mrs. ERY CAMP.

## To Keep Silver Clean

**PREVENT** silver from tarnishing and you'll save elbow grease cleaning it. The new Jersey College of Agriculture suggests these precautions:

- Keep your kitchen well aired. Metals soon become coated in a stuffy kitchen.
- Never let rubber touch silver.
- Do not wrap silver in bleached paper or cloth.
- To remove egg stains, rub silver with salt before washing, and rinse in ammonia and water.
- If silver is scratched, rub with a piece of chamois dipped in oil.

## The Help One Another Corner

**THIS** way of making "the best pie ever" is passed on to other A. A. readers by Jessie B. Acers: "Try putting about a cup of green currants with pie plant. Add enough to fill the crust using the sugar and thickening as for the pie plant alone. This is a delicious filling change."



# Teaching Children to Concentrate

*Suggestions for the Busy Housewife from Other Home Makers*

HOW long do your children keep at the things they are doing? Do they always finish what they start? Do they know how to concentrate?

Business men tell us that the one great trouble with the young folks they employ is their lack of the habit of concentration; they cannot get results because they have not learned to focus their attention.

Teachers find the same difficulty. Of course, they do their best to correct the fault, but this is not easy because the trouble started during babyhood.

Take the baby a year old, for example. Mother puts him on the floor and empties a whole box of playthings before him. What happens? The child grabs a fuzzy dog, turns it about in his hands once or twice and throws it down. Perhaps he stacks up two or three blocks and gives them a kick. Soon his resources are exhausted, and mother wonders why he can't content himself with his playthings.

The fact is, he is in the position of an adult who has been attending too many entertainments in succession; the program has proved too hectic for his nervous system. It is a case of too much happening at once and, as a result, nothing is enjoyed fully.

### No Three-Ring Circus

Give the baby one thing at a time to play with and make that thing interesting. If he has a dog, let him have a little blanket to wrap it in or a ring to slip on and off the dog's neck for a collar. There should be some association between the toys.

If he is playing with blocks, let him build a garage or a schoolhouse where brother goes to school or Daddy's office, or even the cupboard where mother keeps the cookies

In any case, if the central theme of playtime is to be "dog," insist that the child stick to the theme, or if "blocks," then keep his mind on that subject.

When Mary starts to color a picture in her drawing book, see that she finishes it before beginning another. If Bobbie decides to make a Noah's Ark menagerie with his modelling clay, encourage him to finish it before he makes furniture for sister's doll house.

Yet, while doing this, we need not force monotony into playtime. By merely keeping an eye open mothers may guide the children in such a way that without friction they will form habits of concentration even in their playing. "Finish what you begin" is a slogan every child should learn and follow, for it is the hap-hazard young folks who were the scatter-brain children.

### What Mother Heard

MOTHER had been very ill indeed. Now she was on the happy road to recovery and while she must remain quietly in bed for some time the stir and bustle of the household were entertaining and—as it happened—instructive.

She passed the otherwise tedious hours by following the familiar household activities by the various sounds and amused herself by her ability to discern whose step sounded on the walk, who closed the front door, who was setting the table for supper.

Steps, steps, steps! When she was up and about why had she never noticed the ceaseless round? How she wished she might be down there helping with the work which she knew was so hard for them all.

Jane had spent the morning ironing and now Linda was putting away the clean things—the length of the pantry with the towels, upstairs with the pile of starched aprons and housedresses. "How about a clean towel?" father inquired and then his slower steps traversed the length of the pantry and back again across the kitchen. In the interval before sitting down at the table Jane came rather slowly

upstairs for a fresh bungalow apron. Jane was tired and so was father. "What's the sense," mother suddenly wanted to know, "in keeping the towels at the end of that long pantry? Or the kitchen aprons upstairs?"

Morning, and Linda rested and energetic, was making beds. Clip, clip went her endless quick steps. "Linda," said mother, "when Nurse Hardy makes a bed she walks round it just once. Did you ever notice how she does it?" Yes, Linda had noticed and she'd try doing it that way.

Mother began to jot down ideas in a little memoranda book. And when she was back down stairs she started cutting down those endless steps.

"I felt so useless just lying there while my family worked so hard," she said. "But, after all, I doubt if I ever did more to help them than I did when I listened to the steps they took in doing their daily tasks!"—ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

### Left-Over Pickle Juice

IT'S always a question with every cook, as to what to do with her left-over pickle juice. The juices are so rich in sugars and spice, it is almost a waste to throw them away. You can use the juices to flavor meat, to thin a thick salad dressing, to baste either a whole or a slice of ham, to flavor candy or baked beans, to change the color of your salad dressing, and to flavor cake fillings. A

Take a piece of tin, 5 or 6 inches in diameter and fashion into a fan-shaped wheel, put this wheel on a blade and spindle. Now push a stake about 5 or 6 feet long into the ground near a cucumber hill and put this little windmill on top. The wheel turns with the slightest breeze sending into the earth a strong vibration that a mole can feel for many feet around and Mr. Rodent loses no time in making his get-away!

Since moles are sightless, they have to depend upon the sense of sound for protection and they have developed this to a wonderful degree. You can demonstrate this by walking over territory where those animals are burrowing. Upon your approach they are gone in a moment and will not reappear for hours.

I stick several of those windmill stakes in my cucumber patch and I never have a hill damaged by moles.—D. C. RAY.

### Do You Know That—?

RUBBING fingernails full of soap before beginning to garden will prevent their becoming stained and discolored.

\* \* \*

Have you ever soaked silverware or tarnished copper and brass articles over night in buttermilk to make them clean and bright?

\* \* \*

Throwing away the water from cooked rice, macaroni, or vegetables isn't a state

### Easy Styles for Amateur Seamstresses



1716



2106



2070

An apron designed to please the beginning housekeeper and the expert too is No. 1716, which is easy to make or launder or wear. The pattern comes in three sizes, 36, 40 and 44 bust measure. Size 36 takes 2 3/4 yards 36-inch material. Price, 12c.

Another simple style for amateur dressmakers is No. 2106, small brother's play suit. It may be used for better wear, too, by using nicer material. No. 2106 comes in sizes 3, 4, and 6 years, size 4 taking 1 1/2 yards material with 3/8 yard contrasting. Price, 12c.

Becoming to the stout woman is No. 2070, which has long lines to give a slender figure. Little or no fitting is necessary because of its straight hanging lines. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 1/2 40-inch material with 1 1/8 yards contrasting. Price, 12c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes and send correct remittance in either stamps or coin (stamps are safer) and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

10c brings you our helpful summer catalogue. Ask for it.

teaspoonful may be substituted for lemon or vanilla, when baking. Beet juice or beet vinegar can be used to prepare small, thin slices of ham. Fill the frying pan with the sliced ham and pour over enough of the beet or pickle vinegar to cover it well. Let it boil hard till the meat is tender.—PAULINE CARMEN.

### To Scare Away Moles

MOLES are usually very destructive to cucumber hills. I keep those little rodents scared away by a very simple method.

I have my son make a quantity of tiny windmills, the kind you have seen placed on top of poles about farmhouses.

prison offense, but it is an offense against the family pocketbook and nutrition.

\* \* \*

A new edition of "Household Insects and Their Control" has been issued by the State college at Ithaca. Want a copy? Ask for H 134.

\* \* \*

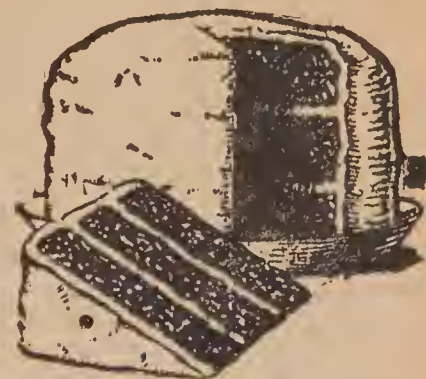
Those 1095 dish-washings a year will be less monotonous if the sink is the right height and set so you get a glimpse of the out-of-doors.

\* \* \*

Less sugar will be needed if sour fruits are first boiled only a short time with a good sized pinch of soda, and then this is drained off and fresh water put on them.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**T**HE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for milk in the 201-210 mile freight zone, for milk testing 3 per cent.: *Class 1*, used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$1.86 per hundred pounds; *Class 2-A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.70; *Class 2-B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$1.85; *Class 2-C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheeses, \$1.85; *Class 3*, for milk used chiefly in the manufacture of whole-milk powder, evaporated whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, \$1.55; *Classes 4-A* and *4-B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations in the New York market.

### Sheffield Producers

Sheffield Farm Company Producers announce that the price of 3 per cent. milk in the 200-210 mile freight zone is \$1.70½.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

Non-pool Assn. prices are: *Class 1*, fluid milk for city consumption, \$1.86; *Class 2*, milk for cream, plain condensed and ice-cream, \$1.70; *Class 3-A*, milk for evaporated, condensed, etc., \$1.60; *Class 3-B*, milk for fancy cheese, \$1.45; *Class 4*, determined on butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia plan) receiving station prices, 3 per cent. milk, 201-210 mile zone, \$2.19; 101-110 mile zone, \$2.29.

## BUTTER PRICES LOWER

Last week's business closed up very dull and receivers had to carry over a lot of stock. This and lack of interest on the part of buyers has had a considerable dampening effect on prices with the result that a lot of receipts have been going into the "Chambers of Hope," a market term for cold storage. Receivers prefer to store rather than sell at a considerable loss.

On Tuesday, the 22nd, prices were shaded at 38½¢ on 92 score butter, which had a stimulating effect on the market and buyers who needed stock for current use did not hesitate to fill up to capacity. At this point the buying trade took more active interest and speculators took hold. This activity continued on Wednesday and prices recovered a half cent. Although trading was not quite as brisk toward the end of the week, nevertheless a fair amount of business was done and prices seemed to be holding quite general. Speculative buying is strong enough to keep the market fairly steady and until this is satisfied there is not much chance of any change in prices. Advances indicate that the outlook for production in the near future is heavy. Storage holdings are beginning to reach figures that make the operators stop and think.

## CHEESE MARKET QUIET

There is nothing exciting in the cheese market. There is considerable firmness on the higher grades of New York State flats. There are a good many defective lots coming in and these are bringing from 18 to 18½¢. Good average run stuff meets a fairly good market at 19 to 19¼¢. Fancy marks are bringing anywhere from 20 to 20¾¢. A few pet marks of State flats are bringing as high as 21½¢, which seems to be the top.

## NEARBY EGGS IN LIGHT SUPPLY

During the entire past week, the market has been clearing up very well on nearby eggs. In fact, during the week nearby whites have fallen off in supply to such an extent and the proportion of strictly high grade stuff is so light that operators are having considerable difficulty in supplying the demand for really

fancy goods. As a result quotations are very wide and higher prices are being realized on fancy marks. Real good quality receipts are sharing in the improved price, but there is little or no change on average lots.

## HEAVY SUPPLY OF LIVE BROILERS

The extremely heavy receipts of broilers have had a dampening effect on prices. Arrivals continue to pile up and in order to effect clearance, prices have been shaded considerably. Real fancy colored broilers are bringing 35¢, though most sales are 34¢ or below. Quotations on Leghorns are wide, due to the extreme variation in the quality of arrivals. Last week we were over on several of the express piers and conditions of receipts were far from good. A lot of shippers are sending in birds in small tight coops with the result that mortality is heavy.

If a man is skilful enough to be able to dress broilers in a fancy manner it may pay him to market his stock in this fashion. Nearby dressed broilers are right now in rather light supply and are selling up to 40 cents a pound with a few extra pet marks from 2 to 4¢ higher. But the stock has got to be fancy, dry-picked and well iced.

## POTATO ARRIVALS HEAVY

After we went to press last week, on the 19th, the potato market took a sudden drop, with the result, due to heavy arrivals, that Long Island growers stopped digging. Hucksters on the streets of New York were peddling out potatoes by the peck or whatever measure was desired at the rate of 25¢ for 12 pounds or 75¢ a bushel. At this rate you can imagine what prices farmers get. As a result of the slow trade and the irregular market, the situation is much easier in spite of the fact that on some days the arrivals have been fairly light. Receipts are still coming in from the Virginia Eastern Short and Norfolk sections, North Carolina and Maryland. Prices from these sections vary all the way from \$1 to 2.25 a barrel, depending on quality. New Jersey Cobblers are bringing from \$1.50 to 2 per 150-pound sack, while Long Island's range from \$2 to 2.50. Only the very best marks are reaching the top figure and in view of the fact that supplies are increasing quite rapidly, it may be that we shall see a slight shading.

## HAY MARKET DULL

There is a very dull and uninteresting tone about the hay market, for the very simple reason that there is an over-abundance of low grade hay in small bales on hand that buyers are not interested in. There is practically no No. 1 hay to be had and if there were, it would move well, possibly above \$31. Advances state that there is more low grade stuff coming which will only add to the congestion and weakness.

During the past week a shipment of new hay was received in New York. It was in large bales, showing the effects of heating badly and contained quite a percentage of weeds. It graded around No. 3, and sales were reported at from \$23 to \$24. There is

absolutely nothing to gain in sending in new hay on the market unless it is a fancy quality.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed July 19:

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

Wheat hit new high ground on July 24 when May advanced to within a fraction of \$1.40. Wild trading marked the advance. How this price was not maintained for the edge of the market turned downward. Reports continued to come from Canada of heavy damage from rust.

	Albany	Boston Ogdens- burg	Utica	Roch- ester Syrac- use	Buf- falo
No. 2 W. Oats...	.71	.72	.70½	.70	.67½
No. 3 W. Oats...	70	71	69½	.69	66½
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.30	1.31½	1.29	1.28	1.24
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.29	1.30½	1.28	1.27	1.23
Ground Oats...	50.00	50.60	49.60	49.30	47.90
Spr. W. Bran...	31.50	32.10	31.10	30.80	29.40
Hard W. Bran...	32.00	32.60	31.60	31.30	29.90
Standard Mids...	33.50	34.10	33.10	32.80	31.40
Soft W. Mids...	37.50	38.10	37.10	36.80	35.40
Flour Mids...	37.00	37.60	36.60	36.30	34.90
Red Dog Flour...	42.50	43.10	42.10	41.80	40.40
D. Brew Grains...	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.30	35.90
W. Hominy...	43.00	43.60	42.60	42.30	40.90
Yel. Hominy...	43.00	43.60	42.60	42.30	40.90
Corn Meal...	50.00	50.60	49.60	49.30	47.90
Gluten Feed...	43.75	44.35	43.35	43.05	41.65
Gluten Meal...					
36% Cot. S. Meal	46.50	47.20	46.10	45.60	44.40
41% Cot. S. Meal	50.00	50.70	49.60	49.10	47.90
43% Cot. S. Meal	55.00	55.70	54.60	54.10	52.90
31% OP Oil Meal	47.00	47.60	46.60	46.30	44.90
34% OP Oil Meal	48.00	48.60	47.60	47.30	45.90
Beet Pulp...	40.00	40.60	39.60	39.30	37.90

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. Ground oats \$41; spring wheat bran \$27.50; hard wheat bran \$30; standard middlings \$29; soft wheat middlings \$34; flour middlings \$33.50; red dog flour \$39; dry brewers grains \$32.50; white hominy \$42.50; yellow hominy \$41.25; corn meal \$40; gluten feed \$41.25; gluten meal \$47.50; 31% old process oil meal \$43.50; 34% old process oil meal \$45.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price ¼ cents on oats; ½ cents on corn; 10 cents on cottonseed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## Up-Staters Visit Markets

(Continued from page 71)

From Jersey City we went back over to New York and visited the stores of Winfield H. Mapes at 176 Duane Street, receivers of nearby eggs. Here the party spent a very interesting half-hour watching the egg candlers at work examining recent arrivals of State eggs. Here it was we got an opportunity to see how quickly receivers detect inferior quality on the inside of the egg. These expert candlers handle hundreds of dozens of eggs a day and in the twinkling of an eye they can see just what is wrong with an egg. R. Q. Smith of Delaware County and I stood side by side with our eyes glued on

the lamp of the candler and in one case we stopped him and asked what was the matter with the egg that was put in the seconds. He said, "It's been sat on," and promptly broke it open. Sure enough, on the yolk were indications that the egg had started to incubate. On another occasion we saw little bubbles due to water in the egg. It was hard work to get the party away from the egg stores and candlers. We also visited the Pacific Coast Producers store, which was next door to Mapes, and then we went around to the Phoenix Cheese Company on Greenwich Street, where we went through the coolers. (It was so cold we needed overcoats and several of the boys got a severe chill.) These freezers were held at a temperature of 20 degrees above zero. We asked one of the men working in the cooler how cold it was; he said, "Not very, it's warm now." No one cared to hang around until it got cool. At the Phoenix Company's plant we had an opportunity to see the automatic machinery that portions out and wraps the small cream cheese, so common to the trade. Human hands do nothing with the cheese except to place the finished, wrapped packages in wooden boxes.

In the afternoon everybody piled on to the buses and went over to Long Island City and visited the monster factory of the Sunshine Biscuit Company. Here again a great deal could be written about the wonders of a modern cracker and biscuit baking establishment.

On Wednesday the party went to the Dairymen's League offices on 42nd Street and then were rushed downtown under special police escort to WEAFF. The boys were on hand at the broadcasting of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST market reports. It was the first time a number of them had ever been in a radio broadcasting studio.

On Wednesday afternoon the party embarked on the "Colonel Clayton," a small steamer, as guests of the Dairymen's League and enjoyed a sight-seeing trip around Manhattan Island, the greatest market in the world. The evening trip started at the offices of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers. By midnight they started to tour the fruit and vegetable market, going to the Erie Railroad Pier on the North River, where cantaloups were coming in by the car-load. From there everybody proceeded to the Old Dominion Steamship Company's pier on the North River to witness the arrival of fruits and vegetables from the South. New York and New Jersey fruits and vegetables were also examined on the Pennsylvania Railroad Piers No. 28 and 29.

By the time the boys got through with this trip they were a pretty tired lot and their feet felt as though they had been walking through miles of plowed ground. They were pretty heavy. One thing is certain, those who have never made the trip before can't help but realize and appreciate what an enormous market New York is. And they can't help realize that New York is a discriminating market, wants quality and at the same time will pay for it. It is too bad more farmers do not get an opportunity to see this part of the city when they make a trip to the Metropolis.

## How Jones Cares for His Bull

(Continued from page 73)

insist that the bull be led to water daily. This gives daily handling and in warm weather he is handled twice. Thus his water supply is not lacking and it tends to keep him used to being handled."

Mr. Jones's ideas on the care and handling of bulls sounded so good to us that we could not resist passing them on for others to profit thereby.

If more dairy farmers and others as well would follow the methods of Mr. Jones, greater profits would result and less accidents would take place.

## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to Eastern farmers sold on July 25:

	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
<b>Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)</b>			
New Jersey hennery whites uncandled, extras	44 to 46		
Other hennery whites, extras	41 to 43		
Extra firsts	38 to 40	33 to 35	32
Firsts	36 to 37		29
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	36 to 37	30 to 31	
Lower grades	33 to 35		
Hennery browns, extras	37 to 44		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras	33 to 35	31 to 32	
<b>Butter (cents per pound)</b>			
Creamery (salted) high score	39½ to 40	41 to 42	
Extra (92 score)	39	36 to 40	40
State dairy (salted), finest		39 to 40	
Good to prime		31 to 37	
<b>Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)</b>	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2	\$28 to 29	\$20 to 21	25 to 26
Timothy No. 3	24 to 26		21 to 22
Timothy Sample	16 to 21		
Fancy light clover mixed No. 1	28 to 29		24 to 25
Alfalfa, second cutting No. 1	30 to 31		
Oat Straw No. 1	14 to 15		16 to 17
<b>Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)</b>			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	23 to 24	21 to 22	23 to 25
Fowls, leghorns and poor	19 to 22	18 to 20	16 to 18
Chickens, colored fancy			
Chickens, leghorns			
Broilers, colored	32 to 34	30 to 35	35
Broilers, leghorns	26 to 32	22 to 27	
<b>Live Stock (cents per pound)</b>			
Calves, good to medium	9 to 12		
Bulls, common to good	4 to 4½		
Lambs, common to good	9½ to 12½		
Sheep, common to good ewes	3½ to 5		
Hogs, Yorkers	8 to 10		

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# If Hens Could Talk

*The Cackle of Old Biddy Would Be Worth a Lot of Consideration*

GEORGE G. PORTER

BACK from the barns on the Robinson farm the pasture inclined to a small stream, along the banks of which grew a few old, twisted, neglected apple trees. Across the creek, the ground rose again to the dairy barns on the Brown farm. Some distance downstream, the poultry houses on the Jones's farm were visible.

The old trees had years since been passed by as a source of fruit for human use and the few apples that had appeared this year had fallen to the ground, where they lay unnoticed, except by small animals and by stray fowls from the nearby farms. Here, under the trees one sunny afternoon, three old hens met, quite by accident—one from Jones's, one from Brown's and one from Robinson's. A white leghorn of purest blood and teeming vigor, a white leghorn of blood not quite so pure but as vigorous as any, and a black hen of no purity of blood whatever and hardly more vitality. For the purpose of identification we will call the old hens by the same names as their owners, who were, respectively, Jones, Brown and Robinson. They fell to talking, as old hens will—

### Some Have Them—Others Haven't

Said Robinson, pausing from the business of apple eating to scratch her head, "Seems as if the lice are uncommonly thick this year." To which replied Brown, "I don't notice it; I've only seen a very few." And Jones agreed with, "I haven't seen any."

A little later Robinson again stopped to scratch, with the remark, "I'm getting pretty well tired out. Between scratching for something to eat and scratching lice, I don't get a minute's rest all day."

Brown and Jones raised their heads in surprise and Brown said, "But why do you have to scratch for something to eat? Doesn't your boss feed you?"

### Meals Come Into the Discussion

"Oh, yes, he feeds me—sometimes—just corn, generally toward night, only often he forgets to."

Jones asked, "About those lice—don't you have your house cleaned out often and sprayed to kill the things?" To which Robinson answered, "Yes, the house is cleaned out once a month or so, but this spray business—I never heard of it."

Brown shook her head. "Well! No wonder the lice bother you! And what a funny way to be fed—just corn and sometimes not that."

With the way characteristic of the manner that one old hen uses in commenting or commiserating on the appearance of another, Jones cackled, "It certainly is telling on you. You look so scrawny and stunted and droopy. My! I'm worried about you. (Which she was not.) Just look at Brown and myself—big and plump and healthy—you ought to do something about it."

"What can I do? All we old hens can do is just take the food and lodging that our boss gives us."

### How Some Hens Get Back

"Well, I know what I'd do," clucked Brown complacently; "I wouldn't lay any eggs for him if he treated me like that."

"I don't—not many—only fifty or sixty a year."

"Huh! Guess your boss don't make much money from you," remarked Jones, as she stretched her wings out in the sun. "How many of you hens does your boss keep?"

"About a hundred, I guess," replied Robinson, shaking the water from her beak after drinking in the brook. "But I don't think he will keep many next year, because I heard him say that 'we hens don't pay.' My, but that water is good, we don't find much around the barns."

"Say," exclaimed Brown, "you certainly got a funny boss; feeds you only corn, no water, don't spray, don't clean out your house. No wonder his hens

don't pay. Where does he sell his eggs?"

"Sells 'em at the store."

"Why don't he sell to a good egg dealer or send 'em away to a commission man, like my boss does?" asked Jones.

### Why Some Eggs Don't Sell

"Well, the dealer won't buy from him, because so many eggs were rotten and then there were all sizes and colors. The boss only gathers the eggs once in a while and I guess he keeps them in the kitchen till he gets enough to sell."

"It certainly is strange," Brown remarked, preening her feathers.

"What's strange?"

"The way men do things. Now look here," and she straightened up. "Here's your boss, Robinson. He keeps 100 of the likes of you and says they don't pay. Here's my boss, Mr. Brown—he keeps about 100, too, but he says we are a good paying side line. Here's Jones's boss, keeps three or four thousand hens and makes his whole living from them. Now your boss and mine, Robinson, both keep cows, both keep about the same number of hens and both have about the same kind of a hen house. My boss feeds us a good balanced ration, gives us plenty of fresh water, keeps our house clean and free from lice and generally looks after us in good shape. We are all alike—all white leghorns—not so high bred as the hens on the Jones's farm, maybe, but we lay anywhere from 140 to 170 eggs a year, more, some of us and those of us that don't lay are culled out pretty quick, you bet! Our boss gathers the eggs twice a day and keeps them in the cellar till he sells them and then he grades them and gets a good price. I know it don't cost my boss much more in labor and money to keep his hundred hens than it does yours and he makes between \$100 and \$200 a year from them, sometimes more."

"I reckon Brown is right," agreed Jones, who had listened carefully to this long speech. "Her boss takes care of his 100 hens in about the same way mine does of the four thousand of us. I heard my boss telling a visitor the other day that '90 per cent. of making money from hens was in treating them right.' He said

that if you didn't know how, that the agricultural colleges and extension services would give you all the information you wanted without cost. Say, Robinson, I wouldn't like to have your boss. He must be a queer cuss. Has two successful poultrymen right near him and a whole world of information that he could get for the asking—and then keeps hens like he does. And I thought humans were called intelligent."

"I repeat, it certainly is strange," said Brown, as she started back to her home roost.

"What is?"

"The way some men do things."

To all of which I add that the cackle of old hens often carries a lesson that is well worth considering.

### Guard Against Limber-neck

W. H. Harrison

IN many sections (due to carelessness or neglect on the poultryman's part) limber-neck is by far the most fatal summer disease known among poultry, though it can be easily eliminated if proper precautions are used. This disease, no doubt, is the cause of the death of more fowls and growing chicks in the months of July, August and September than all other poultry diseases combined. Limber-neck lurks in the fence corners, in the weed patches, around the house and barn, in the neglected and unexplored places, and its fatality is very great when we once give the matter serious thought. And yet, it is a disease that we may easily avert, for it does not creep in through the fence rails, nor the cracks in the poultry house.

### Caused by Decaying Carcasses

Limber-neck is caused by the hens eating dead animal matter lying festering and decaying somewhere close around the premises where it has become infested with live worms or "maggots," in which state it is a sure "death trap" to the fowl or chicken that finds it and pecks in it, because they will eat some of the decayed meat and maggots. And whether the maggots die or live after being consumed, the bird is almost certain to be affected inside of twelve hours by its unhallowed feast on things of the "dead," and its nerve force becomes of a weakened nature almost instantly. The fowl seems to lose entire control of the muscles of the neck, which causes the head to droop with closed eyes. Its legs also become weak and wings of a droopy nature, and the fowl flounders helplessly on the ground, being only a helpless, nerveless wreck. It is a case of paralysis.

The power of locomotion is gone, and in addition the poison it has consumed seems to affect the skin, and its feathers may be pulled out easily as if it had died at the hands of an executioner and had been scalded in the customary way. The fowl weakens at a rapid rate, death often occurring in twenty-four hours or less. After a fowl once catches this dreaded disease, not one in fifty will recover.

### Prevention the Only Safeguard

"Prevention" is the only safeguard; that is, prevention against it is the only cure. We have saved hundreds—yes, and probably thousands of grown fowls and chickens from limber-neck disease by simply keeping the premises or surroundings clear of dead animal material. Burn or bury deeply all dead fowls and other animals that die on the farm. This is the one preventive and cure, and this is about all there is to it. Limber-neck is not really a disease, properly speaking it is simply the "dead sure" effect of an immediate cause, and if the cause is not there the effect will not follow.

In Farmers' Bulletin 1337, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has the following to say about Limber-neck:

The condition known as limber-neck is a



The Pup: Well, I wounded him, anyhow!—Life.

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symptom of several diseases, among which are botulism and ptomain poisoning, which are characterized by a paralysis of the muscles of the neck, which makes it impossible for the bird to raise its head from the ground. This condition is due to the absorption from the crop or intestines of poisons which act upon the nervous system and cause paralysis. It is generally associated with the eating of spoiled feed or putrid meat in which certain poison-producing organisms are growing or of fly maggots which have bred on such material.

Treat.—The best treatment is to give a full dose or purgative medicine, that is, one-half teaspoon of Epsom salt, or three or four teaspoons of castor oil for a grown fowl. Unless treatment can be given very soon there is little hope of saving the bird. Spoiled canned goods should not be fed to chickens. Carcasses of fowls or other animals should be burned or buried deep as soon as found.





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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

AUGUST 9, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*Noon Rest*

A Weedless Hay Crop for Next Year—By David Stone Kelsey



# The Port Authority and Farm Markets

An A. A. Wednesday Evening Radio Talk Broadcast From WEA F

**M**ANY of the audience listening to these remarks are farmers, producers of the milk and eggs, the potatoes and cabbage which feed the millions of people in the Port of New York area. Many, many more are the consumers of these products. In the New York Port District alone there live about 8,000,000 people who must be fed. The greatest single interest of both producers and consumers alike is to keep down the costs of distribution. It is a known fact that the city distribution system takes a large part of the money paid by the consumer for perishable foods. Careful studies of the spread between wholesale and retail prices of 14 fruits and vegetables show that out of every dollar spent by the consumer 48 cents is absorbed in distribution after sale at the terminals. These studies, carried on jointly by the Port Authority and the Federal Department of Agriculture for more than a year under the direction of Mr. W. P. Hedden and the Staff of the Port Authority, involving collection of upwards of 10,000 quotations, are authoritative. Forty-eight cents out of every dollar for city distribution!

How can this spread be reduced and in what way can the farmers help? Only a few brief suggestions can be made here.

## Improved Grading and Packing of Perishables

If ever the terminal costs are to be cut, some of the handling and rehandling of the bulk of the produce in and out of congested centers must be eliminated. On that part of the stuff which is so carefully graded and packed that trading can be done by merely inspecting samples instead of the whole carlot, a real saving is possible in trucking and handling. Such stuff could be unloaded at a joint receiving terminal on cheap land, there broken up in accord with the result of sales from samples at central auction rooms, and finally gathered together for direct movement to outlying markets. The present practice of floating or trucking entire carloads into one congested district could be done away with to the extent that careful grading and packing insures a sample to be truly representative of the entire carlot.

## Organize for Marketing

Too much of the marketing of the past has been haphazard. This is especially true in the case of extreme perishables, such as lettuce, strawberries, watermelons and the like. Shippers have followed a strictly individual policy which has resulted in a widely variable supply and violent changes in price from day to day. For example, the wholesale price of lettuce at New York on April 16 of this year was \$7.00 per basket, an exceptionally high price due to a temporary shortage of receipts. Four weeks later it had dropped to 75 cents a basket down below the freight rate from shipping point, just because the shippers in their scramble to take advantage of the previous high price put 91 cars on track in a single day. The same thing has been true of watermelons this year. During the period from June 20 to June 25 the average price per car of 25 lb. melons was \$500, but suddenly over 1700 cars were shipped from Georgia alone in two days; 334 in all appeared on track at New York on July 14, and the price sagged to \$160 a car or about 14 cents per melon, a price below the freight rate. Such experiences are ruinous to everybody handling perishables.

By DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK  
Chairman, the Port of New York Authority

Growers, dealers, even the railroads, lose and the benefit to consumers is very slight because none but a few hucksters are willing to risk paying handling and trucking charges in such a glutted market. A good organization to direct the distribution to many markets, diverting from one to the other as the need arises, preventing both scarcity and glut, is a real necessity.

## Study the Needs of the Consumer

Having an effective organization it is to the farmers' advantage to employ able experts to study the needs of the consumers in each market. It is truly surprising how the demand for certain foods

It is, of course, obvious that the more units there are over which to distribute fixed costs of retailing, the less will be the cost per unit. The more you can sell the less will be not only your own costs per unit, but the fraction of the consumer's dollar taken up on the city margin.

I have mentioned briefly four methods by which the farmer may improve his market for perishable foods. How will these changes affect the consumer? They will all tend to cut down that large spread between farm price and store price, by reducing physical handling costs, by eliminating, as far as possible, extreme price fluctuations and physical waste of glutted markets, by bringing the right grade, size and variety in the right container to the right market at the time when it is most needed, and by increasing volume of sales and decreasing unit costs. All should benefit consumer as well as producer.

Although many improvements in terminal marketing can be brought about by concerted action of farmers themselves, as our investigations have shown, there still remain some badly needed changes which can be put into effect only by cooperative effort on the part of shippers, carriers, receivers and public administrative agencies. The establishment of adequate terminal facilities and the reorganization of handling methods is a case in point. There is no question that new market terminals will be constructed at various points in the New York Port area. The only question is whether those terminals when they are built will be properly designed and located so that real savings in handling costs will result. Just erecting piers and buildings will not solve the problem.

They must have inlets and outlets to freight carriers. They must be linked up with the trunk line railroads which haul produce to the city and with belt lines and motor highways which furnish the internal distributing system. Moreover, they must be designed in accordance with sound commercial and engineering principles so that the breaking up of carlots of cabbages and beans and the gathering together of the fragments, 20 crates of cabbage, 10 hampers of beans, 25 bags of potatoes and the rest of the day's supplies of carrots, grapes, oranges and what-not which go out to the suburban centers, can be accomplished with speed and saving.

Because of its general supervisory authority over port development and its intensive study of this problem, the Port Authority is well able to advise and participate in plans for market terminals. The intensive studies previously mentioned have yielded much valuable information on the whole marketing situation in the Port District, much more than can be mentioned here. Some of this information has been made available in public reports and more will be in the future. Persons interested in learning more of this subject may write directly to the office of the Port Authority, 11 Broadway, New York City, and may be sure that all available information will be gladly furnished.

\* \* \*

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, through the cooperation of WEA F, the New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, puts on a short program every Wednesday evening at 6:50 P.M. Standard Time, for the special benefit of farmers. If you like these talks write us—if you want more or any special subject, let us know also. It is our purpose to give our readers what they want.



This gives an idea of the congestion in front of the piers along West Street, New York City. One of our problems is to avoid this, which is an enormous expense to producer and consumer.

may change from day to day, depending on the season, the day of the week, and the weather. To know how many families will cancel the daily quart of milk because of a Labor Day holiday outing, or how many more half-pints of whipping cream will be needed on Thanksgiving Day, or how the consumption of lettuce will fall off as the temperature goes down 10 degrees, will be a real step in the direction of orderly marketing. Not only the quantity but the quality, the unit size, and the kind of container demanded by the consumer should be known. When the hotel stewards buy oranges they want only the large and above-medium sizes, while the push-cart men are quite sure of being able to dispose of the smaller sizes. The hotels want their baking potatoes specially sized, guaranteed and packed in boxes. The push-cart vendors want their apples in boxes so that they may be up-ended on the cart for display. An efficient selling agency must take these and many other facts into consideration when distributing to terminal markets.

## Reduce Spread by Heavy Turnover

Stimulate sales by moderate prices, publicity, attention to consumer's preferences and every other legitimate method. Our studies have shown that the volume of business or the turnover has a very great influence upon the spread between wholesale and retail prices. A staple commodity, such as potatoes, is distributed by city dealers with a margin of 40 cents for every dollar of sales. Western lettuce, a perishable semi-luxury, takes 56 cents for every dollar of sales. The volume of sale of the first is six times that of the latter. Hence, a pretty sure method of reducing the spread on any commodity is to increase the sales.



# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

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Established 1842

Volume 114

For the Week Ending August 9, 1924

Number 6

## A Weedless Hay Crop for Next Year

*It is Too Bad There is Not More Summer Following*

DAVID STONE KELSEY

During the past several months our market page has consistently carried the mention that No. 1 Hay has met a steady and firm market with good demand. At the same time the market was flooded with a superabundance of a common and poor grade hay in small bales. The quality producer has had things all his way. In the article Mr. Kelsey tells how the hay producer can get a crop of clean hay and crash into the No. 1 group.—THE EDITORS.

**B**IG BUSINESS" makes a fuss about small leaks—hires an efficiency engineer to find them quickly—but, well, they don't have any big leaks, such as a hay-crop fifteen per cent. weeds, for instance. They are not that foolish.

There is no surer, more profitable nor more valuable general farm crop than that of cured hay. Hay to feed and hay to sell, for hay is a legitimate money-crop. But perhaps because it is grown so commonly, it is usually the worst-grown crop on the place. Weedy meadows scowl at one from every side, whereas the hay-grass crop may easily be produced 99 per cent. pure, at the worst, and we have had many meadows where it was a practical impossibility to find one weed—the result of just plain, old fashioned summer fallowing coupled with intelligent use of modern tools at the right times.

The only new feature in these methods are omission of any nurse-crop. The best hay farmers today never sow grains with grass any more. The below way brings a heavy hay-crop in ten months without weeds—instead of a light crop in twenty-two months with weeds.

A wise old doctor once said to a young couple: "There is one inevitable blessing in marriage—it always leads toward housekeeping and home life." Similarly, farming of every sort, leads to some of the many forms of animal industries, and live-stock means lots of grasses, clovers and hay.

Again, no rotation is worth the name, with hay production left out. The grass-plant, root and top alike, is by far the cheapest road to abundant humus in all farm soils. The summer fallow followed by grass seeding is the best method ever found to cheaply clean a field of foul weeds and to subdue and reclaim abandoned or wild lands as well as reinoculate them for more intensive farm crops.

### One of Our Greatest Money Crops

And hay is one of our greatest, most reliable and most profitable money crops. Massachusetts for instance, last year sent about \$10,000,000 out of the State—just for hay! A crop we understand, which we could raise and should abound in. All Eastern States farmers need to do to pocket this monstrous sum is to grow normal, full crops upon their present acreage of hay-lands. They need not add one more acre to their usual grass fields. Figure it out for yourself. The present average production is 1½ tons per acre which is at the very least **ONE TON SHORT OF A NORMAL CROP!**

The most common objection—that selling hay amounts to sure soil-depletion—has been again and again exploded and proven untrue. Say one

ton of hay fed out on the farm is worth \$6 in fertility (an extremely high figure) and that it could have been sold for \$20 right at the barn. Omitting the labor-saving in the latter case, this \$20 judiciously expended for fertility will grow three tons more, under poor management, and five under the best. And don't forget the lime when buying "fertility."



"There is no surer, more profitable nor more valuable general farm crop than that of cured hay"—providing it is of high grade, the kind the market demands and wants

Even the worst objection to hay as a money crop—that timely harvesting of the entire production is impossible on most farms, most seasons—is now done away with. About all of June, the accepted month of good haying weather, is now utilized, and subsequent cuttings so well distributed, into September even, that every field may comfortably be cut at its peak of prime—when bloom is just beginning.

There are certain specifications, however, that are really vital and one of these—the bane of most farm operations too—is timeliness. Scarcely ever is hay-land seeded early enough, with seed provided early enough on land thoroughly enough prepared, and almost never is the crop harvested on time. One of the reasons for our failure is that our hay crop has been extensive rather than intensive. Hence a remedy is found in more intensive methods.

### More Intensive Methods Followed

For instance, after any hoed crop we seldom plow at all—just use the cutaway immediately,

three to five hours per acre, following every few days, or when any weeds show, with the Acme—set for deep work at first, then more and more shallow, so as never to turn up a new lot of weed seed from below.

For grass after grass—for a new crop of hay ten months after the last hay was harvested—we of course plow at once after mowing, and as thoroughly and smoothly as possible—though never until the weighted cutaway has been run over that stubble field (on both diagonals—never the direction the furrows run) several hours per acre. If the land be too dry to plow, always cutaway promptly, then wait a few days. This cutaway work will actually moisten it like a miracle, merely by almost wholly arresting evaporation. It has also done two other vital things—cut into bits (even though these results are scarcely visible) the stiffer side of the coming furrow-slice, so that the slice will crumble tightly into its place when turned over, and hard-hit every perennial weed-stock, turning it up to the burning sun.

And finally, it has also begun to make plant-food of the old turf. Especially if there comes a rain to wet this side of your furrow just before turning it, decay will be very rapid, rotting also most of the just germinating weed-seeds that were on the former surface.

The baby grass-plant is our very tiniest. It is far smaller than that from any other important seed used in farm practice, and infinitely slower and frailer in its growth.

This valuable baby needs and is entitled to all the comforts within our command to assemble—abundant, soluble food within easy reach, an environment wholly favorable and free from enemy plants, such as is provided only by the old-fashioned summer-fallow, a bed that is firm and warm as well as moist, never hot or dry. And finally, this tiny plant needs companionship, which is provided by

seeding very thickly.

Does all this sound too expensive and fussy? It is not, it means merely "taking pains." Any methods here advised will not add to costs, with the possible (and always profitable) exception of more and better plant-food and seed. Thorough methods should immediately increase your yield (if hitherto only around the above-quoted average) not less than 2500 pounds per acre per annum, about all of which will be clear profit.

### Follow Nature in Seeding

Follow nature—where seeds mature in August and immediately shell and fall as with timothy and redtop, seeding September 1 is exactly right, except that if the field is low land or poorly drained it is not safe to wait later than August 10 to 15, and the same is true on high, cold land, very poor soil, or for latitudes above 42.

The grasses, like all grains, require a firm, solidly packed-down seed-bed. We settle ours till the horse-tracks at final harrowing scarcely sink

(Continued on page 96)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114

August 9, 1924

No. 6

### What is the Future of the Dairy Business for Me?

IN THESE times of low prices for milk, thousands of dairy farmers are beginning to look ahead and ask themselves the above question. To a good many dairymen, every year seems to be a little more difficult than the last, the competition seems to be a little more bitter, and the effort to make the milk check pay all of the bills and have a little left over seems to be a little harder. Many thought when cooperative marketing came that a solution of the difficulties was found, but while cooperation has helped some, too much was expected of it, and there has not been time or experience enough since it started for it to work the sand out of its machinery so as to help the farmer when he needs the help the most—that is, when milk prices are low.

On the other hand, while there is a temporary overproduction, and some mismanagement in marketing, yet the population in the cities is increasing and will continue to increase and people are learning to use more dairy products per capita, so that for the right kind of a dairyman, there is still some hope for the future of his business. What is the right kind?

There was a time when the country was new, when almost anybody who failed at every other business could still make a living by farming. That time is passed; especially is it passed for the dairy farmer, for dairying under present conditions is one of the most highly skilled businesses in the world. For a man without that skill or who is unable or unwilling to acquire it, there is no future, in our opinion, nothing but loss and disappointment. There may be a year once in a while when the unskilled dairyman will make a little money. But the competition is so strict that in most years he will not, and at times like the present, he will be mighty near, if not quite, ruined. Dean Cook, himself a very successful dairyman, said in a recent article in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, "There never can be any universal prosperity for farmers." In other words, there never can come a time when prices will be high enough so that everybody will make money; and in the worst of times, there will be a few always who still will make a profit. It is just as important to make milk at low costs of production as it is to market that milk well. The average cow in the United States produces little better than 4,000 pounds a year. The owner of a herd of such cows is a curse to himself and to everyone else in the industry. He keeps the price

of milk down by increasing the production. He never can make money and the sooner he quits the better. One good effect of low prices is that they force such producers out of the business.

These are plain words, but it is time for plain speaking. The chief purpose of this discussion is to make the statement, call it a prophecy if you wish, that the man who stays in the dairy business during the next decade will be forced to know in some way what the record of each individual in his herd is AND TO GET RID OF EVERY ONE OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHOM THE RECORDS SHOW IS NOT MAKING HIM A PROFIT.

"What time have I," said the busy farmer, "to fool around weighing milk and feed? Can't get my milking done with the help I have now."

All the same, a little such "fooling around" would enable most farmers to cut their herd down about half and have considerably more money with a great deal less hard work at the end of the year. And we repeat that the man who is not willing to do some of this "fooling around" might just as well make up his mind to get out of the business.

### The New Dairy Bureau

DAIRYMEN of the whole country are approving the recent action of the United States Department of Agriculture in establishing a separate Bureau of Dairying. The policy of the Department heretofore in keeping the dairy work as a subordinate division in another bureau has been hardly fair to this great branch of farming. Under the new bureau all the old lines of work will be continued and some new projects begun. A great deal of emphasis will be placed upon market milk investigations.

Dairymen will also approve of the appointment of Dr. C. W. Larson as chief of the new Bureau of Dairying. While exceptionally well trained along technical lines for his work, Dr. Larson is also a very practical dairyman, following no fads and fancies, keeping at all times his feet upon the ground. Some years ago when Mr. Morgenthau, publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, was starting his foundation herd at his farm at Fishkill, Dr. Larson designed Mr. Morgenthau's big new cowbarn along modern and scientific principles and then he personally selected the first twelve purebred Holsteins which Mr. Morgenthau bought. The records which these animals and their offspring are now making under test justify Dr. Larson's good judgment.

### A Good Time to Buy

NOT in many years have farms been so cheap, nor have there been so many farms for sale or at such low prices as there are now. The same statement is equally true of purebred cattle. In looking over the advertisements of farm real estate, it is perfectly astonishing what can be had in the way of a farm home, land and equipment for a few thousand dollars. And nearly every recent sale of purebred cattle has been an opportunity for those who wish to get started in the business or to add to what they already had at very low prices.

Strange as it may seem, these low prices for stock and for farm real estate are good signs for the real farmer who knows his business and intends to stick to it. Farming is a long time business. Results must be judged in periods of quarter of a century not in single years. Furthermore, farming is more than a business, it is an established home.

The pendulum of farming has swung discouragingly low, but it has done so many times before in the history of agriculture, and has always swung back again. Just as surely as the sun rises there will be eventually a swing back from the present hard times. In fact, the rising price of wheat and other factors are indications that the swing upward has already begun. People must eat, and people in this country are increasing all of the time. The last government estimate of the population showed over a hundred and twelve million people, while the farmers who feed them are growing rapidly less.

Universal prosperity on the farm would be a calamity. The time will never come when every-

body can succeed. But the time is coming when the good farmer will again be able to make a good living and some besides. Therefore, it seems to us that this is a particularly good time to buy either farms or purebred cattle, particularly purebred bulls. When we say this, we do not include everybody. We mean the man who is a good, careful farmer who has a little money to invest, who knows how to buy without getting in over his head, and above all, who intends to stick to his business through thick and thin.

### Vandalism

THE season has approached again when farmers have to be on the watch for the petty automobile sneak-thieves. It is hard to understand why some of those who ride the highways seem to think that all the earth and the fullness thereof belongs to them for the taking.

Mr. Morgenthau, publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, had this fact recently brought home to him very disagreeably. On the farm house gate post at Fishkill, Mrs. Morgenthau had taken great pride in growing two fine crimson rambler rosebushes. One day when these bushes were in bloom and she was absent, some one in an automobile stopped, and not being satisfied with merely picking the roses, yanked the vine out by the roots so as to absolutely destroy the bush itself.

It is getting so that there are few farmers who have not had experiences of this kind. There has been a good deal of talk, and some farmers have gone so far as to take the law into their own hands. But still this sort of vandalism, destruction and stealing of farmer's property goes on. It should meet with the stiffest kind of jail sentence, but even then farmers cannot spend all of their time night and day watching their fruit and other property, so most of the thieves get away. It is unfortunate too, for the great majority of car owners who are decent and law-abiding, because of a few vicious criminals. It is getting so no one can stop for a few moments along the road to rest or to look at the summary without being under suspicion.

### A Billion Dollars More for Farmers

THE rapid increase in prices recently in wheat and several other farm products has been estimated to mean at least a billion dollars more for American farmers. When we stop to realize what these few extra dollars will mean in the thousands and thousands of farm homes in lessened worry and increased comfort, it does our heart good.

The best of it is that farmers themselves will actually reap the benefit of this increase. Very often a quick rise in prices of farm products has come at a time when most farmers had little to sell and the increased prices benefited only the dealer and speculator. This time the prices come right at the beginning of the harvest.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

IT has not been so many years since a feather bed was regarded as almost the last word in luxurious ease in most American families. With what great care mother would save and carefully dry the feathers from every fowl that was killed on the farm! But customs change, and while a good many folks, particularly the older ones, still like their feather bed, most of us have come to pretty well agree with the tramp in the following story:

Traveling along the road one morning, he picked up a feather. Looking it over interestedly as it lay in his hand, he said:

"Seems as though I've heard somewhere about folks sleepin' on feathers. I'll jest stick it in my pocket and try it tonight."

So that night after he had found a sheltered spot in the corner of a hedge, the tramp carefully placed the feather under him before he went to sleep. The next morning when he arose, he was lame, and stiff and sore in every joint. As he was rubbing himself, groaning and grunting, he suddenly caught sight of the feather.

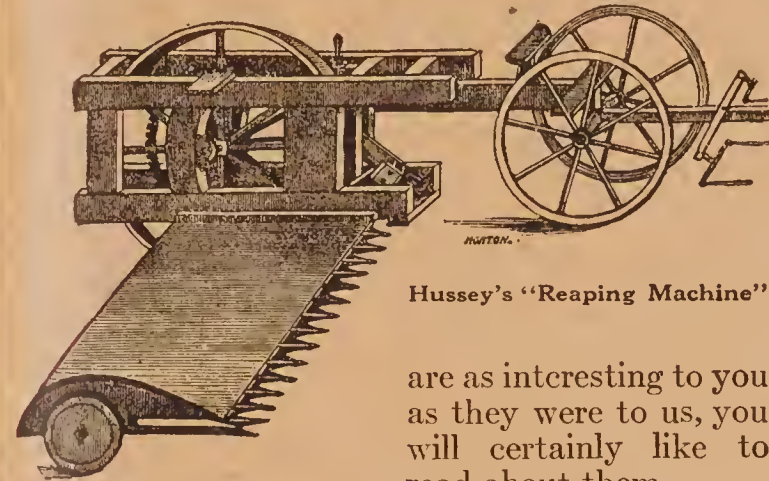
"Dang ye!" he shouted at it. "I wondered what ailed me. If one feather can do this to me, what would a whole feather bed do!"



# Farm Machinery Our Fathers Used

## The Beginnings of Modern Agriculture—Equipment Used Before 1860

**A** FEW issues ago we ran a page about old-fashioned farm machinery which created so much interest that we went back to study the old volumes of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST from 1842, when the paper was started, to 1860, at the outbreak of the Civil War, to get interesting pictures and descriptions of the machinery with which our fathers of those days did their work. If these pictures and descriptions



Hussey's "Reaping Machine"

are as interesting to you as they were to us, you will certainly like to read about them.

Probably in the great AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family there are a good many readers who have seen and perhaps actually used some of the machinery and devices pictured on the page. If so, a letter from you about it will be very interesting.

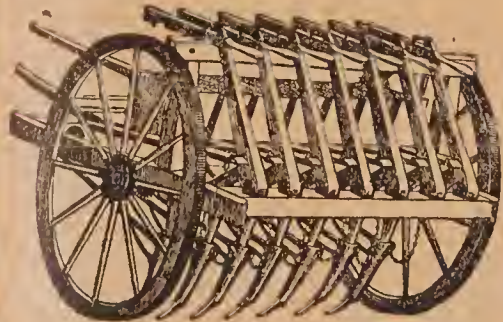
No doubt farm machinery has been more responsible for the change in civilization which has taken place in the world in the last hundred years than any other one factor. Without it, the modern cities would be absolutely impossible, for the majority of the people would have to live in the country and raise their own food. This would change or make unnecessary all of our great transportation systems, all of our various marketing plans and devices, and would perhaps make competition on the land so severe, if the population kept increasing, that in time our standard of life would become as low as it is among some of the countries of Asia where great hordes work from dawn to dusk to keep body and soul together.

\* \* \*

### Hussey's Reaping-Machine

**I**N the issue of 1843 Abed Hussey wrote as follows about what he called his "reaping machine." His own description of it reads as follows:

"When it is in operation in the field, the horses travel on the stubble, and near the standing grain, drawing the machine behind them. That part which cuts the grain is a wide platform, and extends six feet to the right hand into the grain, and is capable of being adjusted as high or as low as grain is usually cut; say from five to fifteen inches from the ground. Along the forward edge of the platform where the grain is cut, is a row of strong iron spikes about the size of small harrow teeth. These spikes are formed of two pieces of iron, one above and one below, leaving a horizontal slit in each spike for the cutting-blades to play in. These blades are formed like lancet-points, being sharp on both edges, and several inches long. They are fastened side by side on an iron rod, as many blades as there are spikes on the platform; the iron rod with the blades upon it extends through all the spikes, and is connected to a crank, immediately behind the horses. This crank is turned by cog-wheels, connected with the main axle, and is moved fast or slow according to the speed of the horses, giving a horizontal, vibratory motion to the blades, causing them to move out of one spike into another, backward and



Pennock's Seed and Grain Planter

forward, there being as many blades as spikes. As the machine is drawn ahead in the grain, the stalks or straw is received between the spikes, while the vibrating blades cut it off as it enters; the straw being held by the spike both above and below the edge of the blade, while the blade passes into the spike—thus the cutting is made sure.

As the grain is cut, it falls back on to the platform. When the wheat is tangled, this falling back is aided by an instrument in the hands of a man who rides on the machine, whose business is to push off the grain in heaps as it accumulates on the platform. He is able to do this with great accuracy and neatness, leaving the heaps distinct from each other, and in line order for the binders.

"One machine will cut twenty acres per day with ease, if

ordinary diligence is used. The blades need no sharpening from beginning to end of harvest. Standing and tangled grain is cut perfectly clean; indeed, lodged wheat is cut better with the machine, than it is usually cut by the cradle, and if the lodged wheat be very heavy, it will be cut very clean, and nearly as fast as if standing."

\* \* \*

### Pennock's Seed and Grain Planter

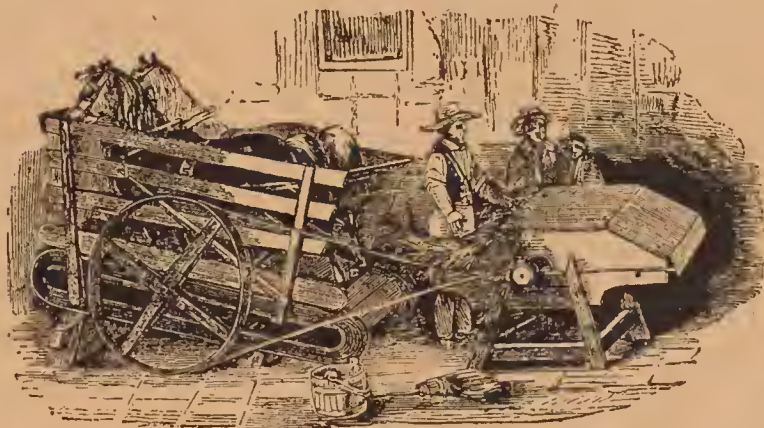
**A** LONG about 1846 machines to replace hand methods got further consideration when Pennock's seed and grain planter was announced. The description of the machine in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of that year read as follows:

"This machine will plant wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, peas, beans, rutabagas, and turnips; and can be regulated to drop any required quantity on an acre. The drills can be thrown in or out of gear separately, so as to plant a field of any shape without seeding any part twice. They are so arranged as to operate equally well on all kinds of land—hilly and rough, as well as level and smooth."

\* \* \*

### Power Driven Separator of 1847

**I**N the issue of 1847 we begin to find the mention of threshing machines. The application of horse power in the form of a tread mill was one of the big influences in the development of machinery to replace the old flail. The description of a



Power Driven Separator of 1847

power-driven thresher of 1847 pictured on this page, reads in that volume:

"The simple contrivance called the 'shaker,' or 'separator,' which is attached to the thrasher, saves much labor in winnowing the grain, besides leaving it without waste, entirely free from straw. This horse-power is easily applied to various labor-saving machines, and is the kind mostly used at the New England railroad stations for sawing wood."

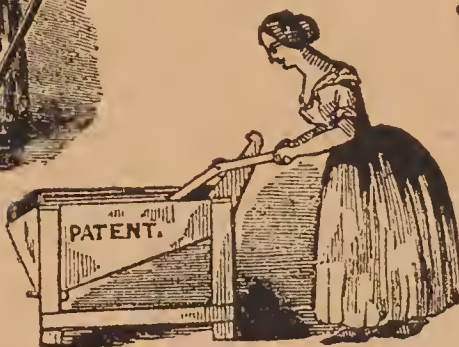
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### Washing Machines Before the Civil War

**A**S early as 1849 the back-breaking task of washing clothes called upon inventive genius for a device to spare the housewife its drudgery. In 1849 Sabin's machine was announced as "a truly useful machine to wash perfectly clean clothes, fine linen, etc. in three minutes time without the slightest damage."



Above—The Metropolitan Washer of 1859 and on Right—the Washing Machine of ten years before, 1849



In 1859 the Metropolitan washing machine, manufactured by David Lyman of Middlefield, Conn., came on the market. This machine, however, was considered, according to the manufacturer, "admirably adapted to the wants of the South."

\* \* \*

### Allen's Patent Mower

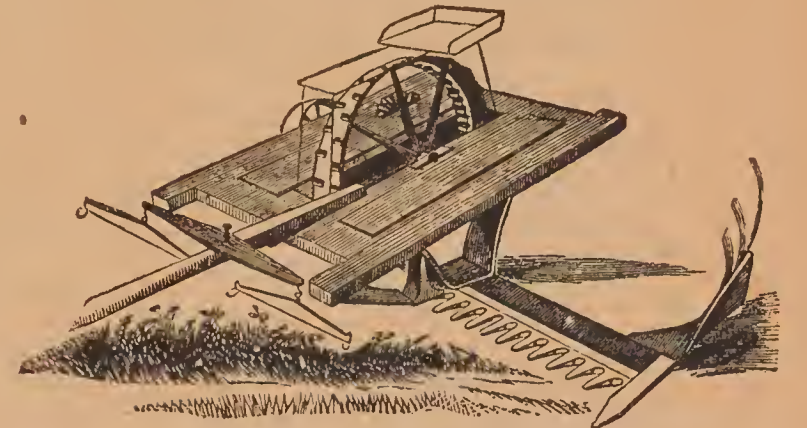
**T**HE history of the mowing machine goes back before 1843 and those old machines were very, very crude. However, in 1855 Allen's Patent Mower came on the market and apparently gave much satisfaction. Its outstanding features were said to be as follows:

"1. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or

coarse, lodged or standing, and salt meadows as well as upland.

"2. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.

"3. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the



Allen's Patent Mower

arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to mowing machines.

4. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

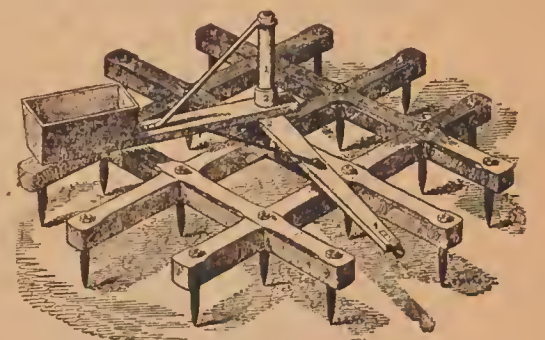
"5. A smaller wheel is attached to this mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.

"6. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a reaper or mower, as desired."

\* \* \*

### The Buckeye Rotating Harrow

**M**ANY a farm boy has had the terribly painful experience of having his shins skinned dodging around a harrow. Just imagine, if you can, this same boy dodging around the old Buckeye Rotating harrow of 1858. As you will see by the illustration, a heavy weight was adjusted to one side so that the teeth on that side were pressed down deeper into the soil. As the draw bar was attached to the center or pivot point, the deepset teeth held fast allowing the teeth on the opposite side to rotate around. According to the editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in 1858 the advantage of his harrow was that it did not clog up with grass or clay and furrowing was avoided. The zigzag motion of the teeth was said to have pulverized the soil better than the smooth forward motion of the well-known spike-tooth drag.

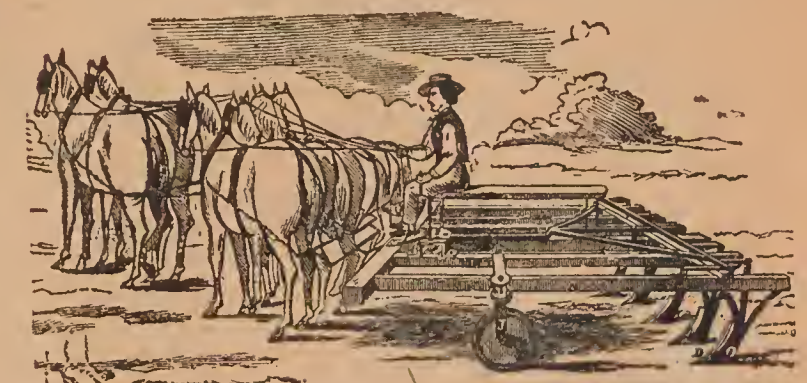


The Buckeye Rotating Harrow

\* \* \*

### Joseph Sutter's Patent Gang Plough

**I**N 1859 Joseph Sutter announced his improved gang plough (observe the spelling in those days), the forerunner of the modern tractor gang plow, "made with from 2 to 6 or more shares,



Joseph Sutter's Patent Gang Plow

... requiring only the attendance of one man. The saving of Time and Labor and the excellent work it does, are the principal features of the plough, which, compared with the single plough, makes it one of the GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS OF THE AGE."



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# Questions About Mechanics

Perhaps One Answers Your Problem

I would like to know if a sound clutch can be slipped by the throttle while it is in high gear without releasing the clutch pedal. This question has been under discussion for sometime in our neighborhood. One says it can, another says the contrary. We would like to know your opinion.—G. F. H., New York.

WE do not think that a sound clutch can be slipped by the throttle when it is in high gear and without releasing the clutch pedal. To strengthen our opinion we quote from an accepted authority—Dykes Automobile and Gas Engine Encyclopedia, which states, "A well-adjusted clutch takes hold gradually, does not slip after it has come to a seat and releases instantly when the pedal is depressed." It may interest you to know of the following reasons for a clutch slipping, after it has been engaged: burned or worn clutch lining, clutch leather oily and greasy, leather worn down, clutch spring tension weak, clutch shift out of line, ridge worn on the rear of clutch leather.—F. G. B.

## How Should a Battery Be Recharged?

I own a farm electric lighting plant. What I would like to know is, should the specific gravity of the electrolyte in the cells of the battery be allowed to run down to about the minimum before recharging or should it be recharged more frequently? Is it best to keep the battery fully charged or to let it partially discharge?—A. K. B., Pennsylvania.

THE battery is made for the convenience of the user. It is not necessary to recharge it every time it is used a little nor is it necessary for the user to wait until the battery is exactly discharged before starting to recharge. If it is your experience that the capacity of the battery is sufficient to last four or five days, it would be well to charge it twice a week, adding an overcharge about every two weeks. If you find that the capacity of the battery is enough for ten days use, it would be sufficient to charge up once a week adding an overcharge about every two weeks.

It is not necessary to keep the battery fully charged nor is it necessary to keep it partially charged. It should be used as required, taking care not to over discharge it, not to charge it at too high a rate, and that it receives an overcharge regularly.

## Measuring Power of Water

What size wheel and how much water would be required, or how many gallons a minute, to run a thousand or fifteen hundred watt 110 volt generator? Would a turbine be better than a steel wheel? I would appreciate any information that you could give about a water wheel.—S. F. S., Pennsylvania.

IN general, the turbine type of wheel is best adapted to medium falls and comparatively large volumes of water, the impulse wheel to the use of high heads and comparatively small amounts of water. The overshot requires very little water and uses falls down to four or five feet, the undershot is used on falls as low as three feet, and both types of wheels are used where there is insufficient water for the turbine and not enough head for an impulse wheel.

The size of overshot wheel necessary to generate 1000 to 1500 watts will depend upon the fall you have and the amount of water you have. A water-power equivalent to 2 1/2 horsepower will be required to generate 1000 watts and about 4 horsepower to generate 1500 watts. These figures make a liberal allowance for losses. The power of any stream is determined by the fall and the weight of the water.

A horsepower is equivalent to 33,000 foot-pounds a minute. Suppose a small stream has a fall of ten feet and that by measuring it is found that 400 gallons of water are flowing a minute. These 400 gallons of water will weigh about 3300 pounds, and since this weight is falling through a distance of 10 feet, the power of the stream would be 3300 pounds x 10 or 33,000 foot-pounds a minute. In a similar way, the power of any stream may be determined. The fall and the flow of water per minute must be measured.

Suppose you desire to generate 1000 watts. 2 1/2 horsepower should be available in the stream. 2 1/2 horsepower is equivalent to 82,500 foot-pounds. Suppose you have a fall of 15 feet. To obtain 2 1/2 horsepower, you would have to have 5500 pounds of water falling the distance of 15 feet each minute. Since 1 gallon weighs 8 1-3 pounds, 5500 pounds would be about 663 gallons. This example illustrates how you may determine the power of your stream.

## Galvanized Roofing a Lightning Protector

I would like to know if it is any protection from lightning by using galvanized roofing? If so, is it necessary to connect a ground wire to the roofing.—R. G. F., New York.

GALVANIZED roofing is a protection from lightning. Two opposite corners of the roof must be grounded. The ridge of the roof should be capped with a sharp edged piece and not a rounded piece. Any cupolas should be grounded to the roof and any chimney should have rods grounded to the roof. Galvanized roofing, if grounded and installed with a sharp ridge, gives good protection.—F. G. B.

## One Size of Pipe Preferable

In piping, from a spring to the house, is it better to use all 3/4-inch pipe or is it better to use larger pipe, say, 1 1/4-inch pipe reducing to 1-inch then to 3/4-inch and finally to 1/2-inch? Which is best?—A. S., New York.

IF you had mentioned the distance it is from your spring to the cellar wall and how much flow you have, it would have been possible to give you very definite information. As it is we will have to substitute conditions. The size of pipe used under any set of conditions will determine the amount of water available at the end of the pipe and the pressure that will be realized.

Suppose you had 50 feet of head and that it was 400 feet from the spring to the cellar wall and that you desired 5 gallons per minute to flow through the pipe. To force 5 gallons of water through 100 feet of 3/4-inch pipe will require 10 1/2 feet of head and for the 400 feet there would be used up 42 feet of your available 50, leaving you 8 feet at the cellar for pressure. If, on the other hand, you used 100 feet of the 1 1/4-inch pipe, 100 feet of the 1-inch, 100 feet of the 3/4-inch and 100 feet of 1/2-inch pipe, it would require nearly 56 feet of head to obtain 5 gallons per minute at the house. Under the conditions assumed above and using four different sizes of pipe, you would actually get less than 5 gallons per minute at the house and practically no pressure.

Try soaking a hard paint or varnish brush in hot vinegar to soften it.



"I thought I had this daylight saving puzzle solved by carrying one watch with standard and one with daylight saving time, and now I've forgotten which is which."—Life.

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# Vote to Leave State Fair

## Fruit Men Object to Past Treatment

IT takes more than a rainy day to mar the success of the annual summer meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society. In spite of the rain, several hundred fruit growers from every part of Western New York gathered at the farm of Charles S. Wilson at Hall, on Wednesday, July 30th, and everyone pronounced the meeting one of the most profitable and enjoyable held by the Society in years.

Because of the bad weather, it was necessary to hold the speaking and the business program in the rural church at Hall. So large was the crowd that there were many who were unable to crowd inside.

The speakers were Dean A. R. Mann of the State College of Agriculture, Dr. U. P. Hedrick, horticulturist at the Geneva Experiment Station, Prof. P. J. Panott, entomologist at the Geneva Station, and President Farrand, of Cornell University.

Professor Panott outlined briefly the experiments that were being made in the Wilson-Jones orchards and told the visitors what to look for on the trip through the orchards.

### President Farrand of Cornell Speaks

President Farrand of Cornell spoke briefly but as usual had a message well worth hearing. He said that one of the great dangers of the times was overspecialization not only in the fruit business but in all other walks of life. Overspecialization narrows the horizon or the outlook on life and tends to make individuals and nations narrow and selfish. President Farrand emphasized the great need in these troubled times of toleration and a sympathy and understanding of the other fellow's and the other nation's point of view.

After the speeches, President Wilson brought some matters of business before the convention. Secretary Roy P. McPherson read the following resolution, and after a brief explanation and discussion it was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that the members of the New York State Horticultural Society approve the undertaking of a cooperative investigation of peach yellows and little peach by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by the Experiment Stations of those states in which the disease is of importance, and that we request our president to take such action as may be necessary to secure a federal appropriation for this purpose.

President Wilson then made a statement regarding the much discussed proposition of the Horticultural Society withdrawing its support from the State Fair at Syracuse and recommending that fruit and vegetable exhibitors go to the Rochester Exposition instead. The following statement issued by President Wilson before the meeting explains the position of the fruit men.

The New York State Horticultural Society has for many years tried to improve the exhibits of fruits, flowers and vegetables at the State Fair. The Society has never been met half-way by the Fair authorities in its endeavors. Efforts have been made for twenty years to have the horticultural exhibits properly housed but without avail. Recently the Fair authorities have given the Society a rebuff that makes it hardly possible for the organization to continue its interest in the horticultural exhibits at the fair.

Members of the Society will remember that last year the Fair authorities placed the fruit exhibit in charge of a man not connected with the fruit interests in the state, wholly inexperienced in putting up fruit exhibits, unknown to most of the fruit-growers, and without a single qualification for the position not possessed by any other intelligent man in the state. This man brought with him helpers who were as little experienced as he in matters having to do with exhibiting fruits. At both the Rochester and Poughkeepsie meetings resolutions were passed asking the State Fair Commission to appoint as Superintendent of the Fruit Department some man connected with the fruit interests who has recognized qualifications for the position. This the Fair authorities have refused to do, and have appointed

the Superintendent who held the place last year.

Under these conditions may it not prove advantageous to this Society to transfer its attempts to build up a fruit exhibit to the Rochester Exposition? Rochester is in the very center of the fruit, nursery, vegetable and flower interests of the state. This Society meets there every winter. The city, the hotels and the commercial institutions have given us every consideration possible. May it not turn out that the Exposition would furnish us better facilities for exhibiting fruit than the State Fair, and cooperate more intelligently, congenially and helpfully with us?

This is a matter that your President and Directors want the members of this organization to think over and discuss at the coming summer meeting. As a great fruit-growing state, New York should have somewhere each autumn a creditable exhibit of fruit. We have never had such an exhibit at Syracuse. May it not be worth while to try to make annually a great exhibit of fruit at the Rochester Exposition. Those in charge of the Rochester Exposition will meet us, it is believed, more than halfway.

If this Society recommends its members to exhibit at Rochester, vegetable growers, florists and nurserymen, none of whom are well satisfied with their treatment at Syracuse, should be asked to join in making annually a great horticultural display at the Rochester Exposition.

Mr. Wilson stated that a resolution had been drawn which met the approval of all the officers of the Society. He then requested Secretary McPherson to read the following resolution:

Whereas, the New York State Horticultural Society has for many years tried to have the exhibits of fruits, flowers and vegetables at the State Fair properly housed and better displayed, and has not been met half-way in its endeavors by the Fair authorities, and:—

Whereas, last year the Fair authorities placed the fruit exhibit in charge of a man as Superintendent not connected with the fruit interests in the State, wholly inexperienced in putting up fruit exhibits, unknown to fruit growers, and without qualifications for the position not possessed by any other intelligent man in the State, and after being asked at the Rochester and Poughkeepsie meetings through resolutions unanimously adopted to appoint a man connected with the fruit interests who had recognized qualifications for his work, have refused to do so and have appointed the same Superintendent who held the place last year:—

Resolved, that this Society transfer its attempts to build up a fruit, vegetable and flower exhibit to the Rochester Exposition, and that it recommend its members to exhibit at Rochester, and be it further resolved that vegetable growers, florists and nurserymen, none of whom are well satisfied with their treatment at Syracuse, be asked to join in making annually a great horticultural display at the Rochester Exposition.

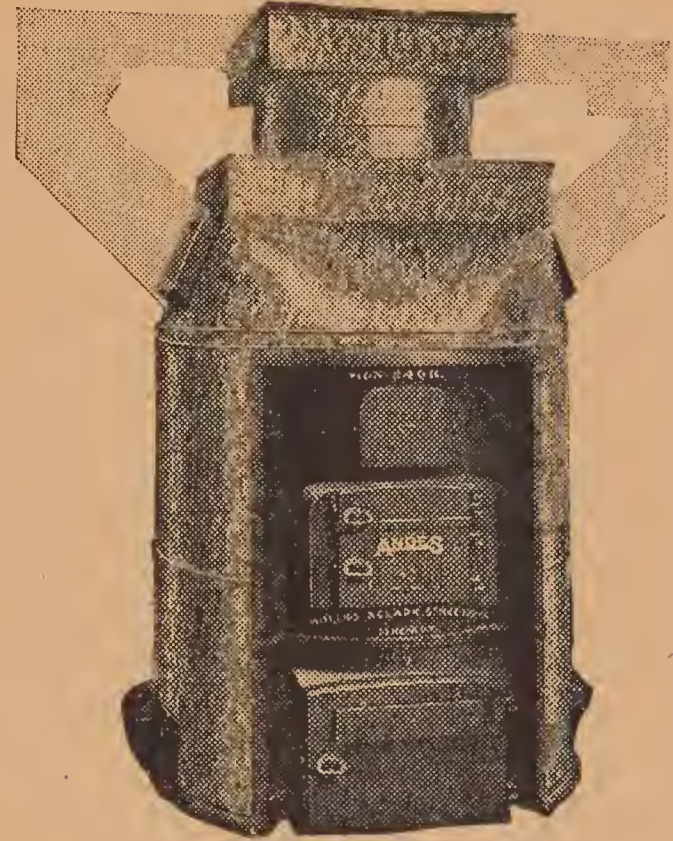
This resolution was regularly moved and seconded and was then followed by a discussion.

It was stated from the floor that a superintendent had been placed in charge of the exhibits by the State Fair Commission last year who was totally inexperienced, that his assistants also knew little about fruit, and that the whole exhibit had been handled in a manner wholly unsatisfactory to fruit growers.

The Horticultural Society and fruit exhibitors made objections to the Fair Commission about the reappointment of the same superintendent for this year, but in spite of these objections, the Commission had appointed the same men. When the objections were made the Fair Commission asked the Horticultural Society to name three candidates from which the Commission would choose a fruit superintendent for the fair exhibits. Through a misunderstanding, the Horticultural Society named only one candidate. As soon as the Society learned that they were expected to name three instead of one, they named two

(Continued on page 88)

# "For Better Heating" ANDES FURNACES



The Andes 3-Pipe Warm Air Furnace has a Radiator Lock that absolutely prevents the leakage of coal gas. This is only one of its many exclusive advantages.

Stove, Range or Furnace Catalogs on Request

PHILLIPS & CLARK STOVE CO., INC., GENEVA, N. Y.

Manufacturers since 1868 of the famous Andes line of Coal, Gas and Combination Ranges and 1-Pipe, 3-Pipe and Pipe Furnaces.



# "DO-IT-ALL" TRACTORS

THESE tractors were made to export for \$319. Foreign exchange prevented their being shipped. We bought 325 and will sell them until gone @ \$99.50. It is a perfect new tractor.

**\$99.50**  
F.O.B. BUFFALO N.Y.

### SPECIFICATIONS

Engine—2 H. P.      Holley Carburetor  
Water-cooled      Pulley—5" diam. x 6" face  
Berling Magneto      Weight—1800 lbs.



It will pull an 8' plow  
It will pull a harrow  
It will do the work of a horse  
It will drive a saw  
It will drive a pump  
It will do everything a 2 H. P. Gasoline Engine will do.

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if you live near a Creek or Spring

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**WHOLESALE PRICES**

## Where You Will Quickly Find a Buyer For What You Have to Sell

The Classified Columns of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are conducted in the interest of our subscribers. For only 5c a word, you can place your message before 130,000 up-to-date farmers in the Eastern States, within easy shipping distance. If you have anything to sell, trade or buy, use our Classified Columns.

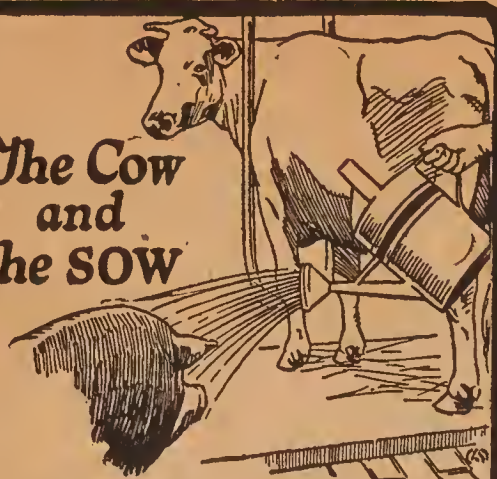
**READ THE CLASSIFIED ADS**  
ON PAGE 90



# Notes from Among the Farmers

## Of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania

### The Cow and the SOW



REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher—the butter plate—the nursing bottle.

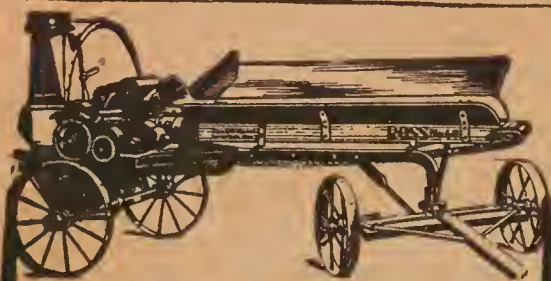
Keep her surroundings healthful, free from disease germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.  
Ashland, Ohio

**DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT**



WRITE for new low prices on the **Ross Ensilage Cutter**. You'll quickly see why it will pay you to own your own machine instead of depending on some one else.

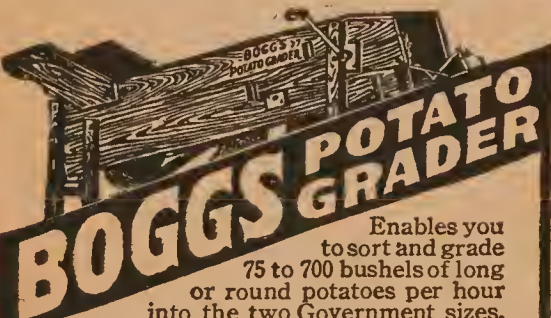
**Easy Terms—Settlement After Trial**

Freedom from defects guaranteed for entire life of machine!

**Boiler Plate Steel Blower—Adjustable Bearings—Positive Knife Adjustment. Operates at low speed. Powerful and smooth-running.**

74 years experience backs your choice when you buy the sturdy, dependable Ross. Write for full details—catalog, prices, easy terms.

**E. W. ROSS ENSILAGE CUTTER AND SILO CO.**  
Dept. 226 Springfield, Ohio  
Successors to The E. W. Ross Co., Est. 1850



**BOGGS POTATO GRADER**  
Enables you to sort and grade 75 to 700 bushels of long or round potatoes per hour into the two Government sizes. Eliminates culls and dirt at the same time. Due to patented endless belt, there is less than 3% variation in size from Government grades. Can't bruise or injure potatoes. Thousands in use. Operates by hand, motor or engine. Price \$40 and up. Write for interesting booklet.  
**BOGGS MANUFACTURING CORPN.**  
20 Main St., Atlanta, N. Y.

### FOR THE FORDSON

This One-man Mower cuts 16 to 30 acres a day. Quickly attached to the Fordson—no changes necessary. Ball bearings—two speeds—automatically oiled—fool proof—guaranteed. Used on Henry Ford's Farm. Write for particulars.



**DETROIT HARVESTER CO., DETROIT, MICH.**

200-Acre Farm, Horses and 10 Cows, Poultry, Machinery

Young stock included by aged owner to settle quickly: 2 houses of 6 and 7 rooms, beautiful views, fine section for summer boarders; store delivery, close school, ready markets; 120 acres loam tillage, spring-watered pasture, woodland, variety fruit; ample barns, shop, poultry house. Income right from start and only \$3600 for all. Part cash. CHAS. G. TOMPKINS, 370 Main St., Catskill, N. Y.

OLD hay has been almost all cleared out of this part of the country, along the southern tier of New York. Wet weather has brought the new crop along well for the past few weeks.

Many fields which farmers intended to devote to oats never have been seeded in 1924. Some will go into buckwheat, some remain in the fallow furrow.

Some have begun haying and find the crop only medium in quantity but of good quality.

Farm wages are still high, men commanding forty cents an hour; but it does seem easier to get men that are willing to do farm work.

The shops at Endicott and Johnson City are all running light-handed, some not at all for a few weeks' vacation without pay. This makes a difference in the pay checks of the hands and secondarily affects farmers who sell produce.—E. L. V.

### New York County Notes

Oneida County.—The season has been several weeks late compared to normal in regard to practically all vegetation. Potatoes are making fairly rapid growth. Oats are looking good. Nights are too cool for corn which shows very uneven growth. Hay is a good crop as to quantity and quality. New seedings are heavy. This has been a good year for alsike clover which is plentifully mixed in the hay. Haying has been nicely started at this writing (July 26). The flow of milk is holding up very well for this time of the year. Small fruits have been plentiful. Early apples set quite good. Eggs are selling for 35c a dozen. Pork up to 200 pounds brings 11 to 12c per pound, dressed. Young pigs sold at \$5 each. Many farmers are working on the county roads.—E. N. A.

Steuben County.—Potatoes are looking fine here. Early peas were poor and all of them have been marketed. The prospects are much better for late peas than for the early crop.—N. Y. P.

Ontario County.—Everybody is busy haying, which crop promises to be a good one. Every one ought to be in wheat harvest by the first of the month. Some pieces look very good, while others are light. Lots of cherries.—H. D. S.

### Notes from New Jersey

Mercer County.—A dairy tour supported by the Mercer County Dairy Record Association, the Mercer County Holstein-Friesian Association and the Mercer County Guernsey Association will be run through Lawrence township of Mercer County on August 8. Visits will be made to several purebred cattle and alfalfa farms. Crops of soy beans will also be inspected. At noon the party will enjoy a basket lunch after which Professor Barland of the Pennsylvania State College will give an address. A purebred bull sale will be staged at J. W. Miller's "Province Line Farm" of 10 fine bulls which will be sold, half from Guernsey and half from Holstein herds. This will give farmers an opportunity to stock up with some good animals. It is expected that this will be the climax of the purebred bull campaign.—MRS. J. E. H.

Hunterdon County.—During the early part of July we had some very wet weather with very little sunshine. Haying is completed. The early part of the haying season was hard on farmers because of the little good curing weather we have had. The crop was very good, in fact the best in several years. Wheat is two weeks late. It is making heavy straw but it has not filled out as well as last year. Corn is not looking good. In some fields the grass and weeds are as high as the corn and the wet weather has made it impossible to do much cultivation. As a result there will be a poor crop. Quite a bit of oats rotted this year

and some plowed them under and sowed buckwheat, although this is not a buckwheat county. Hay harvest, corn cultivating and other work seems to all come at once and farmers cannot get enough help to do the work at any price. Wheat is \$1.40 a bushel; corn, \$1; rye, 90c; oats, 60c; eggs, 27c a doz.; butter, 47c. No one seems to know the price of milk. It looks as though it had none.—J. R. F.

### Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

THE Berks County cow testing association reports tests of all cows producing 1,000 pounds of milk or 40 pounds of butterfat during the month. Albert S. Savigs' best cow is credited with 1,905 pounds of milk for June. The average of the ten highest producers was 1,543 pounds, as compared with 1,567 pounds for the preceding month.

Chester County farmers report that the use of chemical weed destroyers has resulted in the death of several cows and other animals. These remedies are powerful in their action, killing roots as well as the tops of all weeds and vegetation, hence, extra caution is required. State authorities will investigate into the cause of the harm done by the remedy.

Eastern Pennsylvania harvested a heavy crop of hay, Timothy clover and alfalfa yields being exceptionally large and of excellent quality. The Philadelphia hay market averages about fifty carloads weekly at present, with cash prices of \$20 to \$28 per ton. Wheat, oats and rye straw, in carload lots brought \$15 to 17 per ton.

Many Central Pennsylvania apple orchards will produce yields far below the average, due to poor climatic conditions when the trees were in bloom. The Stayman Winesap, being in blossom at a late period, will be a very small crop. The Yellow Transparent escaped injury, because of its early blossoming.

There will be an unusual scarcity of turkeys on eastern Pennsylvania farms. Other varieties of fowls will be plentiful.

### Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

SOME Timothy hay is still being made by those who have a big acreage to cut. The hay crop was much better than the stand of grass a year ago would indicate. Pastures are short, due to no rain for nearly two weeks, but we have had fine weather for cutting wheat and hauling it into barns. Wheat handles as though it is well filled, and it is long in the stalk, making a big amount of straw to store in threshing time.

Threshing of wheat has begun already though only a few farmers thresh wheat from the field. Oats are turning yellow rapidly and some fields will be fit to cut this week. It promises to be a good crop for as late as oats were sown.

Corn is making a good growth, but will need many more warm nights and showers next month with no frost before October to make a crop of corn. But the color and the stand of corn are both good, though planting was two weeks late.

Early potatoes may be a better crop than late ones, unless we have rain.

A number of farmers are planning to have sales of their farm stock next spring, as the advance in the prices of wheat and corn has not helped them, unless this year's wheat crop sells much higher. Milk prices are discouraging compared with the price of feed, so sales and changes of tenants will continue until prices adjust themselves better.

Crawford County.—We have been having quite cool weather. Haying is in full blast and we look for a big crop. Wheat is also being cut. The crop looks good with the exception of those fields

which were sown late. Eggs 28c, butter 45c. Raspberries made a good crop and have been quite plentiful. Oats are looking good. Corn is very late. A great deal of it has been poorly cared for. Potatoes are coming on slow. They will be late. Pastures are good. Milk is holding up fairly well.—J. F. S.

### Vote to Leave State Fair

(Continued from page 87)

more, but by then the first named candidate, proving unsatisfactory to the Commission, it had reappointed the same man who held the position last year.

It was stated further that for years the horticultural interests had not had good cooperation from those in charge of the Fair and that the time had come to go where they would get such cooperation.

After the discussion, President Wilson called for a vote on the resolution. There were several ayes and some nays, so he called for a standing vote. Between forty and fifty members stood for the resolution and five or six voted against it. A large number did not vote and there was a considerable sentiment afterwards that the Society had made a mistake although all agreed that the provocation was great.

A cafeteria luncheon was served by the ladies of the Union Congregational Church on the beautiful lawns of the Wilson home after which there were plays and games and the inspection trip through the great orchards.

FOR 50 YEARS

**MILLER-BEAN HARVESTERS**

HAVE LED ALL IMITATORS.  
Write Le Roy Plow Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

**POWER MILKER \$142**  
Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT

Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—2 year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milk". Get yours now!  
Ottawa Mfg. Co., Box 607 Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**HANDY AUTO GAS DIPPER**

Goes right into tank and brings up gas when you WANT IT

NO AUTOIST Can afford to be without this long wanted device. If your dealer doesn't have it will send prepaid for 25c.

H. A. WAAGE, 6 Reade St., New York

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO** Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.  
FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D1, Paducah, Ky

CATTLE BREEDERS

**175 GRADE HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS For Sale**

30 head ready to freshen, 100 head due to freshen during March, April and May. All large, young, fine individuals that are heavy producers. Price right. Will tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y.

SWINE BREEDERS

**200—Pigs For Sale—200**

Chester and Yorkshire Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross 6 to 7 weeks old \$4.50 8 to 9 weeks old \$5.00. Also pure bred Berkshire and Chester sows or boars, 7 weeks old \$6 each. All these pigs are healthy and fast growing. I will crate and ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

Registered O. I. C. and Chester White pigs.  
Eugene P. Rogers, Wayville, N. Y.



# A Way to Stay in the Business

## What Cow Testing Associations Do for Their Members

**I**F YOU have not read the editorial in this issue entitled, "What is the Future of the Dairy Business for Me?" I hope you will read it, for it expresses my sincere belief that a lot of men have either got to adjust their business methods of handling their dairy or else they cannot stand the prices or the competition which are going to prevail in the dairy business. The man who does not depend upon his cows for the main part of his living but only keeps them to have a little milk and butter for his own use and a little surplus to sell, need not worry so much as to whether those cows are good or poor, for his main living comes from other lines of farming. Of course, he would make more from the cows he has if they were better. But the real dairyman who depends upon his cows for his living must do some long thinking to meet the situation which is ahead of him.

### Dairying Meeting Heavy Competition

As we have stated in the editorial, dairying under modern conditions of producing milk for markets has become a real business. The dairyman is in competition with other farmers and with other business. Those who survive will have to meet that competition with the same good business methods that their competitors use. This certainly means the keeping of records. How to keep records on individual cows, as to what they eat, the pounds of milk they give, and the amount of butter fat this milk contains is a big problem.

For years there have been a few men in almost every dairy county in the big dairy states who have believed in the keeping of records, but who have not been able to get the time to do it themselves. Many of these men have joined with their neighbors in cow testing or dairy improvement associations. These associations have been an immense amount of help to farmers. They were just coming into considerable popularity before the war, but during the war, it was difficult to get men and the number of associations declined. Of late there has been a revival of interest which we have been glad to see.

### "Better Cow" Cooperatives

Each association is a sort of small cooperative organization working for better cows. Farmer members unite, hire a tester, who visits each member once a month, weighs the feed and the milk for each cow in the herd, tests the milk and butter-fat. All the records are kept in a herd book and at the end of the year every member knows how much each individual in his herd produced and what it cost him for her production. In other words, the cow testing association enables the dairyman to keep accurate records of his business in the same way that men in every other business, except farming, do.

Another result that nearly every member of a cow testing association will testify to is the removal of friction between dairymen and the milk dealers over the tests at the local milk station. A local dealer knows that the dairyman knows from his own records what his test should be.

But the cow testing associations have their limitations. It is rather difficult to get men for testers, and sometimes there are not enough dairymen in a community close enough for the tester to work efficiently. In this case, there are some modifications of the cow-testing plan which are worked successfully; for instance, the dairy improvement clubs. The general idea of these clubs is for the farmers to keep milk weights themselves and occasionally send a sample of the milk to be tested for butter-fat to the farm bureau office or to the local creamery or milk plant. Then the milk weight records are sent to the farm bureau office for tabulation. The county agent writes the individual farmer when he returns the

record, making such comments as he sees fit. Further information as to getting started with these clubs can be obtained from your county agent.

A good many dairymen in the last few years have obtained a Babcock tester and occasionally make a test of their cows themselves. Testers are not expensive and the operation can be easily learned by anybody by following the simple directions.

### Some Outstanding Reports

One of the interesting results obtained from the cow-testing work in New York State is the publishing of the names of the owners of the ten herds in the whole state who make the highest records for the month. Because we believe these men deserve some advertising for the effort they have made to improve their dairies and because of the growing interest in this excellent work, we hope to publish from time to time the names of the men in the cow testing associations who succeed in getting their herds into the list of the highest ten each month.

To give an idea of how interesting this work becomes to every member, we give below a few of the comments of the testers in some of the different cow testing associations. In these reports, which are given considerable circulation all over the state, notice that the members of the cow testing associations get considerable advertising and note also that they receive a lot of information as to what other good dairymen are doing. For instance, the report given below by agent Balch shows that farmers are not feeding as much grain as usual. Note too that almost as soon as the work starts, the poor producing cows start toward the butcher. Some of the reports follow:

#### Albany-Schenectady. Agent, E. J. Colliton

The two leading cows in this association this year (until May 1st) are: for milk, a grade Holstein No. 4, owned by Parker Corning, with record of 10,259.6 pounds milk and 342.7 pounds fat. This record was from Nov. 10, 1923 to May 1st, 1924. In butter-fat, a Jersey cow owned by Gladys Saddle mire lead with 6585 pounds milk and 368.5 pounds fat. The association year started last August. Corning Farms have a herd of 40 milking Holsteins.

Jasper Comstock of Altamont, R. D. No. 3, has a P. B. H. F. bull calf for sale that was born, March 10th. His dam was highest cow in this association for milk last year with record of more than 15,000 pounds milk with average test of 3.5 per cent and second in butter-fat. She was milked only twice a day for 10½ months. The calf is ¾ white, a fine individual and from an accredited herd. Anyone wishing more particulars should write Mr. Comstock or go personally to see the individual.

April 1st, I started two new association members, both with grade Guernsey herds; Joseph De Marco of Duaneburgh and Perry Lobdell of Rensselaerville.

For the month of April seven cows were culled and sold to the butcher. Culling the herd for both milk production and butter-fat is one of the benefits you will get from association work.

#### Western Allegany Agent, B. F. Mullaney

This month finished the year for some of the members. Mr. J. B. Harbeck of Black Creek, on a dairy of 24 cows, 7—2 year old; 7—3 year olds; 4—4 year olds, had an average production of 11,402 pounds of milk, 394 pounds of fat. His high cow, "Mutual Friend Aggie Johanna, a 4 year old, produced 16,439 pounds of milk and 552.5 pounds of fat. Her value of product above cost of feed was \$197.42, cost per cwt. of milk 91c; cost per pound butterfat 27c. Mr. R. W. Chamberlain of Caneadea finished some A. R. O. records, one 31.33 pounds of butter-fat on a 6-year old, on two junior 2 year olds, 20.45 pounds of butter-fat and 21.49 pounds of butter-fat respectively.

#### Chenango Valley—Unadilla—Agent, W. W. Sadler

Mr. Neidlinger & Son sold four poor testers and bought a two-year old purebred bull.

Mr. Friedel sold three poor testers and bought two cows.

Mr. Marshman let two cows go, one he thought was tubercular.

Prindle Bros. have sold three cows and have three two-year old heifers come in. They have purchased a purebred Holstein bull.

#### Sherman Agent, L. B. Mapes

Thirteen poor producers have been sold in the Sherman Association during April.

#### Andes Agent, J. J. Linehan

Next month starts the association for another year. This will make the third year of the association. The few herds which are dropping the work are only small ones, with most of the cows being tested for two years. The price of milk for March was \$2.50 per 100 pounds for 3 per cent. One purebred bull was brought into the association this month.

#### Ellisburg Agent, M. L. Balch

On account of the low price of milk the farmers are not feeding as much grain as they would like to.

#### So. Lewis Agent, H. L. Stahlman

There were 10 dairies tested during April containing 202 cows, 162 cows were milking and 40 were still dry. There are 36 cows on the honor roll which is quite an improvement over a year ago, when there were but 26 from just twice as many dairies. It is interesting to note that over one-half the honor-roll cows are from Mohawk Hill. Herds averaging 1000 pounds of milk follow:

Geo. E. Hayes, 1136.4 pounds milk, 36.9 pounds fat per milking cow.

J. W. VanZandt, 1018.6 pounds milk, 32.5 pounds fat per milking cow.

Earl Potter, 1009.0 pounds milk, 32.3 pounds fat per milking cow.

#### First Oneida Agent, C. J. Morrow

More milk is being produced this month, due to more cows in milk production. Most of the members are going to carry on the work with the association this year and several new ones wish to join. The majority of farmers are mixing their own feed and the average price is around \$1.90.

#### Schuyler-Seneca Agent, H. C. Hinsdale

Several rations have been changed for more economical production. No grade bulls in use.

#### Hamilton Agent, R. H. Bresee

We wish to call your attention to the honor list in the Garrod herd. These cows are not only high, this month, but are high yearly producers. The members of this association are going to have something to do, if they outclass this herd for the coming year. I expect this herd to average very close to 12,000 pounds per cow, as they are in shape to do business.

Out of 308 cows tested, 50 made the honor roll, this is not quite as large a proportion as we have some times, but it is due to the fact  
(Continued on page 96)

# Save Your Corn

## Act Quick for a UNADILLA SILO

Spring was late. But nature often makes up for lost time. Corn's coming along fast—looks good. We'll have a full crop. What will you do with yours? Put it into your own silo. Get the benefit of its value—*this winter*.

You can get a strong, well-built, time saving, silage saving and *money making* Unadilla—in time to *save this season's crop*. Shipped within 24 hours after receipt of order. Make up your mind and act—*now*.

Write at once for prices and full information.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY  
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.



NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing five pounds \$1.75; ten \$3.00. Smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00. Pay when received. Pipe and recipe free. Cooperative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

## The WINDMILL with a RECORD



The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 9 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-Oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the slightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm.

You do not have to experiment to get a windmill that will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine.

Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has specialized in steel windmills for 36 years.

**AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

## GLOBE SILOS—THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL

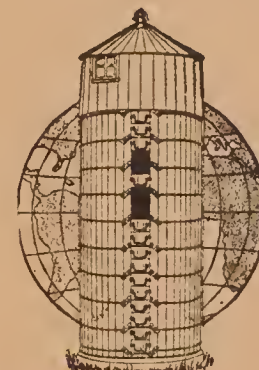
You can tell them by their roofs

A GLOBE SILO will give you 100% efficiency. The extension roof—originated by the GLOBE SILO COMPANY—reduces the cost per net ton capacity. Remember every Extension Roof is a GLOBE or a poor imitation. This greatest of improvements ever made in silo construction combined with the other many GLOBE advantages makes the GLOBE SILO the most durable, convenient and economical silo you can possibly own.

GLOBE SILOS are made of high quality Canadian Spruce and Oregon Fir, with heavy matching, double splines, sealed joints, and flexible airtight doors. They are the best for keeping heat in and cold out. In them silage cures perfectly, keeps better and freezes less.

Send today for catalog and prices on Silos, Tanks, Water Tubs, Portable Poultry Houses, etc. Address

GLOBE SILO COMPANY, Box 104, Unadilla, N. Y.





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## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

ONE THOUSAND Choice white Leghorn Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock—bred for business. Prices are right. Satisfaction guaranteed. CLARENCE KEISER, Gram-Plan, Pa.

CHICKS—7c up C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 19th season. Pamphlet. Box 26. C. M. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

#### TURKEYS

A FORTUNE in turkeys properly managed. We are specialists and never lose a bird from blackhead or liver trouble. Twenty-four capsules for \$1.00. \$3.50 for 100. Hundreds of testimonials. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY CO., 816 South Main, Santa Ana, California.

#### CATTLE

FOR SALE—Owl Interest, Jersey Bull Calf, Grand sire Interest Prince 2d; Dam Reigster of Merit. FRANCIS MORRIS, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Beautiful, extra fine Holstein Bull Calf 8 months old; large, straight as a line; ¾ white, ideal markings. Dam large, heavy milker. Sire's dam and 12 grand dams, averaged 1,035 pounds butter in year. Dam as junior two year old gave over 16,000 pounds milk in 305 days, averaging 52 lbs. a day, and carried another calf 7 months of that time. Price, \$75. Send for photo. Another calf 6 months old, half white, splendid dam, same sire, \$50. WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Remsen, N. Y.

#### CATTLE BREEDERS

FOR SALE. Registered Ayrshire females. All years. Farmer's prices. Accredited herd No. 64064. JOHN M. LEWIS, Alfred Station, N. Y.

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

COLLIE PUPPIES \$5 to \$20 each, either sex eligible. PAINE'S FARM, South Royalton, Vt.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUP, strong healthy and sturdy. Just a little kindness and patience will soon make him a grand farm dog. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

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FOR SALE. At a bargain, 37½ acres, 12 miles from Washington, D. C.; two minutes walk to electric station; two acres woodland, balance in high state of cultivation; raised 80 bushels of corn to the acre last season; a young apple orchard, produced 500 bushels last season; land is fenced with heavy woven wire and well watered; 8-room house with bath and finished attic; hot air heat, Delco lights, air pressure watered; big basement; there are 10 outbuildings; price \$20,000 which includes growing crops and \$2,000 worth of personal property; or will sell 10 acres with all improvements for \$15,000; the improvements can't be replaced for the price asked; terms, half cash, balance to suit purchaser. Owner, E. S. WICKLINE, R. 1, Vienna, Va.

FOR SALE—Poultry and dairy farm, 91 acres, with or without equipment. In A-1 condition. Inspection invited. Near summer resort. No reasonable offer rejected. Terms if desired. Call or write for particulars. DEWEY MARENESS, owner, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 acres in Finger-Lake region. Two sets of buildings, well valued. All kinds of fruit. FRED J. BURK, Branchport, N. Y.

#### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

WOULD YOU like experts to select sweet cantaloupes for your personal use? If so, order Chapel Branch cantaloupes, the quality pleases. THOMAS SMITH, Seaford, Del.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS. (Orders filled same day received). Celery plants—1,000,000 (Re-rooted) Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, Giant Pascal, White Plume and Golden Self Blanching. (French Seed) \$3 per 1,000; 500, \$1.75. Cabbage plants—2,000,000 (Re-rooted) Copenhagen Market, Surehead, Flat Dutch, All Head Early, Savoy Red Rock and Danish Ballhead. \$2 per 1,000; 500, \$1.25. What customers think of Plants: "I am in receipt of Celery plants, which are fine sturdy stock, and I tender to you my thanks for your prompt attention to my order. Yours Truly, John T. Weathered, Garwood, N. J." PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

CABBAGE, Cauliflower and Celery plants—All field grown. Safe delivery guaranteed. Cabbage (re-rooted), Danish Ballhead, Eukhuyen Glory, Copenhagen Market. All Head Early, Succession, Surehead, Early and Late Flat, Dutch, \$2.25 per 1,000; 500, \$1.50; 300, \$1.20; 200, \$1; Cauliflower (re-rooted) Long Island Snowball, Extra Early Erfurt and Catskill Snowball, \$5 per 1,000; 500, \$3; 300, \$2.25; 200, \$1.75; 100, \$1; Celery Plants (re-rooted), Golden Self-Bleaching (Originators seed imported from France by us), Easy Bleaching, White Plume (French Seed), Giant Pascal (French Seed), Winter Queen, \$3.50 per 1,000; 500, \$2; 300, \$1.50; 200, \$1.25; 100, \$1. Price list free. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, 27th year. Chester, N. J.

CELERY PLANTS. Leading varieties \$2.50 per 1,000. \$11.25 per 5,000. \$21.50 per 10,000. Cabbage \$2.25 per 1,000. \$10 per 5,000. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, strong plants ready for field. \$1.25 for 1,000. \$10.00 for 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Pot-grown Howard, Dunlap, Success and Sample. \$4.00 per 100; Progressive, \$5.00 per 100. Order early for August planting as supply at this price is limited. GEO. D. AIKEN, Box R, Putney, Vt.

HOLLAND BULBS—Order now, our supply is limited. Tulips, Giant Darwin or Early mixed or separate colors, 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; Narcissus, Single or Double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Hyacinths (Bedding), mixed or separate colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4. Hyacinths, Giant, top-size, 12 for \$1; Crocus, 100 for \$1. Special prices on large lots. All orders sent post-paid. C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

CABBAGE, celery—Ready for field, \$1.25 per 1,000; beet, lettuce, strong plants, \$1 per 1,000; tomato, all kinds, \$2 per 1,000; cauliflower, peppers, egg plants, \$3 per 1,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

ORDER NOW. For Planting time. Low Prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All Colors. All bloom next spring 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.00. R. J. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

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CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

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MEN to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere beginners, \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Md., immediately.

#### AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS. House Dresses, Street Dresses, \$10 to \$24 dozen. Gingham, Voile, Crepe, Sateen, 25 styles. Free Catalog. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 115, Boston, Mass.

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory, 222, Chicago.

#### WOMEN'S WANTS

LOOMS ONLY \$9.90—Big Money in Weaving Rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

# Service Bureau

## Some Experiences with Sharks—Legal Questions

I WANT to write just a few lines to let you and the A. A. folks know I readily endorse the articles on page 580 in the June 21st issue of The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

There are all kinds of sharks and schemers around to get some money and even if one does try to be careful they may be taken in anyway. When I was a girl at home one day a smooth-tongued sugar-coated young man came through our neighborhood enlarging pictures at \$5 each. He showed us in the book he carried names of our neighbors who had contracted for the enlargements, so my grandfather gave him an order for three and paid him \$15. The enlarged pictures were to be delivered in six weeks, but it has been about fifteen years now and they haven't come yet. In about six months we and the rest of the folks who had signed up the contracts did receive our original pictures through the mail.

#### Be Careful What You Sign

On another occasion, about seven years ago, another man came through, saying

would cost him only the postage which he was to pay when he received the papers, but it finally came out that he was to receive the papers if he paid them \$1.00 for the purse which they had at first given to him. When he refused to do this the agents became angry and one of them, showing the notebook under Uncle Tom's nose, declared he had to pay the \$1.00 as he had signed up for the papers. My uncle then told them that he had signed nothing and the best thing they could do was to move on while times were good. It wouldn't surprise me to hear of his receiving a bill for almost any amount at any time through the mails.

#### Don't Carry Signed Blank Checks

Some people are so careless with checks, —for example, they sign a blank check and leave it lying around. I can cite two instances, or rather one and another similar incident of this kind. A stranger came through looking for work and a neighbor employed him. He remained a week, then left. When his check came back he found it had been raised from

#### WHAT ONE READER THINKS OF A. A. SERVICE BUREAU

MY DEAR MR. EASTMAN: Received Mr. W's check for the potatoes. I cannot find words to thank you for your kindness and promptness in getting this check. I never expected to get it.

Your paper is the best paper ever entered in our farm homes. I have taken it for many years. Nearly everyone that I know of takes it. It sure is a grand thing to be able to help us farmers to get our pay. When we sell we think we are selling to reliable people, and usually we are, but we get one once in a while who will not pay.

I thank you again, and just as soon as I find out someone who does not take your paper I will send in the name and pay for one year, in return for your kind favor. Thanking you kindly, I am, Yours sincerely, W. I. H., New Jersey.

that he represented a book company in Chicago which was making county maps and he wanted Grandfather to sign a paper. He refused, saying that he didn't want to buy anything, but the agent went on to explain that he merely wanted Grandfather's signature to show that he was the owner of the farm he lived on. Grandfather signed the paper. Within a very short time he received a notice that his \$15 note would be due, and when the book company's agent came to deliver the book he would collect the money. They brought the book,—a county atlas,—and left it, but failed to collect the \$15. They threatened to sue Grandfather and sent three different men, but he didn't pay one penny and the other neighbors,—well, they just told the agents that they would pay so much and no more and the agents accepted it. One man paid them \$3, another \$5, one \$7.50, and one a lone dollar, and the agents didn't kick on the money. One shouldn't sign anything, especially a paper or a contract, for a stranger.

#### The Old "Strong Arm" Game

A few weeks ago two young men came through our neighborhood in an auto. They didn't come to my home, but they did go to my uncle's and he told me about it afterwards. They asked his name and when he told them one of them wrote it, together with his address, in a notebook which he carried. They then wanted to present him with a purse, but he refused to accept it. Then they asked him to subscribe to three monthly papers which

#### MISCELLANEOUS

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FULL BARREL Lots Dishes, slightly damaged crockery, shipped any address direct from pottery, Ohio, for \$6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, platters, cups and saucers, bowls, pitchers, bakers, mugs, nappies, etc. a little of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

EASY DIGGING with Iwan Post Hole & Well Auger. Sizes 3 to 16 inches. 8-inch most popular. Try local dealer first. IWAN BROTHERS, 1505 Prairie Ave., South Bend, Ind.

\$15 to \$115. Another friend of mine has a habit of leaving blank checks, with his signature attached, in his wife's purse for her convenience when she shops alone. While in town one day she lost her pocket-book, but thought little of it as she had no money in it at the time. However, she did think of it when two checks came in, one for \$15 and one for \$50. They never found out who presented the checks as they had been cashed at the grocery and the endorsement was a strange one.

In signing any kind of papers I believe it to be best to take them to a lawyer or a banker and consult them about them, as their advice may save several dollars. —CARMEN D. WELCH, Illinois.

#### Legal Questions

"How many feet of land can the State claim for a macadam road? The road was built ten years ago. The fences in some places are two rods apart, some places more. Some of the fence has been in the same place for fifty years. Can they force us to move back without pay?"—E. W., N. Y.

In reply to your inquiry concerning the macadam road, we wish to say that the State can compel the moving of your fence so that the road will be the width provided at the time it was originally planned. Under the law of eminent domain the State can take any property it desires for public use. Of course it must pay the reasonable value thereof to the owner, but if it has once been paid for, and we suspect that it has, no further payment can be compelled.

\* \* \*

"I have been wondering if one bank was safer than another. I have talked with some people who say that any National Bank is safe or that any bank which belongs to the Federal Reserve System is also safe, but that just a trust company of any kind is no good. Would you please tell me what you think safest? In case a National Bank goes under does the Government make it good to all the creditors? Also does it make a bank any safer if it belongs to the Federal Reserve System?"—F. A., New York.

Under modern supervision of banks by the State it is our opinion that trust companies and national banks are equally safe. In the case of national banks, however, there is the added feature that in case of failure the stockholders are required to assume liability for the bank's debts to the amount of their original investment in stock. The government itself does not assume to pay the obligations of a defunct bank.



# Rat Proofing—By Harry Harrison Kroll

"WELL, sir, I am willing to bet you a five-dollar hat, and a ten-cent cigar in the bargain, that that old blue Tom-cat of mine will clean your corn-crib of rats in two weeks at the outside."

The voice was my father's. He was sitting out on the front porch, his cob pipe in his mouth, arguing with Tidd Sikes, our neighbor, on the relative merits of our blue Tom-cat over Todd's personally invented rat trap. I couldn't see either of the old boys; but I had heard them argue before. The rag-chewing ended just as I thought it would.

"Very well, sir!" came Todd's high, cracked treble. "I take your bet. And I go you one better and make the seegar a twenty-five center!" He delivered this ultimatum with all of the dignity that an elderly, outraged gentleman may bring to a thin, antiquated treble.

Now, so far as the Tom-cat was concerned, I had never seen him catch a rat in his life. He had been part of the family circle for ten or twelve years; and to my knowledge had never manifested the least interest in anything dead or alive except the saucer of cream mother placed night and morning for him behind the stove. While not so well acquainted with the habits of Todd's rat-trap, I had my doubts about it. The contraption was made out of a goods box, with passages leading from the four sides into the center, where they terminated in a nail keg. This keg, according to Todd's formula, was filled with water when the machine was in action. The inventor averred that he had often taken the keg out, after a night in the crib, filled to the first rim with drowned rats.

PERSONALLY, I had always maintained that there is just one really efficient way of dispensing with rodent boarders, and that is to build rat-proof cribs. But father always said "Bosh" at the suggestion, adding, "Rats don't hurt us none to speak of. Old Tom always keeps the rats caught up, anyway."

"You mean he keeps a pint of cream a day caught up," I corrected.

"No," father would reply irritably. "I mean just what I say. Tom catches up all the rats, or most of them, on the place."

I had pooh-hoohed Todd about his invention, and the old man had swelled up like an insulted toad.

"Huh!" he snorted in his cracked treble, and glaring at me with his thin blue eyes. "These here young fellers nowadays think they are so turribly smart!" He stalked away disdainfully as if the present generation were the dirt of the earth. But somehow the outraged dignity of his face and manner did not get down to his knees—they were agitated, and I laughed.

Well, the bet was made. While there was "no money passed," and probably would never be, the winner nevertheless would derive a vast satisfaction from the outcome. That had always been the way with father and Todd. Father never did quite forgive his neighbor for being the first to get out and work for school consolidation. Father was trustee at the time, and he always felt that Todd put one over on him by riding the community day and night for a week and working up such a school spirit that when the question was voted, it carried five to one in favor. On the other hand, Todd had always been a "great hand" with chickens. It was father who brought the first pure-breds into the region, and again led in egg production by first feeding a balanced egg ration. Todd had never recovered from either of these affronts. He might have borne up under the pure-bred idea, but the year father sold more eggs per hen than any other farmer in the country, and beat Todd at least two to one, was a straw that not only broke the camel's back, but made the camel so mad that he never regained his temper.

The following night, father took old Tom over to Todd's crib and locked the

old lazy cat up with the corn. Todd, on the other hand, belligerently brought his trap over, filled the nail keg with water, and set it in dad's crib.

Along about dark, just about the time I was done with the feeding, dad came out to the barn and sat down in the door of the harness room while I finished tearing up hay for the horses.

"Son," he said thoughtfully, "darned if I know whether that old blue tom-cat will catch rats or not. Do you?"

"Never saw him catch anything but the drip of cream from his old lazy whiskers," I told dad cheerfully.

Dad was silent a long time. I poked about my work, waiting for him to say what he had come to say—he hadn't said it yet. I knew dad very well indeed.

"Tell you what I want you to do, son," he finally said. "I want you to go over with me along after bedtime—take your flashlight—and we'll see what that old tom-cat is up to."

"O. K.," I agreed.

"Todd never would get through laugh-

wall and made ourselves as invisible as we could under the circumstances. But it wasn't our ability to conjure ourselves out of sight that saved us—it was pure luck. For Todd turned off at the gate, and for some reason put his light out.

"He'll be back in a minute," whispered father. "Lay low, son. He'll go to bed when he goes back in the house."

We waited a full fifteen minutes, but Todd did not reappear.

"I reckon he must have gone out to the road, and gone back in the front way," finally father decided.

Working upon this hypothesis, which proved correct, we went about our job. I pulled away two or three boards, and finally evolved a crack large enough to admit dad's portly figure. I followed him, and then began our business of shining the eyes of the rodents and flattening their skulls with a section of broom handle. Along about three o'clock in the morning they began to take the hint and game got scarce from then on;



Old Tom never missed a chance to fill up on cream—but as for exerting himself to chase rats—: That was too much to expect of his royal cat-ship.

ing at me if his trap caught my rats, and old Tom didn't catch his," he added presently.

I nodded. "He would roast you to a fare-you-well, pop," I frankly agreed.

"Reckon he would?" Dad looked up at me quickly. I wasn't helping him very much.

I nodded again, more cheerfully than ever. "He'd rag you out of the country, pop. You'd have to sell out and go to Texas."

Mother was accustomed to going to bed shortly after supper; and as soon as possible thereafter father and I surreptitiously left the house. Arriving at Todd's without mishap, we sneaked down to the crib. I found a loose board, pulled it off, inserted my flashlight, and looked for old Tom. There he was in one corner, nestling in a pile of shucks. A mob of mice and rats scampered to shelter, but old Tom blinked his yellow eyes once or twice, then curled his paw around his lazy old nose and resumed his slumbers.

"Holy mackerel," groaned dad. "Son, this won't do."

"No," I conceded, "you'll never get a five dollar hat and a ten-cent cigar with this scheme."

"I'll tell you what we'll do, son," father said finally. "We'll just have to stay here till we are sure Todd's gone to bed, then get in there somehow and knock a lot of those rats in the head and have them ready in the morning as evidence."

"S-h-h-h!" I whispered warningly.

Todd had come out of the back door, carrying a lantern, and was bearing down upon us. We shrank up against the barn

but we managed to chloroform about fifty. Dad stuck his knife into the throat of each one, just behind the ear, to show Todd how methodical old Tom was in his methods; and just before day we pulled out for home.

TODD showed up shortly after breakfast. Then all of us went down to the crib to see how the trap had been working. I stopped amazed. The contraption had worked, sure enough. When we poured the water out of the keg, we found it was about half full of perfectly good rats, thoroughly and permanently drowned. Todd looked us over triumphantly, and his cracked treble filling the morning air in great guffaws of laughter.

"Whut'ed I tell you, hay, smarty?" he said to me, wagging his finger under my nose. It did him more good to have the joke on me than it did to have it on father.

"All right," said dad, blandly. "Now let's go down to your place of business and see what my old blue Tom-cat has been doing."

We repaired to Todd's crib. When I opened the door, Tom rose from his pile of shucks, just as if he had taken a short nap after a hard night's work, instead of rising from a scarcely interrupted night of slumber, and came yawningly up to me to have his back rubbed. It was Todd's turn to stare, and dad's turn to laugh. And dad laughed. He bent double and the clapboards rattled with his merriment.

"Look behind each ear, Todd."

Todd obeyed.

"Clean work, hey, Todd?" laughed

dad. "That's what I call spiking them dead as they come."

The work went on each night with unabated energy. The trap had its regulation supply each morning, while dad and I misspent the small hours in this fruitless and disgusting labor.

"I am about to get fed up on this thing," I finally protested. "I'm willing to help you out, pop, but along about a week of this thing is all I care to consume at one setting."

"Don't go back on me now, for God's sake, son!" dad pleaded. "There can't be many more rats over there, and if luck is with us we'll have the ups on Todd. We still have fifty to the good."

"Yes," I agreed, "that's so. But look at the catch last night. We smoked out every hole and didn't get but a dozen. While that infernal machine of Todd's produces its regulation thirty-five a night."

"We'll just have to go to Bill Simms' barn to-night," said dad desperately. "He always did have more rats than anybody, and we can get a barrel of 'em out of his crib."

"I'll work one more night, pop," I said dutifully. "Just one."

"One will be enough," said father nervously.

THAT night we sneaked over to Bill Simms' crib. It wasn't far from home, and the pickings were unquestionably good. By this time I had become an adept, and while dad operated the searchlight on the holes, I wielded the sawed-off broom handle. By midnight we had killed two hundred rodents, and dad viewed the carcasses, after stabbing them behind the ears, with unbounded gratification.

"We'll get a sack and take these things over to Todd's," he planned. "Then we'll hit the hay. Feel right good to get a half night's sleep. I tell you, son, this thing has had me under a terrible strain. I reckon I haven't been altogether fair with you in this thing, but I just couldn't let Todd get the ups on me. He'd gooly over me till he died."

"That's all right, Dad," I answered magnanimously. "I'm right behind you in this. But don't you ever tell me again that a tom-cat will catch rats. We've demonstrated that this one won't, at least."

"He used to be a mighty good ratter." Dad never went back on his prejudices.

I put the rats in a gunny sack, and shouldered them while dad closed the door to the crib and put the peg in place. I heard him give a muffled exclamation.

"Look, son!" he whispered in my ear. I followed his finger back over to our house. Down at the barn a light was covertly playing in and out between the barn and cribs. "It's them darned thieves!" he cursed. "That's where all of our eggs and those two young pullets have been going. Run, son. We can come back and get the rats later."

We ran. At the lot gate we paused, adjusted our forward movement to conform to the exigencies of the situation, and crept up to the crib. The light was plainly visible between the cracks.

I was the first to get to a point of vantage, although dad was right behind me, blowing violently—the run had winded him. Applying my eye cautiously to the crack, I looked inside the crib. There was Todd, craftily stirring the pile of corn for rats, and when one appeared, which now was seldom, he cracked it across the skull—if he was lucky and his aim were good—and heaved its still kicking carcass into the nail keg in the trap.

I watched Todd miss three big husky ones before I broke down and split the night with my laughter. Todd, caught red-handed, swore mightily and went off through the night vowing vengeance. He never fully recovered from his chagrin.

(Continued on page 95)



# What My Country Home Means to Me

*Contentment and True Happiness Found in its Familiar Scenes*

"I WILL lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help." So said the Psalmist and so say I, for in this home I cannot look out of my window east, west, north or south, without seeing those inspiring hills of Tioga County. The road past our house leads parallel with the creek toward the south, and between the road and creek is a wide fertile flat where my husband raises good crops of corn, wheat and oats. This same winding stream is no small attraction on the dear old farm I have learned to love so well. There my four rosy-faced youngsters fish and wade to their hearts' content on summer afternoons when the daily tasks are done.

Hills, valley and stream—all are lovable, but there is one particular hill which attracts me most and this rises immediately west of the house—a great friendly hill, partly covered with trees, some of which yield a sweet harvest every spring. This harvest my husband and I, with some help from the children, gather and boil. He furnishes the wood and I keep the fire. How I love those sweet spring days I spend throwing wood into the blaze under the sap pan and getting tired, so tired with the unusual effort of keeping the fire crackling to boil the sap, besides doing the housework for six! But the spring winds whisper strength to me and the energy of the trees seems to flow to me as I sit and watch the white clouds rise from the sap house. The hepaticas are the first flowers to answer spring's call and there among the lofty trees on the hillside, I go with my littlest one to gather the blue, white and pink messages from the Giver of all good gifts. With hands full of the blossoms, I hurry back to the sap house to see that my fire is going and if the syrup is not ready to be dipped off.

## Joys That Wait the Finding

This same kindly hill furnishes another joy. This is the arbutus lot, which is in the far northwest corner of the farm near a large hogsback. Here, too, is a grove of pines that shelters blackberries, huckleberries and wintergreens. The arbutus, of course, is the first attraction and the one which thrills me most with its pink fragrance. The whole family of us drive the team up there some April Sunday and gather a little and see the rest in bloom. How can any sane being fail to worship the Creator of such loveliness!

The children love the red wintergreen berries too, but give me the blue huckleberries which are ripe in the haying time. My heart just thrills with the memory of those warm days when we put up our lunc and taking pails and baskets climbed the long hill to pick huckleberries. I seem to have a sort of mania for gathering these delicious clusters of blue globules in the green grass. It takes a long time and a backache to get a quart and it does not matter if our shadows say it is noon by the time we have that many berries, for then we betake ourselves to our summer house, with an old stump in the center for a eupboard and pine needles for carpet. The wind in the pines furnishes our orchestra free. Jack, the dog, waits patiently or otherwise, for his share of the dinner and then scampers off with my boy to kill woodchucks.

When my three girls get tired of berry picking, they swing on the low boughs of the pines while I continue to scramble around after the precious fruit. How I wish the sun would stand still for me as it did for Joshua when the shadows begin to slant too much! Though my muscles ache, still I'm not satisfied as I start down the long trail for home. There are yet more berries to pick, but perhaps we can come again next week.

It would take too long to tell the charms

of the strawberry patch in the shady orchard, the hickory-nut trees, and chestnuts too, that we visit in the fall. I will let the reader imagine these and ask if anyone wonders at the fact that I do not care to move to the city?—Mrs. LAVERNE PALMER.

## Dressing Up Junket

JUNKET, once considered entirely an infant or invalid food, has gradually endeared itself to the housekeeper as a delicious family dessert which now, thanks to the commercial junket tablets and powders, can be very easily prepared. Even old-fashioned whey, reminiscent of Miss Muffet of Mother Goose rhymes, may be prepared with junket powders

syrup. Place half a peach cut side up, on one end of slice and carefully turn the junket out on the other end. Put a spoonful of the cream, which has been whipped, into the peach and pile some on the junket. Top it with bits of raspberry jam.

## Junket Rice Pudding

1 package vanilla-flavored junket powder  
½ cupful maple sugar

1 pint milk  
1 cupful boiled rice

Place rice in bottom of dessert glasses, sprinkling maple sugar over it. Dissolve powder in slightly warmed milk and pour into glasses. Let set until firm, then chill. Any left-overs of milk pudding—tapioca, cornstarch, etc.—may be used up in junket.

## Write the Story for This Picture!



WHAT happened before the photographer snapped this scene? And what will happen when the dog stops looking at the camera? There's a story here and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will give prizes to the junior readers who think out the best one.

To enter the contest you must be under sixteen. Each story must be written without help. Use your imagination, write your story clearly and send it to the Boys' and Girls' editor.

This editor will award a handsome book to the writers of the three best letters. Please state whether you would rather have a copy of "Piggie," a story of the adventures of a western farm boy's pet pig, or "Team Play," a book of high school stories.

Letters must not exceed 250 words. Pay attention to spelling, grammar and neatness. State your age and give your full name and address. Letters must reach us on or before August 23.

and is sometimes prescribed by doctors for sick babies.

But for healthy, husky children and their parents, something with a little more decided flavor is usually desirable. Here are three recipes which use the nourishing junket as a base but add flavor and decorative effect to tempt older palates:

## Orange Junket With Walnuts

1 package orange-flavored junket powder  
1 pint of milk

Walnut meats  
2 fig newtons

Chop coarsely the walnut meats and place in bottom of dessert glasses. Then sprinkle the finely chopped fig newtons over nuts (or you may use any bits of cake). Dissolve the powder in the slightly warmed milk and fill the glasses. Let set until firm. Then chill. When serving, sprinkle nut meats on top of each glass.

## Peach Melba

1 package vanilla-flavored junket powder  
4 slices sponge cake  
Preserved peaches

1 pint milk  
1 cupful cream  
Jam

Dissolve junket powder in the slightly warmed milk and pour into small molds or glass cups. Let set until firm. Chill. When ready to serve, place a slice of cake on each plate and moisten with peach

## A Home-Made Memory System

AN aid to memory which our family has found invaluable is the family bulletin board which is prominently hung on one of the kitchen walls. It has proved so helpful that we feel we could not get along without it.

When the children have a multiplication table or a recitation for school or Sunday-school which must be learned, a copy is pinned on the bulletin board and is studied at odd minutes. The New Year's resolutions were plainly written on heavy paper and placed in a row along the top of the board where they have served as a constant reminder.

The children search the board for the lists of spelling words which have proved especially troublesome, and history dates, which are such a stumbling block to many youngsters, are here before their eyes—in red figures—and can be more easily memorized when both eyes and ears absorb them.

A list of tasks assigned to each child finds a place on the board and youngsters take considerable pleasure in crossing out the duties, one by one, as they are finished. When any errand is likely to be forgotten, a reminder in large letters, pinned on the board makes it practically impossible to accidentally neglect it.

## Pins Kept Handy

In the upper corner hangs a wall pin-cushion furnishing the pins needed to attach the various slips of paper, and it also saves many steps when a pin is needed in a hurry. A school lesson paper which has received an unusually high mark is also placed here and the proud recipient is delighted with the opportunity to display his accomplishments before the family. A well-drawn map hung in full view serves to refresh one's memory of far-away places, as well as to please the one who drew the map.

Jaek London, in *Martin Eden*, tells how he had his room filled with similar aids to memory and of the amount of good they did him. A person really desirous of learning constantly can acquire a surprising amount of information by the use of such a board. The busy housewife can memorize many an inspiring bit of verse or help herself to keep abreast of the times by studying a chart or map at odd minutes on the bulletin board when she is obliged to wait for the flatirons to heat or the pies to brown.

A schedule of the day's duties, jotted down with the time allotted for each, will assist materially in getting the work finished promptly. Or if mother is obliged to be away unexpectedly she can leave a notice on the board, sure that it will be discovered readily when the family comes in from school or work.

In fact the possibilities of the board are endless and after a family has once become accustomed to this willing servant there will be a loud demand for its continuance.—VINCY PRESTON LOOPS.

## Popular Berry Dishes

**Red Raspberry Pudding.** One-half cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one egg, one cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and one-half cupful of red raspberries beaten in at the last. Mix these ingredients well, pour into a buttered mold. Steam one hour. Serve with a sauce made of two cupfuls of powdered sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one egg white, and two cupfuls of red raspberries.

**Blueberry Loaf.** Sift two cupfuls of flour, with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt. Cream one cupful of butter with two cupfuls of powdered sugar, stir in the beaten yolks of four eggs, add one-half pint of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful each of powdered nutmeg or cinnamon, and the stiffened whites of the four eggs added alternately with the sifted flour. Last of all stir in lightly one quart of blueberries, thickly dredged with flour. Turn into a greased mold with a funnel in the center and bake.

## Raspberries With Rice

BOIL until tender one-half cup of rice in two cups of milk. Sweeten with powdered sugar and flavor with lemon. Turn into a border mold and when stiff turn into a shallow glass dish. Fill the center with sweetened raspberries and serve with cream.—Mrs. R. C. DELYNE.

Instead of spending hours of labor cleaning a greasy sink, especially one of glazed ware, a little paraffin-oil upon a piece of flannel will remove all grease. Afterwards wash with hot water and soap. Flush with cold water. This cleans the pipe at the same time.

\* \* \*

A box of growing plants intended for the house in winter should be started in August. Vines and slips take root more easily this month.



# How Beans Made My Fame and Fortune

As Told by Mrs. Ollie O'Day to Harry H. Kroll—Preparations for Baby's Room

**NECESSITY** is the mother of invention.

That is what I reply to people who ask me how I got started to canning green beans on the scale that I have. I did not invent the canning of green beans any more than I am the author of the above epigram; but I am familiar with both.

I suppose I have made a success of home-packed goods. A lot of people tell me that my beans are the best they ever ate, and for some years now I have been unable to supply the demand. I got started canning because hard times got me, and I had to do something to make a living. The beginning was no more romantic than that.

About five years ago I found myself a widow on a small farm. I didn't like live stock very well, so I didn't feel equal to trying to make that a part of my work. I can get along with cows fairly well, but deliver me from a mulc. I could not consider general farming because of lack of man-power on the place. I bethought me of canning, and bought a canner. Then I planted beans in the corn. That was the way I got started.

### Attractive Outside as Well as Inside

I had not been canning more than one season before I realized two things: I must not only turn out a superior product, but I must have some apt trade-name for it, and I must have an attractive, distinctive label for my cans. So for the following season I had my labels designed and printed expressly for my own use. I don't like the usual stereotyped label with a bunch of beans on it, or a red tomato, and a blank place for your name. The same article would do for John Smith or Bill Jones equally well—or equally badly, whichever way you look at it. So I had my labels designed especially for myself.

I stumbled upon the trade-name of Peep o' Day in a rather interesting way. One of my neighbors, who is my partner at times in the canning business, is an early riser, whereas I have never out-grown Harry Lauder's conceit—it's nice to get up in the morning, but it's nicer to lie in bed. Well, we had a big canning for the next day. We are on a party telephone line. So I told her to ring me when she got up. "Ollie O'Day, I'll ring you at peep o' day," she replied. It was a sort of inspiration. Being a play upon my name, it was the best thing, probably, that could have occurred to me. All of my canned goods bear that name, "Peep O'Day."

From the very start I determined to pack a superior product. I was not playing in a just-as-good crowd, I was after the better-than-anybody-else class. So I selected my bean with the greatest care. I packed only the old-fashioned White Creaseback cornfield bean—it's the best and tenderest and least stringy I know of. And I plant it the good old way—right out in the corn. And I never can a tough bean. I always take the greatest care when I string my beans to reject any which show the least tendency toward toughness. There is no need of packing such a bean and hoping by long processing to make it tender. A tough bean stays tough, and it means a lost customer. And another thing, I do all of my stringing myself. I could sell a lot more beans if I hired help in stringing—for that is the biggest and most tedious step in the entire process. But no one else would be as careful as I in selecting beans, or as critical of my pack as I am.

### Ordinary Process, Extraordinary Care

All of the Government recipes that I know of call for blanching. But I have found that blanching green beans gives them a faint raw, acrid taste which never comes out of them. So I pack cold. After stringing the beans and breaking

them into short pieces, I pack the can with all the weight I can with cold, raw beans. Then I fill the can with water. I do not put in any salt, for salt is an astringent, and makes vegetables tough. I have never salted any of my boiled food until it was cooked and ready to serve for that reason. Then I exhaust ten minutes, and afterwards process for two hours.

I use an ordinary cheap canner—nothing expensive or elaborate. Each year now for some seasons I have packed around 1,800 cans of beans. In addition I can some corn, tomatoes, corn and tomatoes, peas, kroust, and pumpkin. But my beans meet with the readiest sale.

### Built Up the Farm On the Profits

I have never kept very accurate accounts, so I do not know just what my profits might be each year. I have kept my farm and home going, built a barn and tenant house, added improvements from year to year and kept out of debt. That isn't getting rich, but for a widow fifty-four years of age it isn't so bad. I do a lot of custom canning for my neighbors in addition to my own, and one of my neighbors and I have a partnership arrangement in canning beans. She supplies the beans and I do the canning, and we split 50-50 on the proceeds. So I make a living and even have the time and inspiration to write a poem occasionally. I love the farm and the cackle of hens, and my canner helps me to stay in the environment I like best.

your goods. Quality is about the only formula I could name. Make a better mouse-trap than the other fellow and the rats and mice will make a beaten path to it and get caught. Can a better bean than the other fellow and your cans instead of your competitors' will ornament folks' back yards. Then have attractive labels, and you won't have to worry much about whether your pack is going to sell or stay on your hands and you'll have to get your profit by eating it yourself.

### Furnishing the Nursery

**IT PAYS** to plan ahead for the room where the wee newcomer will live. So many things there are which will make the mother's tasks easier and the baby's life happier.

A good-sized clothes rack may be made for holding and drying the baby's clothes. A shelf across the top of this will hold the baby's toilet tray or basket, patches, shoes, empty bottles, folded diapers, etc. This combination is a very great convenience.

A baby's dressing table is of great importance. It may be about three feet square, and made a convenient working height for the mother. Two or three drawers may contain the toilet articles needed after the bath and various items of clothing. The baby can be taken directly from his tub, placed on a soft mat of towels on the table and all dressing operations performed here. A corner, so arranged as to hold his bathtub, the dressing table and the clothes rack, will greatly

screen, and around it near the top at a convenient height for the mother, who may wish to sit or stand when dressing the baby, runs a strip of wood. This has hooks in to hold small garments. When the bath is over, this screen may be folded up and placed out of the way. The comfort of all these things is that any man who is at all "handy" with hammer, nails, and saw can make them at very little cost of time or money.

A cake of ivory soap is convenient for

### THE NEW BABY

**I HAD** not thought I wanted you,—  
so much,  
For a little baby's precious needs are such  
That I must give time that was others' due,  
I must tax energies yet greater,—  
and too few;  
I must whip up the steeds of strength,  
so prone to slack,  
I must coax lagging little bits of youth-time back;  
Not self alone deny but others dear,—  
Sing through the aching, smiling  
through the tear.—

And so, you see, I did not choose you,—  
But, oh, the heart-break should I ever lose you!  
—AMY W. EGGLESTON.

holding safety pins. It helps to keep them clean and prevents rust.

A white enameled tray takes the place very nicely of the basket for holding baby's toilet articles. This can be easily cleaned and will hold liquids without danger of spilling. The whole may be covered with a cloth to protect from dust.

White enamel adds so much to baby things in cleanliness and attractiveness and it is so easy to apply, that old things may be renovated by a couple of coats and baby's outfit greatly enhanced in beauty. And what is sweeter than a blue-eyed babe, all rosy and white, surrounded by everything clean and fresh!—  
MRS. TERBUSH.

### Buttermilk Useful, Too

**THICK** sour milk and buttermilk make fine biscuits, crusts for dumplings, puffs, chicken pie, beef pie, veal pie, or any of those things. The regulation proportion is to add to one cup of sour milk or buttermilk, one level teaspoon of soda, dissolved in a spoonful of water. Add one tablespoon of drippings and flour enough to make a thick dough, but add to the flour one rounding teaspoon of baking powder to each cup of the sour milk or buttermilk.

Sour milk or sour buttermilk is very efficacious in removing the tarnish from silverware. Simply warm the fluid and put the articles in it to soak an hour or two, according to depth of the tarnish. Then remove and wash in good warm soapsuds, rubbing briskly. If the tarnish is not all gone, put the articles back and let them soak a while longer.

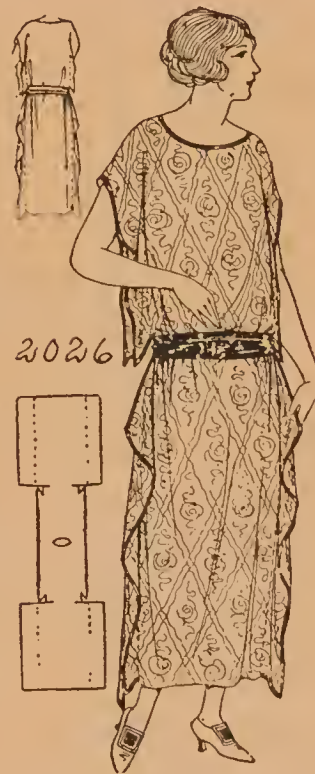
I never have cleaned my tableware so easily, especially after they have been subjected to coal gas, as I have by using the sour milk method.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

### Boiled Pot-Pie

2 cups flour  
1 teaspoonful salt  
2 rounding teaspoonfuls baking-powder  
1 cup of water or milk

Stir stiff enough to make into balls size of an egg, handle lightly and drop in gravy, boil 20 or 25 minutes.—MRS. IDA A. BROWN.

### THREE DIAGRAM DRESSES FOR EASY SEWING



**THE** diagram tells everything. Just a straight length of material oddly slashed makes this delightful design. Pattern No. 2026 can be had in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the medium size, 3 yards 40-inch material with 1/4 yard 27-inch contrasting and 6 yards of binding is required. Price, 12c.

**IT** is quite natural to want both style and simplicity in the frocks you make yourself. By examining the diagram of No. 2072, you can see how cleverly one straight length is used to make the dress. The pattern comes in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Only 3 3/8 yards of 40-inch material is required to make it in the medium size. Price 12c.



**HERE'S** a morning frock that can be "run up" in an hour, for it cuts in one piece as the diagram shows. No. 2082 is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 yards of 40-inch gingham, percale or chambray. Price 12c in stamps or coin (stamps preferred).

**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly, enclose proper remittance and send to the Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

I have often been asked why I do not expand and get my canning upon a real commercial basis. My answer is that my product would inevitably suffer. As I said, I cannot get labor that would have the same interest in the thing that I have. So, while I might make some more money, and business would be large and impressive, I still would probably lose the kind of expression which frequently comes to me—"Your beans are the best I ever ate." That's worth more to me than quantity production.

I don't think there is any secret in canning and building up a good trade for

reduce the work and time required for keeping the small one clean and sweet.

An old family cradle—not the low, old-fashioned kind with the hood on—may be transformed into a most attractive crib. Remove the rockers and put on baby carriage wheels or wooden wheels. A canopy to protect small eyes against the light may be added. When this crib has been white enameled it is hard to find a daintier piece of baby furniture.

A bath screen has two purposes. It may hold the baby's garments and at the same time be a protection against draughts. It need not be as high as the ordinary



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**T**HE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for milk in the 201-210 mile freight zone, for milk testing 3 per cent.: *Class 1*, used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$2.06 per hundred pounds; *Class 2-A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.70; *Class 2-B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$1.85; *Class 2-C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheeses, \$1.85; *Class 3*, for milk used chiefly in the manufacture of whole-milk powder, evaporated whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, \$1.55; *Classes 4-A* and *4-B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations in the New York market.

### Sheffield Producers

Sheffield Farm Company Producers announce the following prices for 3 per cent. milk in the 200-210 mile freight zone: *Class 1*, \$2.00 per hundred; *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3*, \$1.55; *Class 4*, to be determined by market conditions.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

Non-pool Assn. prices are: *Class 1*, fluid milk for city consumption, \$1.86; *Class 2*, milk for cream, plain condensed and ice-cream, \$1.70; *Class 3-A*, milk for evaporated, condensed, etc., \$1.60; *Class 3-B*, milk for fancy cheese, \$1.45; *Class 4*, determined on butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia plan) receiving station prices, 3 per cent. milk, 201-210 mile zone, \$2.19; 101-110 mile zone, \$2.29.

## BUTTER MARKET WEAKER

Heavy receipts have been responsible for a slump in the butter market. New York has been a large amount of butter from the West during the past week from such far western States as Montana, Idaho and Utah. Prices in New York City are far enough above other points to attract shippers. As long as this continues we can expect to see heavy receipts. And as long as stock flows this way freely it is doubtful if we will see any higher prices. Advices indicate that we can expect heavy receipts for at least two weeks and maybe three. A great deal depends on the weather. Reports from some sections of the West state that they are experiencing hot, dry weather out there with a great deal of trouble from flies as well as labor interferences in connections

with the grain harvest. This will undoubtedly slow up production to some extent and the effect of this may be felt sooner than we anticipate, but it is doubtful if it will come within two weeks.

During the past week prices slumped to 38c on 92 score butter. This decline has attracted considerable out-of-town trade for storage, and a number of local operators are putting goods away. The storage trade is supporting the market to a considerable extent at the present time. Storage figures have assumed rather extreme proportions. During the past week local holdings increased over two million pounds. The storage holdings in the four largest cities report excess holdings compared with last year at 19,108,503 pounds, which means that there are nearly 20 million pounds more butter in storage at this time compared with last year.

## CHEESE MARKET FIRM

Although there is little improvement in the prices, nevertheless the tone to the cheese market has improved during the past week. Heretofore the market has been more or less idle with little or no activity. Average run, whole milk flats, are bringing up to 19½¢, although some are selling as low as 18½¢. Fancy marks are bringing from 20 to 21½¢, while a few pet marks go as high as 22¢. Indications are that with the present demand, the market will continue at least at its present condition.

## EGG MARKET STRONG

The recent attack of extremely hot weather has had a decided effect on the egg market, which has been responsible for a decided widening of quotations. Shrunken yolks and other faults due to hot weather have caused this condition, and buyers are very critical when it comes to fancy stuff. Too much cannot be said about protecting eggs against the effects of hot weather. It is especially true that they should not be exposed to the sun's rays at all.

In order to get the benefit of high prices, farmers have got to collect eggs at least twice a day and store them in a cool cellar. If the average producer were able to stand beside a candle he would realize what a little extra care would mean in getting better prices. In view of the fact that so many bad eggs are coming into the market, Urner-Barry, in the Producers' Price-Current, are running the following note:

### It is Illegal to Ship Bad Eggs!

"All shipments of eggs should be carefully candled, immediately previous to shipment, and all bad or doubtful eggs removed and destroyed. Careful attention to this requirement will insure against your eggs being seized and prevent possibility of your being prosecuted under a federal law."

The prices of nearbys compare very satisfactorily with those of last year. In our issue of August 11, 1923, quotations were as follows, and they may be compared with those of the present day in the box in the lower part of the page.

New Jersey hennery whites, closely selected, extras 44 to 47c; other hennery whites, extras, 43 to 45c; extra firsts 36 to 38c; firsts 32 to 35c; nearby gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts

32 to 37c; nearby whites, undergrades, 23 to 31c. In other words, all down the line we find a very satisfactory comparison with last year in the neighborhood of a 3 to 5 cent spread in favor of the present year.

## EXPRESS POULTRY EASIER

Heavy receipts last week were carried over and as a result the market has been weaker right along. Stock is moving slowly and prices have had a tendency to weaken. Only the fanciest stuff is getting any consideration. Express Leghorns of the fancier grades are moving a little better, but anything that tends to be small is being cut. Colored stock for the most part is turning around 28c, although a few fancy selected arrivals are reported sold at 30 to 31c.

Express fowls are poor and are not bringing much of anything. Especially is this true with White Leghorns.

## POTATO MARKET NO BETTER

There has been comparatively little change in the potato market during the past week and indications are that next week will find it the same. Long Island growers have got to get their Cobblers out, to make room for late summer crops, and it is a case of "have to dig to make room." The other night your reporter watched some of the Long Island trucks roll by to the Wallabout market carrying swinging loads of 250 to 300 bushels each. The situation in this early market is quite discouraging.

Long Islands are bringing from \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel and on the first of the month only the best marks are reaching the top figure. Jersey Cobblers are working out from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel while receipts from North Carolina vary from \$1.50 to \$2.25, and Virginia shipments from Norfolk section carrying the same quotation. Virginia Eastern Shore vary all the way from \$1.50 to \$2.50, depending upon quality.

The continued dry and hot weather is giving many of the Long Island growers a great deal of food for thought. Many of them report that the crop is not bottoming out as it should and unless we get rain shortly, we will see a lot of small potatoes on the market.

## VEGETABLES

**BEANS:** Market steady, moderate demand. Hudson Valley, \$1.50 to \$2; Western New York, wax, \$2.; green, \$1.75 to \$2.00; Jersey wax, 75c to \$2; Jersey, flat, stringless, 75c to \$2; Long Island stringless, per bag, \$1 to \$1.50; Long Island wax, per bag, 75c to \$1.50.

**BEETS:** Market dull on slow demand. 50c to \$1, bushel; nearby 2 to 2½¢ per bunch.

**CABBAGE:** \$1 barrel.  
**CARROTS:** Demand for only fancy stuff; \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel hamper; 1½ to 2c per bunch.

**CAULIFLOWER:** Market steady; fairly good demand, especially for fancy stock. No. 1, Catskill, from \$3.50 to \$6 per crate; No. 2, Catskill, \$1 to \$2.50.

**CELERY:** Liberal receipts of rough. Orange County and up-State stuff meet a dull and weak market. Golden, self-blanching,

Orange County, per ⅓ crate, \$1 to \$2; Otsego County, \$1.75.

**LETTUCE:** Receipts heavy from up-State sections. Most offerings show tip burned. Fair demand for fancy stock. Market in general is weak. Oswego County Big Boston mostly \$1.25 to \$1.50; few fancy up-State up to \$1.75; poor stuff from 75c to \$1; Orange County 75c to \$1.25; Western New York \$1 to \$1.50.

**PEAS:** Arrivals light. Inactive demand makes market weak. Many shipments arrived too late; Madison County best from \$1.75 to \$2.50; ordinary from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bag.

## HAY IN BUYERS' FAVOR

The hay market has continued weak and draggy ever since our last report. Accumulations have tended to depress the market especially in view of the fact that most of the arrivals and holdings in the sheds come under No. 3 and No. 4. There is a lot of Canadian hay of poor grade and low grade stuff in small bales on hand, which is always a bad influence. Furthermore, though the receipts have been light, nevertheless new hay coming in has been more or less poor grade. Very little of this hay will grade as high as No. 2.

Prices on new hay average from \$2 to \$3 a ton less for the same grade compared with old hay. There is practically no No. 1 hay in the metropolitan district and some No. 2 has been selling as high as \$29. The Brooklyn market is about the same as Manhattan.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed July 19:

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

The wheat market continues its activity and upward trend, mainly due to brisk export business on a cash basis, continued reports of spread of black rust from Manitoba and North Dakota, unfavorable foreign crop reports and prospects of a speedy settlement of the European controversy. Reports from the Argentine state that drought is on the increase. July corn has reached new high ground touching \$1.14.

Chicago cash prices, No. 2 hard winter at \$1.36 to \$1.37 New York cash prices on the same, \$1.40.

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester Syracuse	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats...	65½	66½	64¾	64½	64¼
No. 3 W. Oats...	64¾	65¾	64	63¾	61½
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.28	1.29½	1.26	1.26	1.22
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.27	1.28½	1.26	1.25	1.21
Ground Oats...	47.00	47.60	46.60	46.30	44.90
Spr. W. Bran...	30.50	31.10	30.10	29.80	28.40
Hard W. Bran...	31.00	31.60	30.60	30.30	28.90
Standard Mids...	32.50	33.10	32.10	31.80	30.40
Soft W. Mids...	37.00	37.60	36.60	36.30	34.90
Flour Mids...	36.50	37.10	36.10	35.80	34.40
Red Dog Flour...	42.50	43.10	42.10	41.80	40.40
D. Brew Grains...	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.30	35.90
W. Hominy...	45.00	45.60	44.60	44.30	42.90
Yel. Hominy...	44.25	44.85	43.85	43.55	42.15
Corn Meal...	50.00	50.60	49.60	49.30	47.90
Gluten Feed...	43.50	44.10	43.10	42.80	41.40
Gluten Meal...	46.50	47.20	46.10	45.60	44.40
41% Cot. S. Meal	50.00	50.70	49.60	49.10	47.90
43% Cot. S. Meal	55.00	55.70	54.60	54.10	52.90
31% OP Oil Meal	44.75	45.35	44.35	44.05	42.65
34% OP Oil Meal	45.50	46.10	45.10	44.80	43.40
Beet Pulp...	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.30	35.90

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and lused meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. Ground oats \$42; spring wheat bran \$27; hard wheat bran \$29.50; standard middlings \$29; soft wheat middling \$34; flour middlings \$33.50; red dog flour \$39; dry brewers grains \$33; white hominy \$42.75; yellow hominy \$41.75; corn meal \$46; gluten feed \$41.25; gluten meal \$49; 31% old process oil meal \$45; 34% old process oil meal \$45.50.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price ½ cents on oats; ⅓ cents on corn; 10 cents on cottonseed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET STEADY

The market has been fairly steady on live quotations, especially on the better grades. Hot weather is having the effect of spreading quotations over a wide range. Real top quality prime veals are bringing \$13 per cwt, although most sales are going on from \$10 to 12. Undergrades, including grass and butter-milk, are as low as \$5 per hundred.

The lamb market has turned weaker right along. During the middle of the week it was fairly firm but the arrivals of 35 carloads had the effect of softening prices slightly. Choice lambs are bringing \$14.50 per hundred, while most of the sales are turning at anywhere from \$11 to 13 with culls ranging down as low as \$8.

The market is firm on live hogs. Arrivals have been rather light and the market has turned decidedly firmer and higher. Real fancy first class stock will undoubtedly reach \$10 to 11, although hardly enough arrivals are coming in to warrant a quotation.

In this hot weather it is a good idea to pay very close attention to any kind of shipments. If hogs are to be expressed in shipping, it is a good idea to make liberal use of ice.

Established 1898

## EGGS WANTED

BY

H. WITTNER

318 Greenwich St., New York City

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- HONEST PRICES
- EFFICIENT SERVICE

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We ship in ears and small lots, once used Barrels, (apple, potato, slat, etc.) Baskets, Butter Tubs, Carriers, Crates and Egg Cases. Also all varieties of new and used Fruit and Vegetable Packages. Our used egg cases are a special feature. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write or wire at once.

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All Crops, Horses, 14 Cows

And heifers, poultry, full machinery, tools included to settle quickly; section of high-grade farms and millionaire's estates; excellent service New York markets; 130 acres tillage, brook and spring-watered pasture, 65 acres woodland; variety fruit; good 2-story 13-room house, adapted summer boarders, beautiful shade, wide porch; large barns, stable, garage. Unable operate, only \$8500 for all terms arranged. G. W. TRAVIS, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to Eastern farmers sold on August 1:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennery whites uncandled, extras	46 to 48		
Other hennery whites, extras	44 to 45		40
Extra firsts	41 to 42	35 to 38	37
Firsts	37 to 40		30
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	37 to 42	32 to 33	29 to 30
Lower grades	34 to 36		
Hennery browns, extras	37 to 44		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras	29 to 37	33 to 34	
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score	38½ to 39	40 to 41	39
Extra (92 score)	38	36 to 39	38½
State dairy (salted), finest		38 to 39	
Good to prime		31 to 37	
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2	\$27 to 29	\$20 to 21	25 to 26
Timothy No. 3	24 to 25		21 to 22
Timothy Sample	16 to 21		
Fancy light clover mixed No. 1	27 to 29		24 to 25
Alfalfa, second cutting No. 1	30 to 31		
Oat Straw No. 1	14		16 to 17
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	23 to 24	21 to 22	24 to 26
Fowls, leghorns and poor	20 to 21	18 to 20	18 to 20
Chickens, colored fancy			
Chickens, leghorns			
Broilers, colored	28 to 31	29 to 33	40
Broilers, leghorns	22 to 28	22 to 26	30
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium	10 to 12½		
Bulls, common to good	4 to 4½		
Lambs, common to good	10½ to 14		
Sheep, common to good ewes	3¼ to 5		
Hogs, Yorkers	11		



# Culling the Setters and Moulters

*"The Worst Loss in Any Poultry Flock is Through Poor Producers"*

THE summer months are the months of declining egg yield and profit in the hen house; they are likewise the foundation months for the chicks that will be raised next year. The strain of a year of laying begins to tell, and the best birds in the flock stand out, showing up the poorer ones that have not been able to stand the pace. Hens are beginning to moult, hens are setting, the entire flock begins to look ragged, but now is the time to give the flock a culling. A few minutes of observation every day will do much to lay a good foundation for spring next year. There are so many signs and symptoms, it is an easy matter to read a hen's fortune during this season.

Generally speaking the flock will represent two classes of birds: those still laying and those not laying, but in this

By L. H. HISCOCK

her breast bone and a narrow back. There is one other point that may help you. Often birds of this type have an overhanging eyebrow; the texture of the comb is sometimes coarse and leathery.

It is a good plan to band setting birds with different colored bands. By starting in the spring you can keep a history of every setter from beginning to end. Put a red band on for the first set, a green band for the second set, etc. Such information is valuable if you have enough birds.

### The Problem of the Moulter

The other non-layers, which will be made up mostly of moulters, form another problem, especially if illumination has been used heavily during the winter. The use of artificial light seems to have a peculiar reaction on some birds; they may moult early, but they are apt to start laying early, too. As I said earlier in this article a good bird lays late, and the later she lays, the better bird she generally is. The theory on the converse of this rule was that all early moulters were no good. It was supposed that an early moult began in June and shed her feathers very slowly to resume laying again in January whereas the late



"Depth between the back and breast bone at the rear of the bird and breadth of back are two essential points to consider in culling birds."

layer shed her feathers in October all at once and was back on the job also in January or the fore part of February. It certainly is true that late layers moult rapidly but so do some birds that start early. As a result it does not pay to discard a bird simply because she is a moult; she, too, should be checked according to the measures of breast and back.

### No Profit in Setters

In the non-laying class of birds, the setter and the moult deserve special attention. It is natural for a hen to set, and it does not mean that a hen is a poor producer just because she goes broody, but there are certain hens that are poor producers that set almost perpetually. For instance I had a leghorn turn broody the first week in February. As I was anxious to test some hatching eggs I set her. She stayed with her chicks until the first of April when I put a special band on her leg and let her go. She picked up rapidly and laid a few eggs. May first she was ready to set again. I was pretty certain she would because she was a poor bird; that is she did not have the capacity for laying. Her breast bone curved up toward her back, and her back was very narrow. In other words she had all the marks of a poor producer. Doubtless she would have set a couple of more times during the summer if we had wanted to bother with her. This is, therefore, an example of a good bird. On the other hand when a broody hen shows up on the nest late in the summer or even early, it does not pay to dispose of them just for that reason; they should be tested out for their capacity.

### The Frame and Eye as Indicators

Earlier in the year I spoke about the selection of breeding birds. Depth between the back and breast bone at the rear of the bird and breadth of back are two essential points to consider in culling birds. As I said above, the perpetual setter will generally have an up pitch to

you save will pay you for the time now while the extra eggs will be the dividends from the chicks you hatch next spring.

### Eggs Need More Advertising

C. S. PHELPS

PROBABLY no one line of farm products has been so little advertised as eggs. Every family uses eggs and so we often assume that everybody knows that eggs are good and wholesome food. All foods, however, should be judged not alone for their nutritive value but for their relative values. Some housekeepers consider eggs as an extravagant means of lightening a cake and forget that where three or four eggs are used to a cake, they add so much real food value over what one or two would give, instead of only adding lightness. You often hear a supposedly frugal housewife argue that she never uses over two eggs in a cake because to use more is to be extravagant.

The selection and grading of eggs according to standards of size and freshness is now doing much to call the attention of the public to the added value of "strictly fresh selected eggs." I recently saw, in the window of a fancy restaurant, an appealing advertisement evidently furnished by the poultryman who supplied the restaurant with fresh eggs. A neat sign with raised letters on display in the window read, "Crystal Lake Poultry Farm furnishes our strictly fresh eggs used for poaching and boiling."

Eggs like milk are almost 100 per cent. digestible when eaten in the raw state or slightly cooked, and thus if rightly used can be assimilated by almost anyone. Perhaps the best way to compare nutritive values is by estimating what can be bought in the way of real nutrient for a fixed sum of money. In our nearest city the following portions of animal foods have very nearly the same market value at retail, that is, 38 to 40 cents each—one dozen eggs, 3 quarts of milk, 1 pound of loin steak, 1 pound leg of lamb, and 1 pound of fowl.

At the market value of forty cents a dozen eggs will furnish more real nutrient than other common foods such as beef, lamb, and chicken when these meats can be bought for 40 cents a pound. Milk, only, on a market value of 13 cents a quart, will furnish more real food value than 40 cents worth of eggs. This is due mainly to the milk sugar as the other two important nutrients are furnished in nearly the same quantities as in the case of eggs.

What is needed is more effort to advertise the food value of eggs and especially the importance of buying strictly fresh eggs.

### The First Laying Pullet

MR. H. F. WARNER, proprietor of the Belmore Poultry Farm, Belmore, Long Island, writes that he gathered his first 1924 pullet egg on July 22. The pullet is 4 months and 3 days old. Who has a similar record?

### Rat-Proofing

(Continued from page 91)

For six weeks he evaded me—when he saw me coming along the road, he would dodge into the bushes, as if looking for a bee-tree, or the tracks of some varmint. At the post-office, he was always diligently and absorbedly reading his paper.

Finally one day I caught him dead to rights in the road.

"Whoa, Uncle Todd," I said with cheerful neighborliness. "I want to see a rat-proof crib down at your lot one day before long. You'd better build one," I warned him. "If you don't—"

Six weeks later Todd's new rat-proof crib was completed and dedicated. Dad's had been built and dedicated for more than two months.



### TIMES AND CUSTOMS CHANGE, BUT—

Judge: Uncle Rastus, you are charged with an attempt to break into Colonel Cabel's chicken-coop.  
Rastus: No, sah, jedge, dat ain't no chicken-coop no moah. Dat's de Colonel's distillery now, sah.—Life.

**BABY CHICKS**

**Super-Quality July Chicks**

**HATCHES JULY 29, AUG. 5, 12 and 19**

Strickler's Tanager-Barron Large Type  
ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Pens headed by Tanager 285-egg line cockerels and Lady Storrs 271-egg line cocks and cockerels, mated to hens bred for extra heavy egg production. PRICES: \$3.00 net 100; \$35.00 per 500; \$75.00 per 1000 by Special Delivery Parcel Post Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER      SHERIDAN, PA.

**BABY CHICKS**

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS... \$9 per 100  
RHODE ISLAND REDS... \$10 per 100  
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS... \$7 per 100  
MIXED CHICKS... \$6 per 100

Prompt Shipment      Live Delivery Guaranteed

**NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY**  
Box 102      BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

**LONG'S GUARANTEED CHICKS**

Rocks, \$8 per 100; Wyandottes, \$11 per 100; Leghorns, \$7 per 100; Mixed, \$6 per 100. Reductions on large amounts. Good, lively, Free Range CHICKS, carefully selected. Delivery guaranteed.

Catalog

**LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY**  
R. D. Long, Mgr., Box 12, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

**BABY CHICKS**

	Per 100	Per 500
ASSORTED CHICKS	\$6.50	\$30.00
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	7.00	32.50
BARRED ROCKS	8.50	40.00
BUFF ROCKS	9.50	45.00
R. I. REDS	9.50	45.00

S. L. WYANDOTTES, a limited amount, at 12c each. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Parcel post paid.

The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

**FREE RANGE STOCK**

Mixed Stock . . . \$7 per 100  
S. C. W. Leghorns \$8 per 100  
Barred Rocks. . . \$9 per 100

Postage Paid. Live Arrival Guaranteed.

**JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.**

**BABY CHICKS**

**CHICKS**

S. C. Rhode Island Reds... 11 cts. each  
Barred Plymouth Rocks... 10 cts. each  
S. C. White Leghorns... 8 cts. each  
Mixed or of Color... 7 cts. each

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive booklet free.

W. A. LAUVER,      McALISTERVILLE, PA.

**CHICK PRICE SMASHED**

Order from this Ad.

Mixed and Assorted, 100, \$7 | S. C. W. Leghorns, 100, \$8  
S. C. B. Rocks. . . . 100, \$10 | S. C. R. I. Reds. . 100, \$10

Live arrival guaranteed. Delivery free.

**TROUP BROS., R. D. No. 3, MILLERSTOWN, PA.**

**BABY CHICKS**, that are hatched to grow. Barred Rocks 15c, Buff Rocks 17c, Reds 16c, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 13c, Mixed 10c. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed to your door. For quick service order direct from this ad. or write for circular.

**J. W. KIRK, Box 55, McAlisterville, Pa.**

**BABY CHIX** From heavy laying free range flocks.

S. C. White Leghorns, 100, \$7; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 100, \$7; Barred Rocks, 100, \$9; S. C. R. I. Reds, 100, \$10; Broilers or Mixed Chix, 100, \$6.50. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Address

**J. N. NACE, Box 30, RICHFIELD, PA.**

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Be Sure to Mention the  
**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

**HONESTY  
WINS  
RESPECT**

**THERE need be no magic used in merchandising an honest product needed by honest people and sold by honest folks.**

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST renders an honest service to farm men and women. Do you want to help more people use this service? Write me.**

**E. C. WEATHERBY**  
Circulation Manager  
Ithaca      New York



### A Weedless Hay Crop for Next Year

(Continued from page 83)

in at all. This is highly important, and yet almost invariably neglected. Notice in your former fields how much better the baby grass plants thrive in wheel and team tracks, unless washed under by rains.

It is an agrarian crime to plow or even deeply harrow just before seeding. Very thorough tillage there must be (beginning with plowing, if grass follow grass or grain other than corn) followed by many harrowings, each more shallow than the preceding, until, just before seeding (using Acme or Meeker) it is not deeper than two inches. We must not turn up ungerminated weed-seed now, to grow in our grass crop.

It is wholesale infanticide to seed these tiny plants into even the richest, warmest land that is still loose from deep tillage or filled with hollows and littered with lumps or elevations, where they will be washed out, drowned or buried alive by millions the first hard rain!

#### Clark's Method

Clark's method of grading has never been improved upon, nor his simple, life-lasting tool for this purpose. One horse and one man once over an acre in 20 minutes! Then repeat by going cross-wise, and it is done. Better allow one hour though, giving some extra attention to corners, edges and any old ridge or hollows, charging \$1 to costs, and mowing, on account of this one operation, not less than 1000 pounds more hay every year because your field is as level as a floor.

For food our little ones need the nursing-bottle, not corned beef and cabbage. That is, the necessary organic manures should have been applied to previous crops. We never use weedy, hay-seedy manures at seed time. Especially where grass follows grass (that is, with hay as a permanent money crop), where we mow in June, fallow in July and August, and reseed anew, any yard manure that can be spared should be top-dressed on before the last mowing. Plowed in and well fallowed turf furnishes an enormous amount of organic plant-food, in the best possible form for the new grass—provided the fallowing is well done.

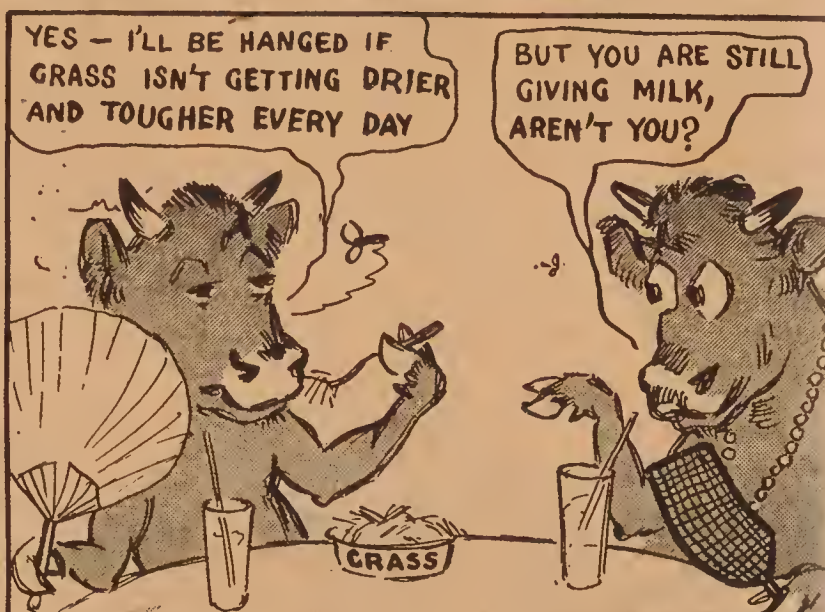
For the newly germinated grass plant, use a few hundred pounds of the best chemicals, mixed with an equal amount of fine bone if obtainable, all to be applied at the time of seeding—right on top, and thus very shallowly harrowed in. If either lime, limestone, or phosphorous in any separate form are used, these should of course have been earlier and more deeply incorporated with the soil; and except in short rotations, a generous supply of these should be so included. But for the first growth, considered by itself 600 pounds of 4-8-6 is ideal, the nitrate to be part chemical and part organic.

#### Or Yard Manure

Notwithstanding all this, if farm-produced manure of any kind and properly prepared, is available at this time of year, it is equally good, though not better—as is still popularly believed. Properly prepared means composted always, with the single exception of well pulverized hen manure. Green manure is both unavailable and usually carries many foul seeds, besides being mechanically too coarse or lumpy. It must be black, fine and well mixed, for it must also go on the very last thing—right on top, to be fine-harrowed in with the seed.

And when you have thus provided plenty of the best of everything you can procure, then use at least twice as much seed as most people apply, sowing it twice too, half one way and half crosswise. Even so, these four harrowings (direct, crosswise and both diagonals, one horse and one boy) require but 90 minutes per acre, and like other points of thoroughness are a most excellent investment, insuring perfectly even distribution both of seed and plant-food.

## Susie Orders a Hot Weather Meal

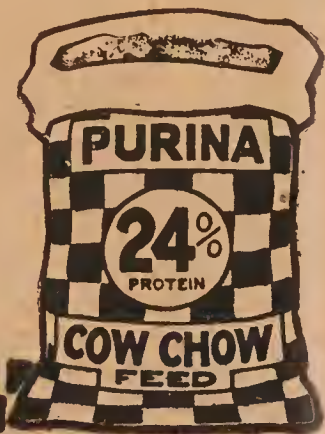


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818 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.  
Kindly send without obligation a free copy of the 100-Page Purina Cow Book to

Order Purina Cow Chow from your dealer for more milk at less cost per pound.

**Cow Book—Free**  
Mail us your coupon today for a copy of the 100-Page Purina Cow Book—free

**PURINA MILLS**  
818 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service



### A Way to Stay in the Business

(Continued from page 89)

that the fall cows are slacking off. I am glad to hear that we have another association in the county, and shall look forward to the first honor-roll report from this new association.

**Moñroe** Agent, Gerard Schmidt  
April brings out several high records. The best one is Virgil Peck's purebred Holstein. She made 95.7 pounds of fat and 2175 pounds of milk on two milkings daily; a real farmers cow. Geo. True has three high ones on three milkings daily. One of 94.2 pounds of fat and 2691 pounds milk. Another over 80 pounds fat and the third over 70 pounds. His seven cows averaged over 51 pounds milk and 1.86

pounds fat daily. W. E. Janes also has a Brown Swiss with over 70 pounds of fat on two milkings daily.

**Boonville** Agent, H. L. Stahlman  
During the past month, 422 cows were tested, 332 of which were milking and 90 were dry. There are 68 cows on the honor roll. I find there are 12 milking machines owned by members of the association. Five of these are not being used. There are seven different kinds of machines represented. Eight members are feeding ready mixed dairy rations and eight members are mixing their own rations. The following herds produced 1000 pounds milk per milking cow for the month:  
Donald H. Douglass, 1324 pounds milk, 41.2 pounds fat.

Leo A. Kotary, 1280 pounds milk, 40.4 pounds fat.  
Wm. Casbaker, 1180 pounds milk, 38.2 pounds fat.  
Chas. H. Lemon, 1056 pounds milk, 35.9 pounds fat.  
J. & E. J. Karlan, 1022 pounds milk, 33.9 pounds fat.  
**Dryden** Agent, W. A. Boyd  
Poor cows sold, 7. Good cows purchased, 4.  
Most members are feeding balanced rations with about 22% protein as silage is very low and of poorer quality than former years. New members had total of 41 cows milking.  
Average pounds of milk per cow, 753 pounds.  
" butter-fat " 28 "  
Average test 3.7 per cent.



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

AUGUST 16, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*Thirty Acres in a Ten Hour Day*

The Climax of a Long, Hard Fight—By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.



# Some Facts About the Dairy Business

An A. A. Wednesday Evening Radio Talk Broadcast from WEAF

By MARK G. DuBOIS

Editor of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sunday Courier

WITH the fluid market in the cheese country (where costs of production are lower) higher than in our own Hudson River territory where costs of production are greater, and prices in both territories now and for months past, ruinously low, many students of milk marketing problems and tendencies are wondering if the time is not near at hand when it will become necessary to try to save the dairy industry from destruction at its own hands.

Every producer will tell you that it is impossible to make milk at a profit for three cents a quart or less, which is the net return today for three per cent. milk on many thousands of dairy farms that sell over four million quarts of milk a day in the New York city markets.

The Warren formula, which is standard, fixes the average cost of three per cent. milk at six cents a quart. Competition between marketing agencies of the producers is steadily driving prices down, while an unprecedented demand for fluid milk is keeping the supply up.

The basic price for milk is fixed in New York city markets. The most convincing explanation I have heard of the inflation in the cheese country, four hundred miles away, is that New York, Rochester and Buffalo dealers have been competing for milk there, while in the remainder of New York territory the producers have been doing the competing.

There is a market for every quart of milk offered. Fluid sales were never heavier or growing more rapidly than today except that the June supply this year showed a marked falling off of several million quarts. Strange to say in the face of this diminished supply, June price this year net at the farm was only \$1.34 per cwt., while last year with a heavier volume, it was \$2.00. Cooler weather this year may have lessened demand.

It seems casual and commonplace to say that it "No longer pays to produce milk." I have heard it often in the past and I have seen prices drop to what seemed ruinously low levels—yet the industry has marvelously survived and grown in service and value. Not in cash or property values, but in service to human welfare, which is the highest of all values.

Figures of milk production in New York, the Empire Dairy State, show an almost magical increase for the war-period and the interval following. Demand has kept pace owing to unprecedented educational methods to inform the public of the true value

of milk as a food. Fresh raw milk is the most popular soda fountain drink of the day. Truly we have discovered a fountain of eternal youth, for all great scientific authorities agree that milk has incomparable virtues as a builder of nerve force and muscular energy.

Dairymen in the last decade have kept pace with every demand for quality in the product of their herds. The type of cattle has been carefully selected for high production and increased butter fat; costly balanced rations are in general use. A pound of feed costs almost as much today as a quart of milk. Dairymen have met every demand of health officials and inspectors of the milk companies to safeguard milk and keep it clean and free from disease. Millions are being spent today to give consumers the finest milk supply in any part of the world for the cheapest price—much less than cost of production.

It is true that New York State dairymen are making today a magnificent contribution to the commonwealth and common welfare. They are giving more to humanity than any large group of

men in the universe. It is a real gift—if involuntary—they cannot afford to make it and if we cannot help to standardize prices and marketing conditions to insure them a fair return for their labor and investment, thousands of them will soon have to go out of business, which will be a great public misfortune.

It takes years to build a good dairy. The herd must be selected with skill and care; disease must be eliminated and kept out. No lout can produce milk of the standard to which our public is accustomed. Our best dairy farmers in New York State have earned prestige by years of

day when we may expect to buy a good article at less than it costs to produce it. Trusts and monopolies controlling all industry except agriculture will not sell except at a profit; they meet losses by stopping production.

The great volume of milk used in the New York market comes from a territory covered by one large farmers' marketing agency—the Dairymen's League. If the League marketed all milk or even the most of it for producers, the problem of standardizing conditions would be simple. It is confused by the introduction of competitive sales agencies representing both dealers and farmers' cooperatives. A study of this situation is being made by Prof. Warren of Cornell. It is also receiving attention from a group conference committee representing some of the competing elements which handle most of the milk produced. The future of dairying depends upon the ability and sincerity with which this work is done.

Such figures as I have quoted refer to three per cent. milk at present prices. Statistics for the whole year ending March 31, 1924, show return to the farmer for all milk of \$2.31 per cwt. This figure includes the butter fat premium of an average of 19 cents a year; obviously the return to the farmer for three per cent. milk was \$2.12 per cwt. The Warren formula shows the average cost of producing milk on the farm in New York State during the year 1923, as \$2.82 per cwt. Costs are higher this year. Comparing cost of production with the average pool price of \$2.31, shows that it cost 51 cents a cwt. more for production than was received by the farmer for nearly five billion pounds of milk. The outlook this year is much worse. No scheme of diversified farming can balance it.

In the matter of milk prices it is of the utmost importance that the New York farmer be protected in his market as a reward for modern methods of production, additional investment to protect health and efficient marketing through a farmers' organization. The building up of a market to meet potential conditions which we can see as of vast public importance in the immediate future should not be discouraged.

Better quality product is what we all look for. Dr. Monaghan, Health Commissioner of New York City, has written to me inviting producers to a conference to find if possible better ways and means of protecting quality production and insuring to producers a fair return for their efforts.

Referring again to higher prices paid for cheese milk in Lewis County. I have assumed that the cheese factories had sold some fluid milk to competing city dealers; but an expert informs me that a better price for cheese milk is determined by efficiency of cheese-factory operation and market price of cheese. However that may be the net price to farmers for three per cent. milk paid by cheese factories in Lewis County in June was \$1.57; League price, same place, \$1.17; Sheffield Farms, \$1.68; League and Sheffield deal in fluid milk and are manufacturers—but the League carried cost of surplus in fluid milk prices and Sheffield makes no deduction.

Differing market methods and their affect on prices at the farm may be illustrated by three years' return in the cheese section, where the average for the pool for the three June months shows a total of \$3,763,977.01 lower than cheese returns; during the same three months Sheffield paid \$2,932,736.21 more than cheese factory which estimated on volume of pooled milk shows

(Continued on page 110)



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THE BULLISH CORN MARKET

—DARLING in the New York Herald Tribune

application to a business which keeps them hard at work from 12 to 16 hours a day, every day in the year. They know what good milk is and have no rivals or peers. The product they sell to the public they use on their own tables—fresh and delicious.

Now for some idea of the amount of milk produced on our farms and handled in the New York city markets:

In June, 1924, New York City took 3,758,745 forty-quart cans of milk and cream; this amazing total was exceeded in June, 1923, by 173,538 cans—milk enough to float the Leviathan and to make the Woolworth Building a very small island with a little spire sticking above the flood.

An idea of growth is given by figures in 1909 with a delivery of only 1,225,917 cans; 1915, 1,539,372; 1916, 1,589,281. The current year is the first to show a falling off for more than twenty years. We need more quality milk, not less. And also, I should say, both public and producers need education as to sound and correct methods of milk marketing. We have passed the



# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 114

For the Week Ending August 16, 1924

Number 7

## The Climax of a Long, Hard Fight

*The Hill Farmer of the East Is Making His Last Stand*

**M**OST of us will remember the story of how the author of Pilgrim's Progress on seeing a man being carried in a cart to die on the gallows fervently exclaimed, "But for the Grace of God—there goes John Bunyan." It is an old story that for me never loses its appealing force. Even so I am tempted to paraphrase it by remarking that only by a narrow chance did I escape being a Hill Farmer. If my great-grandfather Jared, trekking along the trail of the Lunenburg Pike in July of the year 1800 had halted his ox team a few miles further east, then I suppose I would have belonged to the class of whom I write, but fortunately for me and for my children he was not moved to say "Whoa" until he came to a limestone valley lying in the lap of the hills. But I suppose this happy fortune was by accident or Providence rather than any particular knowledge or design upon the part of my great-grandfather.

I think it is John Fox, Jr., who in one of his books has made a striking epigram to the effect that the breaking of a linch-pin in the Cumberland Gap changed the course of History in America, because this little, almost insignificant accident, turned the band of Virginia pioneers into Kentucky and left Ohio to be settled by the men of New England with their very different ideals and their distinct culture. If the Virginians had carried slavery into Ohio then it is easy to believe that this "peculiar institution" might have attained an even far greater dominion in America. It is always most interesting and of course absolutely futile to speculate upon what might have happened if only some slight incident had occurred some other way.

But in any case I return to my original statement that I miss being a Hill Farmer by only five miles. Hillside Farm lies high and we have some steep hills and many stones. I suppose that when the typical Corn Belt farmer from Iowa sees it he shakes his head and in his heart pities me and wonders why we cling so persistently to a farm where there is need of side-hill plows and where it is necessary on some fields to "chain the wheel" when drawing off the hay. But I am willing to be pitied a little and am not greatly troubled in soul thereby because I remember that our hills are limestone hills and some of the steepest of them grow alfalfa splendidly, and a farm that will grow alfalfa easily is never a really bad farm, and today I look out upon a piece of wheat that under the July sun is becoming a billowing "field of the Cloth of Gold" (that lovely phrase of an early English chronicler), and I know that it will yield at least twice as much as the average of the world-famous wheat States. New York has a

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

large area of hilly and yet very productive land.

But I go due south and cross the valley and climb the steep, rough slope and within five miles I come into the typical Hill Country—where the valleys are narrow and the fields stone-strewn and worse—where the soil is made from shale instead of limestone, so that legumes find it hard to grow; and here farm life has been and is and always will



"Thus it has come to pass that some of the best blood in the world and some of the most dauntless men are Hill Farmers. Always these hill farms have been a breeding ground for famous folk."

be a hard and I fear a losing struggle. Understand me: Not for one moment in any way do I wish to sneer at the Hill Farmer. The finest racial stock the world ever knew—bar none—was the New England Puritan and the larger part of New York was peopled by a secondary New England emigration. As Abram went forth out of Ur of the Chaldees "not knowing whither he went," so these folk fared forth seeking a heritage for themselves and their children somewhere in the mythical West. There was nothing in New York that could have any terrors for men reared on the hard, thin fields of Vermont or Connecticut or Western Massachusetts. Some of them by happy chance chose the Genesee Road and pressed on into the lovely Finger Lake country or the fat Ontario Shore and here their descendants have reared what is one of the finest agricultural civilizations the world has ever known. That New England farmer was a mighty explorer—it would seem almost a nomad. It is said that during the first ten years following the close of the Revolution forty thousand New England families descended the Ohio. But some (knowledge as to where they were bound was very scanty and indefinite) failed of the fair and fertile parts of our State and found their Promised Land in the Catskills or the North Country or the Southern Tier. Nevertheless there was something

in the Puritan which enabled him to withstand agricultural adversity. He built his home in narrow valleys or on windswept hill tops, but he maintained his peculiar culture and ideals. He took along with him his church and his school—to some extent also he took his town meeting, although in New York the township and the town meeting do not have the same unique importance in civic life. A famous Professor of American History has declared that the Rhode Island town meeting still remains the world's best example of a pure democracy.

Thus it has come to pass that some of the best blood in the world and some of the most dauntless men are Hill Farmers. Always these hill farms have been a breeding ground for famous folk. I am thinking now of a little brown farm house snuggled in the elbow of the valley far up in the Catskills—a farm where life must always have been a stern struggle—a place of plain living even if of high thinking—but I remember that out of this farm house went a boy who became a great Bishop of a great Church—almost a national figure when he died a year or two ago. You may not lightly dismiss a civilization that can breed men like that.

So in short, my particular interest, my admiration, is with this type of farmer above all others. We do not really need to worry over the

man whose farm lies along the concrete highway in the broad valley. Doubtless he has his troubles along with the rest of us and grumbles over the price of milk, but after all his position is secure. Someone—he or his successors—will always farm these lands. But I do pay honor to the Hill Farmer because he has fought a good fight.

So sometimes when I have a friend who I would like to have know something of our farms, I leave the State highway and turn south and set the machine against the hills and go up and up to where the fields are little and steep and stone-strewn and fenced with the stone walls that an earlier generation of men built and all about are the tumbled billows of the noble hills with far-off horizons and blue distances—and then we talk together concerning what the future holds for these lands.

For I fear—yes, I know—that the Hill Farmer fights a brave, tenacious and yet losing battle. He has been losing steadily and consistently since the close of the Civil War. Every step in agricultural progress and method only increases the disparity between him and his more fortunate competitor. In the days of the cradle and the light side-hill plow he was less fatally handicapped than he has been since the coming of the grain-binder and the tractor. There are parts of our

(Continued on page 111)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. . . . . Publisher  
E. R. EASTMAN . . . . . Editor  
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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114 August 16, 1924 No. 7

### The Costs of Milk Production

DAIRYMEN will be interested in the statement of costs of producing milk in Mr. Mark DuBois's article on page 98. Mr. DuBois has studied the milk situation for years and has the facts. Dairymen do not need to be told that they are producing milk under the cost of production; they already know this from sad experience. But city people do not have these facts, and by broadcasting articles of this kind through the WEAFF Broadcasting Station, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gives hundreds of thousands of city folks the real situation with which farmers have to contend. Certainly the city consumer ought to know that the milk he pays 13 cents a quart for brings the farmer less than 3 cents.

In a recent issue, we said that if farmers were to continue in the business of producing milk, prices must be immediately advanced. We are much pleased that they have been. The League and the Sheffield producers have announced increases in milk prices for August. These better prices, while not what they should be, will bring a note of encouragement into many thousand farm homes throughout the New York milk territory.

With the price of grain and other costs advancing, we look to see a raise in the price of milk to producers every month until these prices are brought back to where they should be. We do not believe that there are now any good market reasons why milk prices should not continue to advance. If these increases are prevented by reason of foolish and unnecessary price cutting and unfair competition among farmer-owned plants, both in and out of the League, it is time that the dairymen who own these plants demand that their leaders end such ruinous competition.

### Cities Learning the Truth About Farming

MOTHER always used to be saying, "There is no great loss without some small gain." One of the small gains, which may not be so small in the long run, of the present hard times on the farm is the changed attitude of city people and city papers toward farming and farmers. It has not been so long since the majority of the people, particularly in the larger cities, openly accused farmers of being profiteers and thought of them as heartless wretches whose chief desire was to starve city folks. Such feeling of hatred between country and city is bad for both. It is bad economically, for under our present civilization it

would be impossible for either country folks or city folks to live without the other; and it is bad spiritually because class hatred is contrary to Americanism and to the teachings of religion.

It is therefore with a great deal of pleasure that we have noted a great change for broad-mindedness on the part of city people and city papers for the affairs that concern the farmer. A recent editorial in the New York American quotes Senator Copeland as saying:

"To assume the mills and factories can prosper when more than forty million persons who reside upon the nation's farms have been impoverished to such a degree that they are no longer able to purchase such merchandise would be the height of folly."

The New York Evening World recently said:

"What the farm country craves is a leveling up of crop and livestock prices to the general price index. Wet skies and chill winds are seeing to that leveling.

"If and as this leveling proceeds farm unrest will recede. With it will go the hedgerow preacher of class hate and the political 'dirt farmer,' who has more calluses on his tongue than on his hands. The law of supply and demand has been working against the farmer. When it begins to work for him the professional 'one gallus boys' who ride into office on the farmer's back may face the dread necessity of going to work and we can deal with the genuine farm problems with less hysteria and more common sense."

The New York Times said editorially in its issue of June 17th:

"They (the farmers) have reason to take courage from recent changes in the agricultural outlook. Tricky and insincere politics have failed the farmer, but nature and economic law now promise to do him a good turn. Dollar and a quarter wheat ought to save us from the worse consequences of demagogues and disturbers of the peace this year. . . . There is no secret about the crops. The estimate of the yield this year is that the total wheat crop will be something like ninety-three million dollars less than in 1923. These facts translated into terms of the market mean a smaller supply, a larger demand, and a consequent higher price."

The above are illustrations of what is now appearing in the large daily papers about farming. Farmers have always known these truths, and now that the papers are telling them to city folks, a better understanding will be created which will mean a lot to both.

### Quiet Is Pretty Good

THE other day in old disreputable overalls, cotton shirt, and straw hat, I took a milk pail and went off across the farm hills of my boyhood to pick wild strawberries. There were lots of them this year, and it was not long before I had my pail full. Then I hunted up the spring where the cold water bubbled out of the hill, and lying flat on the cobblestones, I drank and drank, as only one can drink after hours in the hot sun without water. Some way you never get so thirsty, nor water never seems so good in the city as it does when bubbling out of the earth from a cold spring.

From where I was, I could look off across the fields for miles without seeing human habitation or hearing a single man-made sound. Lying in the shade, with a few sunbeams peeping through the leaves and into the holes in the battered old straw hat over my face, and with nothing to disturb the quiet of the peaceful summer morning but the chirp of crickets and the distant caw-caw of the crows, I thought that there are lots of worse things than just good quiet rest and peace. The hurrying, hectic, so-called civilization of ours wears us out without giving us much in return.

I thought Spenser had about the right idea when he wrote so long ago:

"Sleep after toyle, port after stormie seas,  
Ease after warre, death after life, docs greatly please."

And then I got thinking how hard it is for most of us to get things just right. Always there is something to mar a little that which would be otherwise perfect. The city man gets too much city and the country man gets at times an overdose of country. Recently, I asked some of my city friends if they had ever eaten a real old-fashioned wild strawberry short-cake. They never had, did not even know what it was! What do you think of that? And they miss a lot of the other good substantial things of life, too.

But on the other hand, in the country there may be too much solitude, too much loneliness, too much work, and too little money. Things some-

how are out of balance, but still when it comes to the grand total of real happiness, and true happiness is what we are all striving for, I think farm people have a little the best of it.—E. R. EASTMAN

### When Farmers Advertised

THE experience of the California Fruit Growers' Cooperative Exchange in the last twenty years is one of the world's great examples of the power of advertising. In 1905, there was a great over-production of oranges and lemons in California and the groves were coming on so rapidly that the outlook seemed to be hopeless for the producers. Then they organized the Cooperative Exchange, provided an efficient sales system, and set out to tell the American housewife about the advantages of oranges and lemons.

They made no half-way job either in their publicity work. To spread their messages, they used yearly some 55 million magazine color pages, 206 million newspaper insertions, besides poster and street car advertising. More than 200,000 housewives write to the Exchange each year asking for recipe material. As a result of this campaign, the per capita consumption of oranges has increased from 20 oranges in 1907 to 40 oranges annually from California, plus 20 more per capita from Florida at the present time. Twenty years ago oranges were considered a treat, only to be eaten on rare occasions, such as at Christmas. To-day, they are a regular article of diet in most homes.

In 1905, the crop production in California was 11,500,000 boxes, and this was over-production; in 1924, the estimated production will be around 27,000,000 boxes, and they will all be well sold. Advertising and orderly marketing did the trick.

### Not In Politics

THE Washington office of the National Grange takes this opportune time to issue a little statement emphasizing the fact that the Grange is not in politics. Like in many other of its policies, the Grange is absolutely sound in this attitude. No farmers' organization which enters partisan politics can long endure.

Here is one paragraph from the Grange statement:

"Many others (farm organizations) have come and gone, wrecked by being led into political participation, back of which has always been personal ambition of leaders or would-be leaders. But the Grange has, with few exceptions, escaped this scourge, and still lives."

On being asked as to what planks the Grange had asked the parties to put in their platforms, the Washington representative of the Grange replied that the Grange did not ask any party to do anything for it, except to take notice of the platform which the Grange adopts each year in its own time and its own way and that the Grange then asked parties and all of the rest of the public to help it secure the proper recognition of its own platform.

This is exactly the attitude of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We are for no particular party, but we are for those things in all parties which we think will work for the benefit of American agriculture.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

AN implement agent from this country was in England selling machinery, and while in the "Fen" country in Lincolnshire stopped to dinner one day at a farmhouse. In the family were the farmer, his wife, and their son. As it happened they had a boiled ham for dinner, and the boy, being pretty hungry, soon cleaned up his plate and, passing it to his father, said, "A little more am, please, father."

"You shouldn't say am," said the old man; "you should say am."

"I did say am," said the boy.

"You didn't say am. You said am," replied the old man.

The old lady, who was sitting next to the agent, nudged him, and with a sly wink whispered, "YOU KNOW, THEY BOTH OF THEM THINK THEY ARE SAYING AM."



# More About Neighborly Acts

*A Few More of the Many, Many Good Letters We Have Received*

By A. A. READERS

THE most neighborly act I ever saw occurred just last month. A family from Iowa consisting of father, mother and six children had saved some money and were traveling East to visit the mother's relatives. When they came to one of the mountains here close to the Mason and Dixon line where so many accidents happen to the West-erners unused to mountains, their car ran over an embankment fatally in-juring the mother and demolishing their car. The mother was sent to a hospital, the children and father were gathered up by a stranger who proved to be a real friend. When this man, Mr. F., first saw the distressed father and six little children they were standing by each other and they made steps, the children being two years difference in age. Mr. F. took out his checkbook, wrote a check for five hundred dollars, handed it to the father of the children saying, "Take care of these little ones," and with the kindest smile he bade them adieu and went on his way without waiting for thanks.—W. P. L., Fulton County, Pennsylvania.

\* \* \*

## At the Risk of His Own Life

MORE than 20 years ago (in March) there was a big snow storm, the sort that goes down in local history as the real thing. Roads vanished and everyone was snowed in for days. I was a young boy at home. A neighbor died, and a casket had to be procured for him. His wife attempted to persuade some of her neighbors to go for it but all said "Wait till the storm is over and roads are opened." Finally she asked my father to go and he consented at once.

At three the next morning he started, a team hitched to a light sleigh. My older brother accompanied him. They had a distance of perhaps nine miles to go. It had stormed for two days and was still storming and they reached the county house at about two in the afternoon. After resting the team and feeding them some grain, they started home about 3 P. M. and reached home with the casket about one the next morning, nearly frozen and covered with snow, which was still falling.

In searching my mind for the memory of neighborly acts, this one stands out as unusual in the suffering and discomfort involved and illustrates what some of the older people would do for a neighbor.—W. R., New York.

\* \* \*

## Money Help is Real Help

TWENTY years ago my neighbor said to me, "Why don't you own your own home?" I told him that I would like to but had no money. He suggested that I look around a bit and said that if I could find a place he would furnish the money. I bought and he furnished all the money not only for the place but for stock and imple-ments. Stock and implements were bought at public sales. By paying cash, he made a discount of 6%, which I got, he charging me only 4% for his money. He also helped me in many other ways.—I. D., Pennsylvania.

\* \* \*

## Gave Up Own Pleasure to Help Neighbor

I HAVE had quite an experience the past summer and autumn when my husband was seriously and critically ill. For many months hired help and neighbors were our only dependence "and the neighbors failed us not."

One neighbor especially (he being the nearest, ¼ mile distant) would come any time day or night. When we were unable to send for him, a

blast from the dinner horn would quickly bring him. He saw things that required attention and did not wait to be asked to do them.

Along towards the last, my husband had delir-ious attacks and despite all efforts of my daughter and myself, we feared that he would escape our surveillance, and go out doors, (though when not delirious he was too weak to get out of bed).

Late one evening he was taken with the first and one of his worst at-tacks. We sent for this neighbor. He came all dressed up.

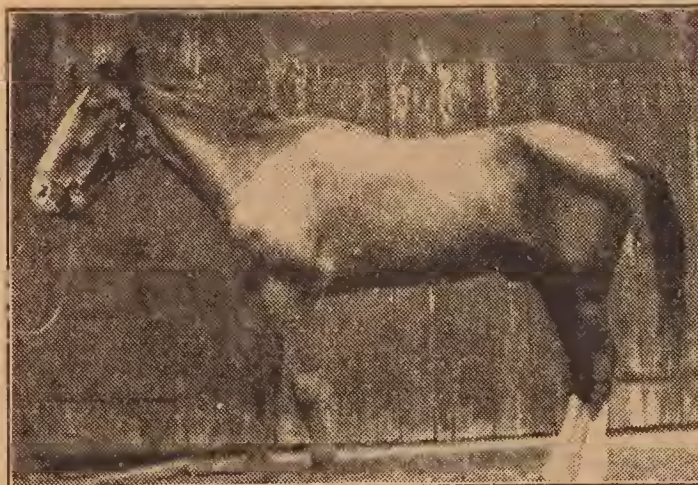
"Were you going away?" I asked. "Yes," said he, "we were going to a dance, but the rest can go and I will stay with you folks," and he did. A young man of twenty-four, giving up his pleas-ure to stay with aged and infirm people! What we would have done without

him I know not. for we all passed a terrible night, and we appreciated his kindness more than we can tell. This is only one of the many kindnesses rendered by our neighbors in our affliction, for my husband later died but this act of a young man seemed so dear to us.—Mrs. D. B., New York.

\* \* \*

## Neighborliness in the City, Too

WHEN I was on the wrong subway train the conductor told me I must get off at the next station, cross over and return to where I



Mr. and Mrs. James Richards of Norfolk, N. Y., and their horse "Charlie." He was born May 27, 1888, making him 36 years old, the oldest horse of which we have any knowl-edge. If any of our readers have authentic information of any horse older than this one, we would like to have the facts and a picture. In the meantime "Charlie" holds the record as the oldest horse in the A. A. Family.

could get the line wanted. A newsdealer with a heavy bundle of papers who overheard the direc-tions given me said, 'Don't worry, lady, I'll see that you get all right.' So he did. Getting off at the same station, he left his papers in charge of a boy there and went with me up the steps across

the bridge, down to the other platform and left me only when the right train came along. This happened, not in the country where one expects neighborly acts, but in a busy city.—L. J. K., New York.

\* \* \*

## A Pastor Practices What He Preaches

I HAVE been a reader of the Agriculturist many years, having lived in a rural community nearly eighty years. Have seen many acts of neighborly kindness but taking everything into consideration the following excels them all.

A minister in charge of two churches, which obviously took most of his time, learned that one of his parishioners was ill. The latter owned a small farm and was unable to harvest his potatoes. The minister decided he would try to relieve the situation. Therefore, one fine morning he took out his wheel, not being the owner of a car, and went to the home, six miles away and with the help of the sick man's young son dug, picked up, and put into the cellar forty bushels, the entire crop, mounted his wheel and returned home, covering a distance of twelve miles over an ordi-nary country road, not a foot of cement. Un-accustomed as he was to manual labor, it took pluck, muscle and sweat of the brow to perform this neighborly act.—Mrs. P. A. G., New York.

\* \* \*

## "Women and Children First"

YOUR request for true stories of acts of friend-liness among neighbors brought to my mind at once an incident the story of which came to me not long ago from the little hill town in Vermont which was formerly my home.

John and Albert occupy adjoining farms and frequently work together felling trees. Albert being the older and more experienced naturally takes the lead. He is a man whose decisions are not to be taken lightly nor his motives questioned.

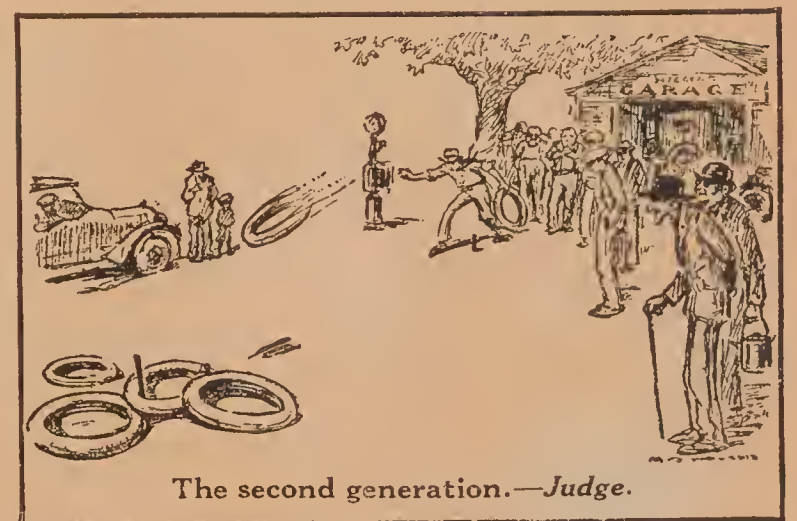
As they were working together one day, John said, "Albert, why do you always give me the safe side of the tree and take the dangrous side your-self?" Straight came the reply, given in a matter-of-fact fashion as if he were commenting upon the weather, "John, you have three little children and I have none.—L. K. G., Rhode Island.

\* \* \*

## The Man Who Does Good in Silence

I HAVE a pasture lot on the end of my farm, obscured from view of the house. I have there sheep and dry stock. Last year one of my neighbors, chancing to be driving past, noticed three head of cattle in the adjoining field of alfalfa. He stopped, drove them back into the pasture lot and fixed the gate. I did not know of his act until several days later. There is no question that had he not done this, the cattle would have bloated on the alfalfa and died; and probably some sheep, too.

Now, I have in mind what might seem to others greater neighborly acts, such as happening in my own neighborhood. In one case a farm building blew over, sixty men of the vicinity in one half day piled the wreckage. There are others, such as a neighbor helping another save a wheat crop from storm; or incidents of sickness. But this one above stands out in my mind not alone for the saving of needy dollars to me but the character of this neighbor.—W. D., New York.



The second generation.—Judge.



# How the Binder Ties the Knot

## F. G. Behrends Tells How to Overcome Common Knotter Troubles

IN the various binders, the knotter head is, with the exception of one make, very much like the one illustrated in fig. (1). In the following article, the principles discussed may be applied to the various makes of knotter heads. In each case the function of the bills and discs is the same and their operation very similar, altho with different makes they will vary somewhat in shape and position.

Previous to a discussion of the troubles,

disc. See fig. (4). As the bills further rotate, they will be closed thru the mechanism of the bill roller and cam. In closing, they will grab the double twine passing to the twine holder disc. See fig. (5). How firmly they will grab this double twine will depend upon the tension of the knotter bills spring fig. (5) against the cam roller. The stripper now starts forward, the knife severs the twine between the bills and the twine holder disc and the stripper pulls the looped twines off the bills. Since the ends are held, the pulling of the looped twines off the bills ties the knot. The bundle is now tied. The compressor hook drops from in front of the bundle, and the discharge arm kicks it from the binder head. The needle is now receded to below the table and the operation is again repeated.

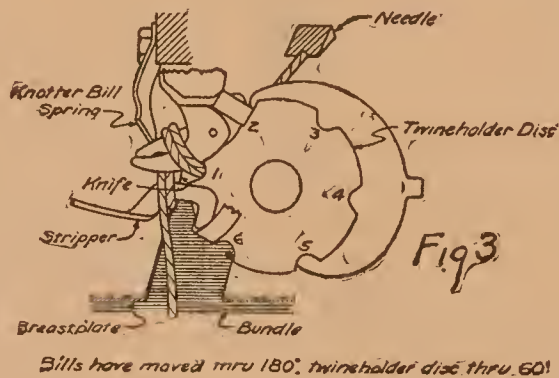
If the function and the operation of the twine holder disc, the bills, the needle and the twine tension are understood, binder knotter troubles can be diagnosed from the condition of the bands.

### Binder Knotter Troubles

If the binder misses a number of bundles, stop the machine as soon as the next trouble bundle is cast and study it referring to the illustrations of Bands 1 thru 8 and the following explanations.

#### Band One

Upon examination, the band is found clinging to the bills with the loose end cut off square. The trouble is the twine tension is too tight and the twine disc too loose. When the needle rose from below the deck, the twine tension being too light, did not allow the extra twine that was needed to feed regularly from the ball. Not being able to pull the twine from the ball, the needle pulled free the other end which was held too loosely in the twine holder disc. The end being pulled from the twine holder disc was also pulled off from the top of the bills. The needle continuing to advance lays the end of the twine going to the ball over the bills into the twine holder disc. There is now but one twine laying over the bills. The knotter rotates, opens, grasps the single twine between the bills and the disc, the stripper moves forward and the knife cuts the twine, but since one end of the band is



loose, the stripper cannot pull the looped strand off from the bills. The grain is discharged and the twine is left hanging in the bill.

**Remedy:** Loosen the twine tension on the twine can. If this does not correct the trouble, tighten slightly the tension on the twine holder disc.

#### Band Two

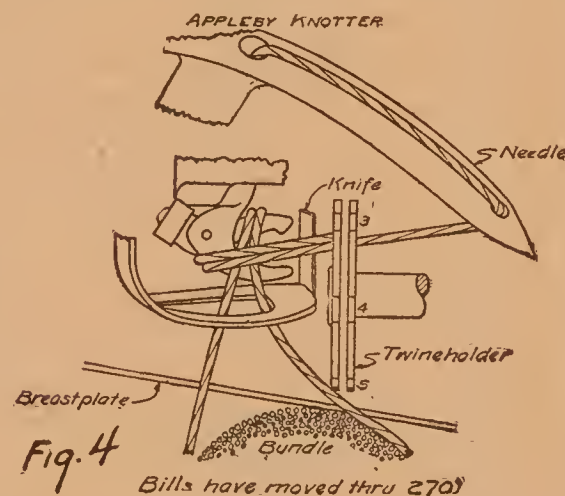
Upon examination, the band is found clinging to the bills with the free end torn and ragged. Here again the twine tension on the twine can is too tight and the tension on the twine holder disc is too

tight. The explanation of the formation of band No. 2 is identical with that given for band No. 1 except that in this case, the needle can neither draw the twine freely from the can nor pull it from the twine holder disc; the result is that the end held in the tight disc, having been slightly crushed and weakened, is broken. The action of the bills and stripper is as explained for band No. 1.

**Remedy:** Loosen tension on the twine can and if this does not completely remedy the trouble, slightly loosen the tension on the twine holder disc.

#### Band Three

Upon examination, the band is found with the bundle instead of with the bills. A knot is tied in one end with the free end cut off square. Here the twine tension on the can is in correct adjustment. The twine holder disc adjustment is, however, too loose. As the needle rises from below the deck, the twine, pulling freely from the ball, is carried over the bills and placed in the twine holder disc. As the bills revolve, the necessary twine to make the loop around the bills is drawn from the twine holder disc. Under the conditions set forth for band No. 3, the disc is so loose that the free end of the twine slips completely out of the disc. The result is that a knot is tied in the long end of the twine around the free end. The



knot in the single twine is stripped from the bills and is cast with the bundle. The end may be pulled thru the knot either by the falling bundle or by someone picking up the bundle by the band.

**Remedy:** Tighten the disc spring.

#### Band Four

This band, like band No. 3, will be found with the bundle. A knot is tied in one end and the free end is broken and ragged. Here again the twine tension on the can is in correct adjustment, but the adjustment on the twine holder disc is too tight. The explanation of the formation of this band is identical with that given for band No. 3, except that as the bills rotate, the free end, which has been crushed by the tight disc adjustment, is broken instead of pulled from the disc.

**Remedy:** Loosen the disc spring.

#### Band Five

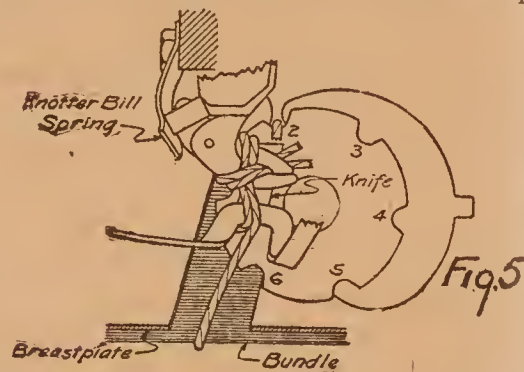
Upon observation, the band is found with the bundle with both ends crushed and ragged. The twine tension on the can is correct, but the tension on the twine holder disc is much too tight. As the bills rotate, the twine does not give at the disc and is consequently broken. Neither end of the twine being held in the disc, no knot can be tied.

**Remedy:** Loosen the disc spring.

#### Band Six

This band will be found with the bundle and both ends will be bent.

Trouble, knotter bill spring is too loose. The explanation for this band is as follows: As the bills rotate, the two ends of the band are looped around them thus bending the ends. The bills open, grasp the ends of the band and then close. The stripper moves forward to pull the looped twines off from the bill, but since the bills are not holding the ends securely enough, the ends are not pulled thru the looped



strands when the latter are stripped from the bills. Therefore no knot is tied.

**Remedy:** Tighten the knotter bill spring, see fig. (2).

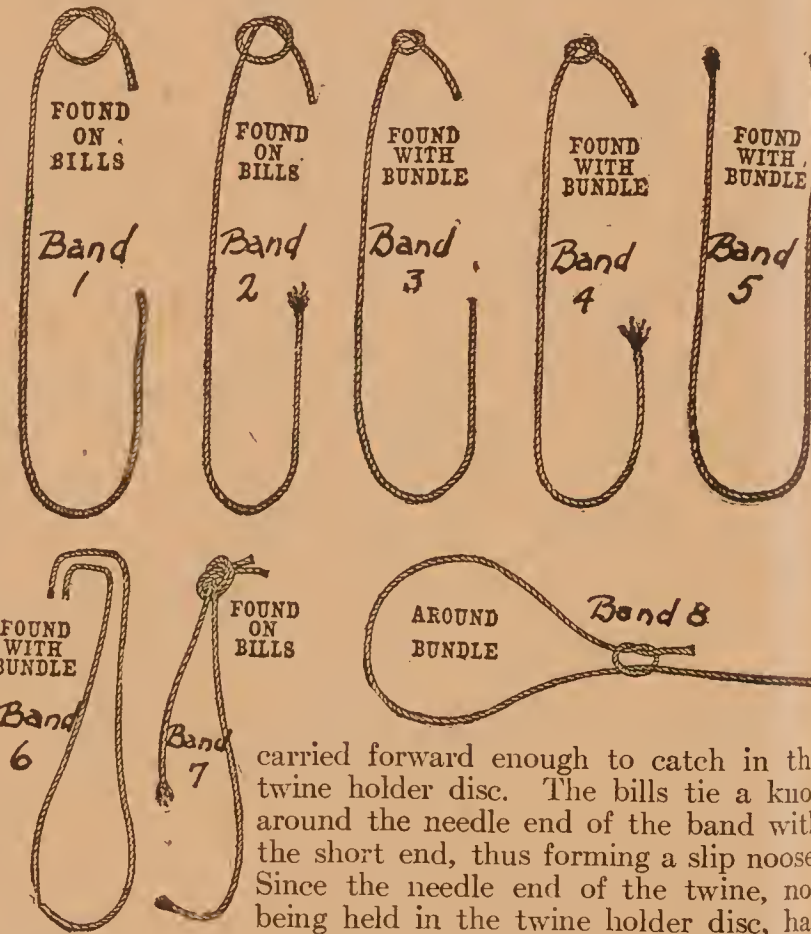
#### Band Seven

This band will be found on the bills and will be broken. This is usually caused by having the knotter bill spring much too tight and having the machine set to produce very loose bundles. Under these conditions, the stripper, instead of pulling the knot off the bills, pulls the band up from below. When the discharge arms kick out the bundle, the band is broken, since the ends of the band are firmly held in the knotter bills.

**Remedy:** Loosen the knotter bill spring and set the machine to make tighter bundles.

#### Band Eight

This band is found with the bundle. Upon examination, it will be noted that a slip noose is tied around the bundle and twine extends from the cast bundle to the eye of the needle. The usual cause of this band is that the eye of the needle is badly worn back. This band may, however, be caused by the needle not advancing far enough. In either case, the formation of this band may be explained as follows: As the needle advances, the twine is not



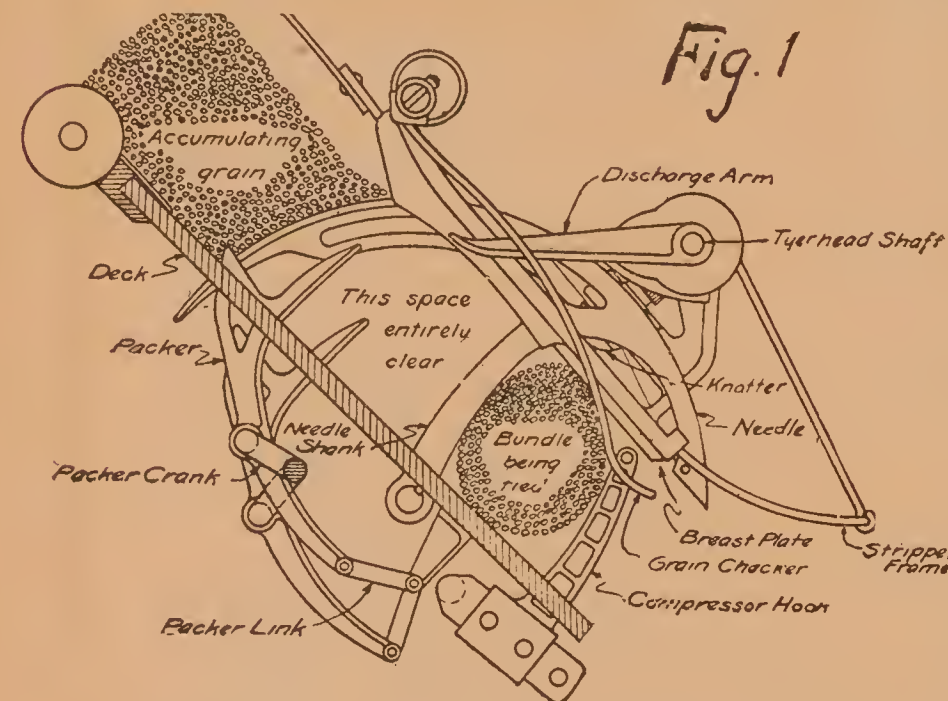
carried forward enough to catch in the twine holder disc. The bills tie a knot around the needle end of the band with the short end, thus forming a slip noose. Since the needle end of the twine, not being held in the twine holder disc, has not been cut, it is drawn out when the bundle is cast.

**Remedy:** If the needle does not carry a special wearing piece which can be renewed, a new needle must be supplied.

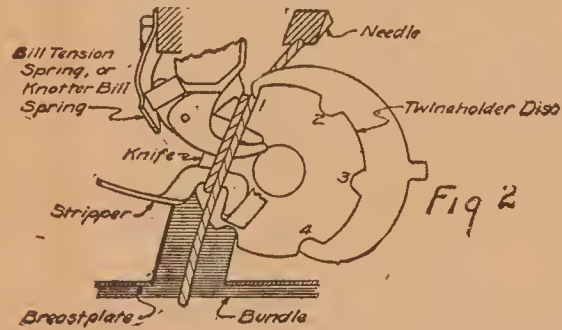
#### Cautions

Make all knotter bill spring and disc spring adjustments gradually. Each time when making a change, a quarter of a turn is sufficient.

Do not try to make a tight bundle by tightening the twine tension.



it would be well to run thru the steps in the tying of the knot around the bundle. Let us assume that the machine has been threaded. One end of the twine is held by the twine holder disc. From here, it passes back over the knotter bills thru the eye of the needle, along the needle, thru the twine tension and to the ball of twine in the twine can. As the grain slides down the deck, it falls on top of the twine. The packers, which are in continuous operation, form and compact the bundle between the compressor hook and



themselves. Soon sufficient pressure is exerted against the compressor hook to cause it to trip the mechanism and throw the knotter head into operation. The needle swings from below the deck, Fig. 1, carrying the twine over the top of the bundle and placing it in the twine holder disc. The shank of the needle further compresses the bundle while the back of the needle holds the accumulating grain while the bundle is being tied. It is quite obvious that as the needle rises from below the deck and places the twine over the top of the bundle, the twine must be free to slide easily thru the eye of the needle, the twine tension and from the ball of twine.

#### How is the Knot Tied?

The position of the needle just described is shown in fig. (1). In fig. (2) a close-up view of the knotter is shown corresponding to the position of the needle in fig. (1). The twine just brought forward by the needle is laid and held in the twine holder disc. In the picture, the twine at the left passes over the bills, over the stripper, around the bundle, again over the stripper, over the bills, thru the twine holder disc into the eye of the needle. Notice that the twine is doubled over the bills. The bills now make one-half of a revolution see fig. (3). It will be noticed that they must pull a little twine from the disc in order to form a loop about themselves. As the bills continue in their revolution, the bill roller riding over the cam causes them to open. This is shown in fig. (4). As the open bills continue to revolve, they will pass around the double twine going to the twine holder



## Barnyard Golfers Warming Up in Many Counties

EVERY mail brings more letters from all over New York State about the horseshoe pitching contests. The county contests conducted by the Farm Bureaus and the state-wide tournament to be held at the State Fair at Syracuse, are reviving the interest in this good old-fashioned farm game. Watch AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the names and pictures of farmers in your own county who are winning the local contests and who will go to Syracuse to compete for the cash prizes in the state championship.

We have just received a letter from Mr. R. B. Howard, secretary of the National Horseshoe Pitching Association, granting official approval to our contest to be held during the State Fair. You will be interested also in the letters which we print below giving the plans of the Farm Bureaus in different counties for their local barnyard golf tournaments. Unfortunately we are able to publish only a part of the letters, because some of them came too late, so that you would get them before the local picnics and fairs are held.

Judging by the interest already aroused, there will be nothing at the State Fair



The first prize winners in the 1923 Schoharie County contest and their prize

that will attract a larger crowd or more interest than the horseshoe pitching contest.

### Dutchess County Golfers Busy

A. L. Shepherd, county agent of Dutchess County, writes:

"We are planning to put on the Dutchess County Contest at the Annual Grange and Farm Bureau Picnic that will be held at Locust Grove, Pleasant Valley, New York, Thursday, August 14th. We hope to develop a good team to go to the State Fair."

### Golfing at Orange County Fair

L. D. Greene, county agent of Orange County, states that their horseshoe pitching is scheduled for the county fair the week of the 11th under the auspices of the Orange County Agricultural Society.

### Madison County Will Pitch On August 22

P. L. Randolph, county agent of Madison County, sends us the following news:

"Arrangements have been made to have a horseshoe pitching contest at the Madison County Farmers Picnic to be held on August 22nd. We wish to enter the winners of this contest in the State contest at the State Fair. Judd Brothers of Nelson, winners of last year's tournament at the picnic have stated that they will enter the contest again this year."

### Mr. Donaldson Will Direct Contest at Dresden

C. B. Raymond, county agent for Yates County, writes that their picnic is to be held at Dresden, Thursday, August 14th. Mr. George Donaldson of Penn Yan is acting as general chairman of the quoit tournament, and a committee will be appointed representing various sections of the county in hopes of helping to boost the interest in it.

### Schoharie County Will Pitch

Ray F. Pollard, county agent of Schoharie County, writes us as follows: "We are making careful plans for horseshoe pitching contests to be staged at our Schoharie County Farm Bureau picnic to be held August 14th (Thursday) on the Cobleskill Fair Grounds. In the morning there will be elimi-

nation contests and in the afternoon the two winning teams of the morning will pitch three games to decide on the team that will come to Syracuse. In addition to teams of men we expect to run a contest for the women.

"Last year we had 16 teams of men competing and gave three prizes having a total cash value of over \$40. The first prize was a small flock of purebred White Leghorns. This prize was won by Grover C. Guernsey and George Turner of East Cobleskill. The inclosed picture shows the men and the prize.

"Our contests are staged on the race track and we use four courts in front of the grandstand."

### Greene County Golfers Will Clash September 6

Mr. L. S. Kibby, county agent of Greene County, writes as follows:

"I desire to thank you, Mr. Eastman, on behalf of our picnic committee for your acceptance of the invitation to speak at the coming Pamona Grange Farm Bureau picnic to be held at Silver Lake, September 6.

"Our committees are quite active and can report that the grounds have been arranged for and provision made for having a band. The horseshoe pitching committee is provided with rules and regulations for horseshoe pitching contest and is soliciting the names of teams who wish to compete. The grounds provide a place for boating, swimming and

other amusements. The men's entertainment committee report that a good ball game is to be put on and one of the things which the ladies' entertainment committee is planning for is a nail driving contest for the women.

"While it is the first county-wide picnic held in Greene County, early indications are that it will be largely attended."

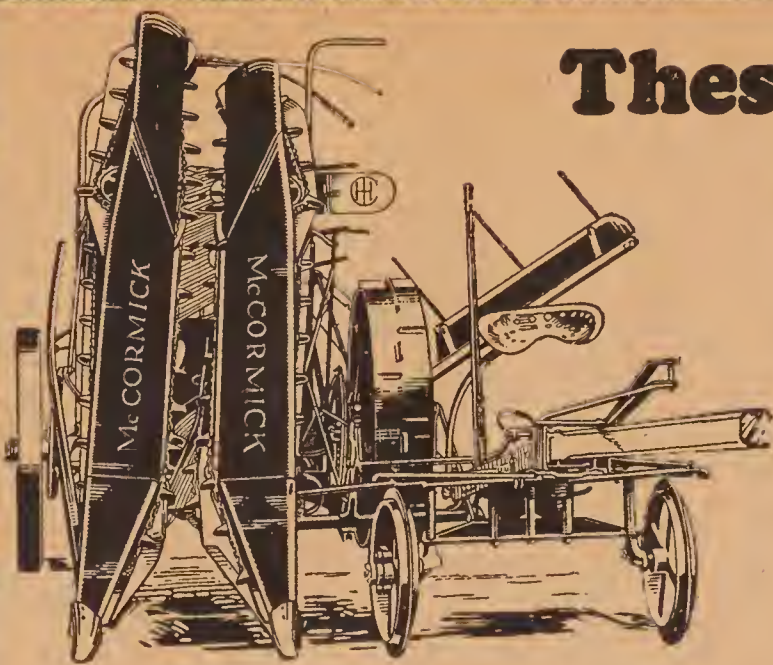
### Delaware County Will Be in the Scrap

Mr. Ralph Q. Smith, county agent of Delaware County writes:

"Enclosing copy of letter which I have sent out to our county Granges, Dairymen's League and Farm Bureau Committeemen concerning the Horseshoe Pitching Contest. We have a committee of six composed of Sheldon Brink, Walton, Chairman; Frank Dickson, Delhi; E. J. Turnbull, Andes; E. H. Dickson, Arena; Smith Lyon, Delhi, and George Tweedie, Walton. This committee have their plans for the County Tournament all arranged which is to be staged at the time of our County Picnic on August 21st. They have three courts made which are being filled with sand and will be ready for a first-class contest."

Milk is on the average about 87 per cent. water, and cows giving milk need to drink about four times as much as dry cows drink. See that they have plenty that is clean and fresh.

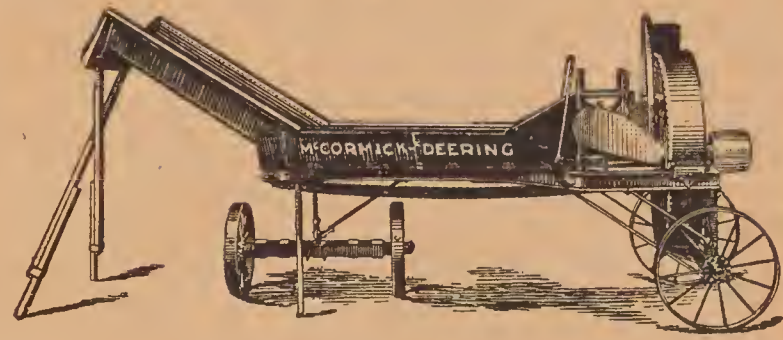
# These Machines Save Corn, Time, Labor, Money



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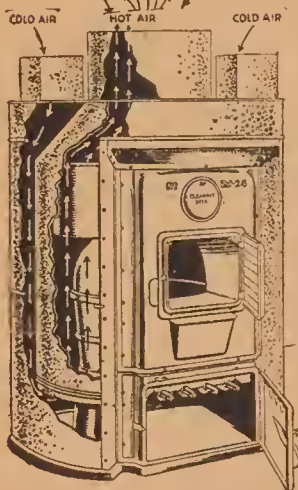
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# Among the Farmers

*Where to Apply for Your Auto Operator's License*

A WORKING agreement has been established between the county clerks of New York State and Commissioner Harnett of the State Board of Vehicle Bureau to make it more convenient for applicants to get their drivers' licenses. The agreement was established at a recent conference held between Commissioner Harnett and the county clerks at the recent annual meeting of county clerks held in Mayville, Chautauqua County.

In the counties of Albany, New York, Queens, Kings, Bronx, and Richmond, the Motor Vehicle Bureau will issue licenses from its own offices.

In the counties of Erie, Monroe, Ontario and Onondaga, the licensing of all drivers will be under the jurisdiction of branch offices of the State Tax Department in the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Utica and Syracuse. The county clerks in these counties will also act as an issuing agency.

In all other counties of the state, the office of the county clerk will be the central distributing agency for all transactions dealing with motor vehicle affairs.

poor. It looked good last spring and it is quite a mystery what happened to it. It seems to be thin on the ground and the straw is short. Barley and oats are making good growth, which is also true of corn and potatoes, especially considering the lateness of the season. Potatoes and beans are doing very well. The apple crop around Canandaigua will be light. Sour cherries made a good crop but in most cases the price did not warrant the picking.—E. T. B.

Chautauqua County.—Farmers are busy haying. There was quite a fair acreage of buckwheat sown this season and it is looking good. In fact all crops are doing well. The apple crop is about medium.—P. S. S.

## Pennsylvania Farmers Visit Long Island

A GROUP of farmers from Schuylkill County, Pa., made a trip by motor to Long Island on August 7, under the direction of W. B. Niesley of the State College of Agriculture of Pennsylvania.

It was the first time that many of them had ever had the opportunity to see the Atlantic Ocean, and the first time that most of the party had ever seen 100-acre potato fields. Most of the farmers in the section represented by the tourists grow less than 15 acres of potatoes and the vast areas of potatoes in Nassau and Suffolk counties were a revelation to them.

Another source of amazement was the size of Long Island. Many people have the idea that it is a small tract or territory.

In addition to visiting several potato and cauliflower farms, the party also visited some of Long Island famous duck ranges and poultry farms. Among the more prominent farms visited were those of Henry Talmage at Riverhead, R. M. Lupton at Mattituck, and the Hallock Farm at Orient.

## Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

TOWNSHIP officers of Tilden, Berks County, notified all owners or tenants of properties infested with Canada thistle, wild carrots, blue daisies (chicory), and other noxious weeds that the same must be destroyed, or prosecutions under an Act of Assembly will follow.

Yellow Transparent and Early Harvest apples are selling from orchards at \$2 to \$3 per bushel. Southern Pennsylvania growers ship to the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets while others find a satisfactory demand in the anthracite coal-field towns.

The customary barn fires caused by lightning are being reported in local newspapers. These are more frequent when barns are filled with newly harvested crops, thus resulting in heavy losses. Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies usually protect and insure owners at a minimum cost. One of the largest mutual companies covered all of last year's losses by levying an assessment of \$1.50 per \$1000 insurance for fire losses and 50 cents per thousand for storm damages to buildings.

Wheat and rye was harvested from ten days to two weeks later than last year, owing to a protracted season of heavy rains. The hay crop is being harvested under unfavorable conditions for its proper curing and storage. Alfalfa yields are phenomenally large and difficult to handle on account of excessive moisture.

Many agricultural communities are being visited by parties anxious to purchase antiques. In some localities such collectors are so numerous that they are regarded as unwelcome visitors. Pewterware, old dishes and glass, old shawls, grandfathers' clocks, samplers, woolen quilts, antique lanterns, bed-warmers, etc., are eagerly purchased and later reach city auction rooms.

## Big Dairy Exhibit Planned at State Fair

A MINIATURE Niagara Falls in the Dairy Building will give visitors at the New York State Fair this year a vivid and graphic idea of how much milk is produced in New York State. Over the brink of this miniature falls will flow the equivalent of the daily production of milk in New York State. It promises to be one of the features of the fair and is being planned jointly by the New York State College of Agriculture, the State Experiment Station at Geneva and the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. After the milk flows over the falls, it will pass through miniature milk factories, coming out of these little structures in the form of butter, cheese and other dairy products. In addition to the operation of the falls, a free motion picture show will be given showing features of the dairy industry. The entire dairy exhibit will be worth seeing.

## New York County Notes

Cortland County.—The hay crop at this writing, August 4, is about three-quarters harvested. It has been generally good throughout the county. The cabbage crop promises to be a good one, having made up for the early unfavorable weather. There is a large acreage of cabbage in this county this year. Oats are looking fine, much better than was expected some time ago. Potatoes are also doing well, no blight in evidence yet. Corn is still small for this time of the year. Eggs are selling for 32c a dozen.—G. A. B.

Dutchess County.—Farmers are about through haying and are getting into their oats. No rain during July is affecting the corn crop. City boarders are more numerous than in former years. From \$15 to \$20 is being paid at farm houses. Help on the farm is scarce. Women and children are working in the fields.—H. J. H.

Delaware County.—Owing to the late season and unfavorable weather conditions, only a few farmers are through haying. There is still a great deal of grass standing. Oats and corn are looking fine, although corn is very late. Farmers everywhere are having a hard struggle because of the low price for milk. Calf hides are 80c, butter 40c, eggs 30c at the farm. Feed is going higher.—E. M. N.

## In Western New York

Ontario County.—On the last day of July we had a very fine rain which was much needed. Farmers are about finished haying. It did not make a heavy crop, which was especially true of mixed hay. Wheat harvest is very late; but very little made as yet. The crop generally looks

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# TB From a Breeder's Standpoint

## A Hard Road, But Worth While

A. A. HARTSHORN

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This very interesting article was read by Mr. Hartshorn at the recent Eastern States Conference, in Albany, on Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis.

I AM asked to-day to discuss the subject of tuberculosis eradication from a breeder's standpoint. I am glad to discuss this question from that point of view, for although I have had much to do with the subject as an official of different Agricultural organizations yet my real knowledge and experience has been as a breeder and dairyman, and from this experience, broadened possibly by these various contacts, I wish to give to you a few impressions and conclusions which have presented themselves to me.

As this subject presents itself to the breeder and dairyman many questions arise in his mind. First: Is bovine tuberculosis as dangerous and insidious a disease as many would have us think? This question for many years was a very serious one but most people have come to recognize not only the great financial loss sustained on account

of it but they also realize that it is a great menace to the health of the human family. After the first question is answered the dairyman then asks himself: "How am I to rid my herd of this dread disease and can I do so without financially crippling myself?" In answering this question we are brought face to face with the whole program of bovine tuberculosis eradication and the dairyman is then confronted with far more perplexing problems than confronted him when he asked himself the first question. He wonders if signing the Accredited Herd contract and having his herd tested will free it of the disease. Will he receive pay for his reacting cattle so that he can go on with his business, or will he be forced out of business if a large percentage of them react? Will he receive fair and honorable treatment from those who have the work in charge? Are they men who are anxious to clean up the disease or are they merely trying to hold down a job? Will they cooperate with him in his attempt to free his herd of the pest or will they treat him as I was treated years ago before the Accredited Herd plan was adopted?

### An Overbearing Attitude

I had a reacting bull and two men were sent to my place, costing twice the necessary expense to the State, to see how I was keeping that bull, and when they arrived it was with an atmosphere of authority that made me almost wonder if I even owned the farm, to say nothing of the bull himself. I speak of this for I am convinced that the success of bovine tuberculosis eradication depends very largely on the cooperation and spirit of helpfulness on the part of dairymen, veterinarians, officials—and I might also add the Farm Bureau, for I am thoroughly convinced that the Farm Bureau is the machine which should be used very largely for the carrying on of the work.

I am glad to state that since the Accredited Herd plan was adopted in this State there has existed a splendid spirit and the work has progressed far better than our most sanguine expectations, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank those who have had the work in charge for their interest and cooperation.

We often hear the question asked: "What is the Farm Bureau's part in this work of bovine tuberculosis eradication?" I wish to take the most of the time

remaining to me in discussing this question which I believe to be most vital and important to the work. We are living in an age of machinery and before we attempt any large piece of work we install the proper machinery adapted to that work. An organization is merely a machine to perform certain kinds of work.

### How the Farm Bureau Helps

The Farm Bureau was organized primarily for the benefit of the farmer, but it is supported by the Federal Government, State, and County. Consequently the work it does should benefit not only the farmer but also the public, for they are taxed for its support. The eradication of tuberculosis is just that kind of work and not only that, but the Federal Government, State and County, are supervising the work. Consequently no organization is as well fitted for carrying on the work as is the Farm Bureau. It is the tendency of the times

the work. I have very definite ideas as to the best method of financing the work, and the reason I have those ideas is because it is working out so satisfactorily in our own County but there are other counties that are doing well who have other systems that feel that they could not adopt our plan and succeed. Now it would be very unwise to try to force them to change just as it would be almost ruinous to the work in our County to force us to adopt their plan.

I will, however, give some of the reasons I believe in our method,—not that I wish others to follow but that you may see the course of reasoning through which we passed in adopting our present plan. We have a committee of three appointed from the membership of our Farm Bureau and they, acting together with the President and Manager, have the work in charge. They hire a veterinarian that is approved by the State and Federal Government and every one who has his herd tested pays one dollar per head for the first ten and fifty cents per head for all over that number. This cares for his herd for one year.

Now the question arises,—“Why do we believe in financing the work in this way?” First of all, if any man is not interested enough to pay that amount he hasn't sufficient interest to be of any benefit to the Accredited Herd movement,—in fact we are better off without him. For what a man gets for nothing he is apt to place at the same value. Another very important feature of this matter is that our funds always correspond to the amount of work that is being done and the interest that is manifested. While if a Board of Supervisors appropriated the funds, the year when the farmers were

much interested there might be a stingy or disinterested Board of Supervisors and consequently have a small and inadequate appropriation and another year the opposite condition might be true. But the most important reason we believe in this method is the fact that everyone is served alike year after year. Nothing will breed dissatisfaction and discord quicker than a continual changing of cost of getting a test. I fancy I hear someone say that we could not carry on the work without its being financed by the Board of Supervisors. If this is true, a radical change would be unwise, as I have just said.

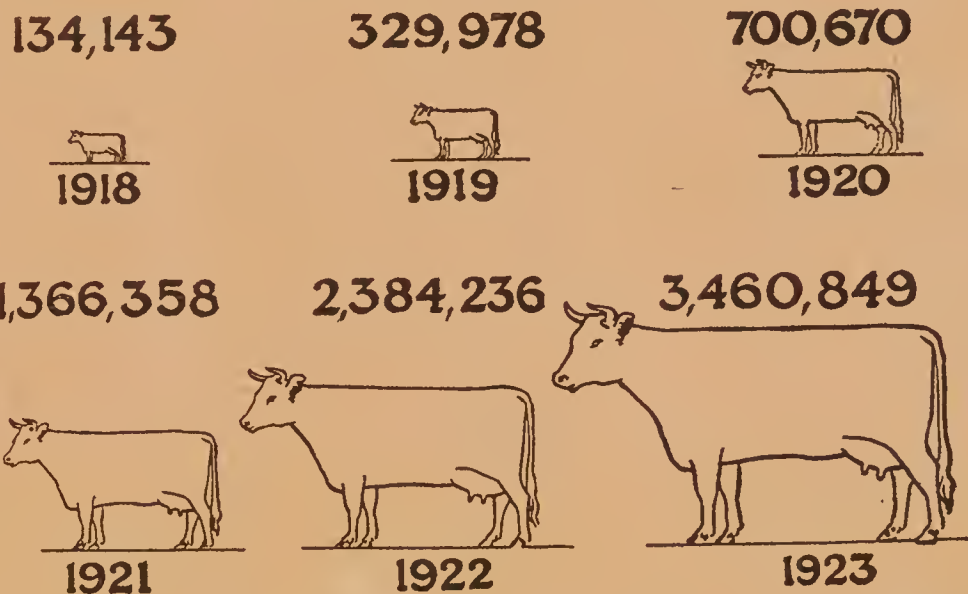
### The Danger of Politics

Another great evil which we felt threatened the appropriation plan is the fact that politics are so apt to enter in and of all the dangers that ever threatened the Accredited Herd plan this is one of the greatest, for when politics to any great extent comes in efficiency and accomplishment go out.

It was the fear of this threatening danger that made many of us very cautious and backward in endorsing the Accredited Herd movement. I am very glad that so far this element has not entered in and hindered the work as much as many of us feared. I feel that we have great reason to congratulate ourselves upon the progress of the work not only in the East but throughout the country. For although I was one of the Doubting Thomases yet I am frank to say that much more has already been accomplished than I ever thought could be accomplished by the tuberculosis test. I will say, however, that I still think, as I always have that no

(Continued on page 110)

### CATTLE TUBERCULIN-TESTED ANNUALLY IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE SYSTEMATIC PLAN FOR TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION, 1918-1923



Increase in the size of these cows from year to year indicates increase in sentiments favoring Tuberculosis Eradication

to start a new organization as soon as we have a new piece of work to do when perhaps, as in this case we already have a machine far better adapted to the work than anything we can build. If we continue the forming of so many organizations it will not be long before many of them will have to go to the junk heap. We have no right to form an organization whose service does not far exceed the cost of its building.

I am convinced after close observation that a committee of three with a good, efficient chairman acting in cooperation with the Farm Bureau President and Manager can handle the work very efficiently and satisfactorily. I also very firmly believe that if the States doing tuberculosis eradication work would appoint a committee from their State Federation and also if a tuberculosis eradication Committee be appointed by the National Federation of Farm Bureaus to cooperate with the national and State authorities and the County committees that the result would be to greatly strengthen them, unify, coordinate, harmonize and make more efficient the work.

### Go Slow on Changes

Where the work in a County is moving on smoothly and satisfactorily any change should be made very cautiously and if that County has an organization separate from the Farm Bureau I think it might not be wise to make a change, but they can report and work through the State Committee just as well as they could through a separate State organization. In fact it is ruinous to the work to make radical changes not only in organization but in policies of carrying on and financing



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NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D1, Paducah, Ky.

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## 175 GRADE HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS For Sale

30 head ready to freshen, 100 head due to freshen during March, April and May. All large, young, fine individuals that are heavy producers. Price right. Will tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y.

ONE OF OUR two-year-old Lucky Farce Reg. Jersey heifers has just made over 60 lb. fat, 30 days, official test. We have others just as good at \$100 to \$150. Federal tested. S. B. Hunt, Hunt, N. Y.

### SWINE BREEDERS

## 200—Pigs For Sale—200

Chester and Yorkshire Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross 6 to 7 weeks old \$4.50 8 to 9 weeks old \$5.00 Also pure bred Berkshire and Chester sows or boars, 7 weeks old \$6 each. All these pigs are healthy and fast growing. I will crate and ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

Registered O. I. C. and Chester White pigs. Eugene P. Rogers, Wayville, N. Y.



# Read These Classified Ads

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

ONE THOUSAND Choice White Leghorn Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock—bred for business. Prices are right. Satisfaction guaranteed. CLARENCE KEISER, Gramplan, Pa.

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—May hatched pullets, cockerels, heavy layers \$1.25 each. Toulouse Geese \$9 pair. MRS. LEWIS LONG, Lincklaen, N. Y.

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### CATTLE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer calf, 3 months old; sire is a 30 pound grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad; \$50 certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

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### DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

COLLIE PUPPIES \$5 to \$20 each, either sex eligible. PAINE'S FARM, South Royalton, Vt.

ONE PEDIGREED COLLIE, female, age 3 years. Very fond of children. Good for cattle and watch-dog. TRACY NEISH, De Lancey, N. Y.

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS and "Rufus Red" Belgians. Choice breeders one year old, young stock. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. PAINE, 1364 Randolph Road, Plainfield, N. J.

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FOR SALE, Pedigreed Pointer Puppies. Write for breeding and prices. FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

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CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

### HELP WANTED

MEN to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere beginners, \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION. Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Md., immediately. AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory, 222, Chicago.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

LOOMS ONLY \$9.90—Big Money in Weaving Rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer, 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free samples. H. A. BARLETT, Harmony, Me.

PATCHWORK. Send One Dollar for 18 Quarter Yards bright New Percales. PATCHWORK CO., Meriden, Conn.

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

WOULD YOU like experts to select sweet cantaloupes for your personal use? If so, order Chapel Branch cantaloupes, the quality pleases. THOMAS SMITH, Seaford, Del.

CELERY PLANTS. Leading varieties \$2.50 per 1,000. \$11.25 per 5,000. \$21.50 per 10,000. Cabbage \$2.25 per 1,000. \$10 per 5,000. WM. P. YEAGLE, Bristol, Pa.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, strong plants ready for field. \$1.25 for 1,000. \$10.00 for 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

HOLLAND BULBS—Order now, our supply is limited. Tulips, Giant Darwin or Early mixed or separate colors, 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; Narcissus, Single or Double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Hyacinths (Bedding), mixed or separate colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4. Hyacinths, Giant, top-size, 12 for \$1; Crocus, 100 for \$1. Special prices on large lots. All orders sent post-paid. C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

ORDER NOW. For Planting time. Low Prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All colors. All bloom next spring, 3 for \$1.00. 12 for \$3.00. R. J. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS. (Orders filled same day received.) Celery plants—1,000,000 (Re-rooted) Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, Golden Heart, Giant Pascal, White Plum and Golden Self Blanching. (French Seed) \$3 per 1,000; 500, \$1.75. Cabbage plants—2,000,000 (Re-rooted) Copenhagen Market, Surthead, Flat Dutch, All Head Early, Savoy Red Rock and Danish Ballhead. \$2 per 1,000; 500, \$1.25. What customers think of plants: "I am in receipt of Celery plants, which are fine sturdy stock, and I tender to you my thanks for your prompt attention to my order. Yours Truly, John T. Weathered, Garwood, N. J." PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

SENATOR DUNLAP strawberry plants for August and fall planting, 80c per 100. MERLE L. WALRADT, Watts Flats, N. Y.

PEONIES, 12 mixed, at \$2.50. Prepaid at \$3.00. A card will bring our price list. Large acreage of peonies and many new sorts. Wholesale and retail. MUNSELL & TILTON, Ashtabula, Ohio.

### REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

ATTENTION—If you are interested in a good farm of 65 level acres, good building, machinery and tools, and growing crops, raised over 200 bushels potatoes per acre last season. Excellent wood lot, lots of fruit. With or without stock, at a sacrifice. Must sell. For information write ALBERT BENSON, Route No. 1, Locke, N. Y.

FARM WITH STOCK and tools, 5 miles to Prattsburg; 1/4 mile to country road. Good buildings, level lands. 1/4 mile to R. R. Station. 2 miles to Wheeler Center. Price \$2,800. CHARLES RICE, Box 625, Hammondsport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Valuable 165 acres dairy farm in high state of cultivation. Fully equipped. 80 rods to milk and railroad station. Producing large crops of all kinds. Cabbage great side issue. Large milk checks. A money-making proposition. Write J. M. OLSEN, Sherburne Four Corners, New York.

93 ACRES, 1 1/2 miles, paved road, creamery, village. Good house. New barn, silo. Cost \$5,000. Stock, crops, tools \$8,500. Terms. DEARN MARLETTE, Jamestown, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FULL BARREL Lots. Dishes, slightly damaged crockery, shipped any address direct from pottery, Ohio, for \$6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, platters, cups and saucers, bowls, pitchers, bakers, mugs, nappies, etc. a little of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

OLD STAMPS WANTED—We buy old postage and revenue stamps, both U. S., foreign and confederate. What have you? Write us. WM. H. WILKERSON, JR., 778 Irving Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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To Buy, Sell or Trade

ADVERTISE  
in the Classified Columns  
of the  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

# Service Bureau

## Don't Buy "Charity Groceries"—Report Them

HAVE you been solicited to buy grocery supplies, the profits from which will go toward an orphans' home in New York? Don't! Buy your groceries when and where you will and make such gifts to charity as you can afford, but harden your heart against this combination of business and philanthropy.

This advice is called forth by a letter which just arrived in our Service Bureau mail. It says:

"Gentlemen: Yesterday a man came to our house soliciting orders for toilet articles and flavoring extracts, goods to be delivered and paid for within a few days. The profits from these goods is for the benefit of an orphans' home which has headquarters at 723 East 9th Street, New York City.

"I would like to know if there is such a place and if they gather funds in this way. I would like very much to know this before goods are delivered. Also any advice as to treatment of such fellows if they are fakers."

### Supervision Helps Detect Frauds

We immediately referred this matter to the Charity Organization Society of the city, which exists largely for the purpose of protecting sympathetic givers from unauthorized or badly conducted charities. Their answer was prompt and decisive.

"Have nothing whatever to do with it," said their secretary. "We have heard of the project and when we looked into it were not at all satisfied by what we found. As a result, the district attorney's office is investigating the home and is anxious for help from those who have been solicited."

To answer R. M. H.'s last question, therefore: Get the man's name, address and all other facts you can and communicate at once with Mr. Lehman, Criminal Courts Building, New York City. We are grateful to Mr. H. for reporting this matter and hope it will save others from having their sympathies exploited.

### Egg Money Arrears Collected

FOR some time our subscriber, Mr. F. W. B., N. Y., had been shipping eggs to a New York City firm and receiving his checks promptly; when none came in April he did not worry until a hasty calculation told him that the firm was more than \$80 behind. He then enlisted the Service Bureau to help him get his money.

Bit by bit the firm has paid up, until just recently Mr. B. wrote us that the last check had come. Eight checks in all were sent him, ranging in size from \$26.32 to \$6.58, but they totalled up the entire indebtedness. As the firm is not a licensed and bonded one, we have advised Mr. B. to sell his eggs elsewhere hereafter.

### Don't Say Yes; Say No!

"IT is now easy for you to say 'yes' and share with me in the profits of this business."

The letter from which that sentence is quoted leads off a long explanation of a profit-sharing scheme. One of our subscribers referred it to us, enclosing also a letter which was sent him to sign and return to the company. The latter pledged him to the payment of \$100 in installments for which he was to receive a certificate for 10 shares of 7 per cent. preferred stock and one for 5 shares of common.

We advised our subscriber that in the long run it would probably be easier if he said *no* rather than *yes*. Highly speculative, with no guarantee of a return and no apparent market for the sale of the stock if the owner wished to realize on it, the investment appealed to us as a very dangerous experiment.

Don't say *yes* to stock salesmen or persuasive letter writers until you have taken the advice of your banker, of the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST investment specialist, or of some equally reliable and disinterested person. It is cheaper in the long run to say *no*!

### How Is Manila Rope Identified?

Will you tell me how to tell a first grade Manila rope from an inferior article? One dealer tells me that there is always a red, white and blue paper twisted in the strands of pure Manila rope. Is that true in all cases or only in a certain make.—C. L. S., New York.

The red, white and blue label is the trademark of just one particular concern, the Columbia Rope Company. This indicates their products. The surest way to identify rope is to examine the burlap cover of the bale or roll. If the burlap covering is merely stamped "Manila rope" it is not pure. But if it is stamped "pure Manila rope," it is pretty reasonable to believe that it is pure. There are, of course, certain tests, but these can not be manipulated satisfactorily outside of a laboratory.

The rope with a red, white and blue label is put out by a reliable firm and you can rest assured that whether you buy Manila rope or pure Manila rope you are getting a good product.

### Legal Questions

"Last February I let my farm on shares, lease beginning March 1st, 1924, and expiring February 28, 1925, I to furnish seed, tools, stock, etc., the tenant to do all the work. He was to have one-third, and I was to have two-thirds. He worked very well, getting in oats, drawing and spreading manure, working in the vineyard, etc., until June 4, when he quit, taking his family on that date, but he did not notify me until June 6. He has since removed his goods from the house and apparently abandoned the job, but threatens to sue me for not fulfilling some minor points of the contract. Now what I want to know is this: What am I to do with the place? He has sown oats, the hay will soon be ready to cut, he has an interest in two calves and four pigs born while he was here, but he has just gone and left it all. Can I go on and work the place, harvest the crops, sell the pigs, etc.? I have been told that the failure of one party to perform the terms of a contract does not relieve the other party, and that I will have to have an order from the court before I can let the place, harvest the crops, or sell the stock in which he has an interest. Will you kindly advise me as soon as possible what course I had better pursue?"—H. H. T., New York.

In reply to your inquiry it is our opinion that your tenant has abandoned his contract and has hence committed a breach. We would suggest that you communicate with him, offer to perform your part of the contract in every detail and then get a statement from him as to whether he will perform or not. If he refuses, we can see no reason why you cannot enter upon and work the farm. Before a new lease can be made, however, it will be necessary to rescind the old one, unless it contained a provision making it void and of no effect in the event of his failure to perform as agreed.

\* \* \*

"Can a person force another person to build half of a line fence in New York?"—D. I. W., New York.

Replying to your inquiry concerning the building of line fences we wish to refer you to Section 360 of the Town Law, which reads as follows:

"Each owner of two adjoining tracts of land, except where they otherwise agree, shall make and maintain a just and equitable portion of the division fence between such lands, unless both of said adjoining owners shall agree to let the said lands be open, along the division line, to the use of all animals which may be lawfully upon the lands of either."

The duty imposed by this section relates solely to the owners of the field, and has no application to a lessee in possession.

\* \* \*

"Our neighbors, without speaking to us about it, plowed a ditch for about 15 or 20 rods into our field and threw the sods on to the meadow. The sods will be in the way when they mow the meadow. Has he a right to do that? There should be a ditch of about 80 rods to take the water off our land that comes from his farm. Should he help us make this ditch or must we do it ourselves?"—J. M., New York.

From the facts given in your inquiry concerning the ditch plowed by your neighbor on your land, it seems that an action for trespass ought to lie; but your neighbor is under no duty to help you make a ditch on your land to drain off water coming from his farm unless there is an agreement to that effect.



# The Cave Men—

By Ellis Parker Butler

(Author of "Pigs Is Pigs")

It happened I was down there in Carter County where the subterranean wonder known as Seven Echoes Cave is located. I was boarding with old Jed Measure at Seven Echoes Farm when the Bishop's Pulpit, in that part called the Gothic Cathedral, caved over on top of Jed and ended his mortal career in one-tenth of a second. That happened sometime in the afternoon, and, when supper had been ready and waiting half an hour, Abundant, his daughter, came to me where I was sitting in the rocking-chair on the front porch and asked me if I would go over to the cave and call Jed. I took an electric torch and went over to the cave and found Jed as dead as a door-nail. For about a month Jed had been talking about the crack that had appeared behind the Bishop's Pulpit and threatening to get cement and timber and shore up the pulpit and cement it up solid, so I guessed that when he began work at it the whole thing had skidded down, including about twenty tons of the ceiling and wall. A piece of pink stalactite had hit him and he was no more.

That was bad. It left his daughter Abundant a fatherless orphan and destroyed the Bishop's Pulpit, one of the showiest features of Seven Echoes Cave, but it did something else that was, perhaps, worse. It ruined Seven Echoes Cave entirely.

I discovered this even before I knew Jed was quite dead. When I saw him on the floor of the cave motionless I tried to get him to show signs of life and shouted "Jed! Jed!" at him, and no echo came back. Always, when a person stood there and even so much as whispered a word the echo would come back. If you said "Hello!" it would answer "Hello!" and "Hello!" until the last echo came back from far down the cave, a soft gentle "lo!" And now there was no echo; not a sign of one. Those tons of rock falling had changed the acoustics entirely; they had not only killed Jed but they had killed the whole seven echoes. Abundant was not only an orphan but a pauper orphan, too.

Even while I was kneeling by poor old Jed there I made up my mind what I would do. I would stand by Abundant. I don't say it wasn't pity, but I will say it was a good part love and liking. I was so sorry for the poor girl, singing away happily, maybe, in the kitchen up at the house while I was there on my knees by her dead father! My heart ached for her, and I guess nothing else would ever have given me nerve enough to think of offering to help her.

I'll say, straight out and frank, that if you took every man in every sort of show business and stood them in a row according to merit, I would be at the tail end. I'm about the worst drawing card of the lot, and I know it. My line is sleight-of-hand, but I'm no good at it and never was. I admit that. When I took it up I thought I was going to be a second Houdini, but in a couple of years, after I had been just about hissed off the stage of the cheapest two-a-day houses, I saw how I stacked up and I listed my name for engagements with clubs and for children's birthday parties. I got a mighty poor living out of it, and that was about all. No club ever had me back a second time, and I don't know that I blamed them much.

I was pretty well discouraged and downhearted when I had a little accident over on Long Island. I drew in my breath by mistake when I was doing my fire-eating act at a kids' party, and scorched my lungs bad. I was six weeks in the hospital and then the doctor said I needed some months in high air, with no worry and good food, or I might turn out to be a real "lunger" and be done for. That was when I thought of good old Jed Measure, who had been a friend of my father's and knew me when I was a kid. I got up nerve enough to write to him.

Old Jed was a fine old scout. He had been in the show business in one shape or another all his life and many a time I had heard him tell father what he meant to do when he got along in years and saved up enough money to retire.

"Barras," he used to say to father, "there's just one business for a retired showman to retire to and spend his old age in ease and comfort, and that is the cave business."

It sounded reasonable, too. The cave business is a good, steady business without any worry attached. If a man owns a nice, showy cave—not too big but well located on some main automobile route—he only needs a few signs along the road and he is sure of a steady income. You don't have to carry fire insurance on a cave, or carry a big payroll. A man may have to wash down the stalagmites and stalactites once in a while to keep them shining, and he has to take time to show visitors through his cave, but that is about all his trouble and expense. The rest is clear profit.

LONG before he retired Jed had pretty well selected the cave he meant to buy. He had looked at a couple of hundred caves in one part of the country and another and he thought the Carter County cave field was the best. There were eighteen or twenty caves in Carter County, and that advertised the county and made folks want to go there, and one of the neatest pieces of cave property in the lot was this Seven Echoes Cave. It was the only cave Jed knew that would echo back at you seven times, each echo distinct and clear. So, when he had saved up enough money Jed bought the cave and took Abundant down there and went into the cave business, meaning to spend the rest of his life in it, as he did, poor fellow.

When Jed got my letter saying I was hard-up and sick and all, he did just what you might expect any old showman to do—he telegraphed me money to take me to Carter County and said he wanted me to stay as long as I liked. He said there was work enough round the farm—easy work—to pay my board and lodging, and when I got off the train, all skin and bones and bent over like an old man and holding my chest against the cough with my hand, he made me feel like a long-lost child.

For a week or two I couldn't do anything but sit in the rocker on the front porch and let Abundant bring me broth or a beaten-up egg and fix the rug round knees, but in a week or two more I was able to move round and feed the chickens and pretend I was doing work. By the time a month was up I was able to work in the garden a little and attend to the cows and fences when Jed was busy taking parties through the cave. I guess I loved Abundant from the first minute I saw her, but what right had I to think of a girl like that when nobody knew how my lungs would turn out and I hadn't a cent and she was the daughter of Jed Measure, cave owner and all? I almost wept when I thought how sweet and gentle and loving she was and I such a busted wreck with nothing to look forward to.

Jed was mighty proud of his cave. He had put in new steps where you go down from the Fairy Drawing-room to the Giant's Cathedral and again where you go up from the Giant's Cathedral to the Palace of the Gods, and he kept the cave as neat as a pin. Abundant used to dust off the stalagmites and stalactites every day or two and once a week she washed them down with soap and water.

"It isn't as big as Hermit Cave or Submarine Lake Cave," Jed used to say, "but I will say I've got the transparentest and prettiest stalactites in Carter County. The Hermit Cave stalactites are muddy-like. And, when all is said and done, where is there a cave with seven echoes?"

The seven echoes—and this is the truth—were the making of Jed's cave. He had a Bishop's Pulpit and a Pipe Organ and all the other trimmings a good cave has to have, but every other cave in Carter County had the same, and it couldn't be disputed that Jed's cave was back off the main road quite a distance. People came to Jed's cave to hear the echoes and it was no use pretending anything else. With the echoes gone Jed's cave was nothing but a tenth-rate cave and not worth bothering about in a county that was full of caves.

When I had worked poor old Jed out from under the stalactites and had shouldered his lifeless form I carried him to the house, but I did not have the heart to tell Abundant about the dead echoes. I just couldn't do it while she was in her first burst of sorrow. I padlocked the cave door and put a sign at the gate of the farm, "Closed because of death in family," and did what I could about the funeral and all.

After it was all over I talked with Abundant. I asked her what she thought she would do now. It was pitiful to see her trying to be brave and cheerful. She said she thought she would just let things go along as usual. Probably, she said, she would have to get an extra hand to work on the farm and a woman to be a sort of chaperone, but she said she couldn't do anything but stay on the place and run the cave and the farm and live on the income.

HOW could I tell her how bad things were? The farm had never earned a cent and never would: Jed had told me that. The farm was nothing but local color. One of the first rules of the Carter County Cave-owners' Association was that every cave-owner must be a farmer or appear to be a farmer. The trade liked it. The cave-seeing trade was high class and liked to think of Carter County as plain farm country owned by plain farmers, sweet and unspoiled and unsophisticated, with nothing of the Coney Island thing about it. The minute Carter County began to be Coney Islandish the big-car people would pass it by. That was plain common sense; many a cave has been ruined by the owner putting in a soft-drink stand or ice-cream tables. The best cave-seeing trade likes the rustic line, with maybe the woman of the place coming out in a gingham apron and sunbonnet to offer a glass of buttermilk. Then the cave-seeing trade feels it has sort of discovered the cave.

When it gets to look like a regular side-show place a cave gets passed up.

For that reason Carter County cave owners all kept up the simple rustic stuff and had a few cows and chickens round, and wore blue jeans, but there was no money in the farms. Abundant Measure's farm was one of the worst of the lot, too.

There was another thing. Jed hadn't been able to pay cash down for the full value of his farm. He had given a mortgage in part payment and had let the interest payments get behind and the man that owned the mortgage was a fellow named Rance Titherweight. He had a bad eye. I did not like him at all, and I did not like the way he looked at Abundant when he came round. He was a big, fat man, almost fifty if not fully that, and I was afraid of what he might propose now that Jed was gone and he had Abundant more or less in his fat paws, so to speak.

In our talk Abundant told me about the mortgage and all, but it did not seem to worry her. She said Jed had expected to take in enough from cave-seers that season to pay up all the interest and something on the principal, and that he would have done it before but that he had spent so much repairing the house and out-buildings.

FOR two or three days after the funeral I walked around that farm like a lost soul trying to think of something I could do for Abundant, and Rance Titherweight bothered me a lot. He came to the farm every day, driving up in his glossy car and telling Abundant that she must not worry and holding her hand longer than necessary when he came and when he went, the fat snake! I could see she hated to have him touch her hand. After he was gone she would rush to the kitchen and scrub her hands as if he had left slime on them.

It couldn't go on long as it was. I kept the key to the cave in my pocket, but it stood to reason that a cave couldn't be kept closed very long on account of a death in the family, but if I opened the cave everyone would know the echo was dead, and that would be the end of Abundant. Either she would have to marry that fat lizard of a Rance Titherweight or let him foreclose the mortgage and turn her adrift in the world without a cent or any experience with the world or any way to make a living.

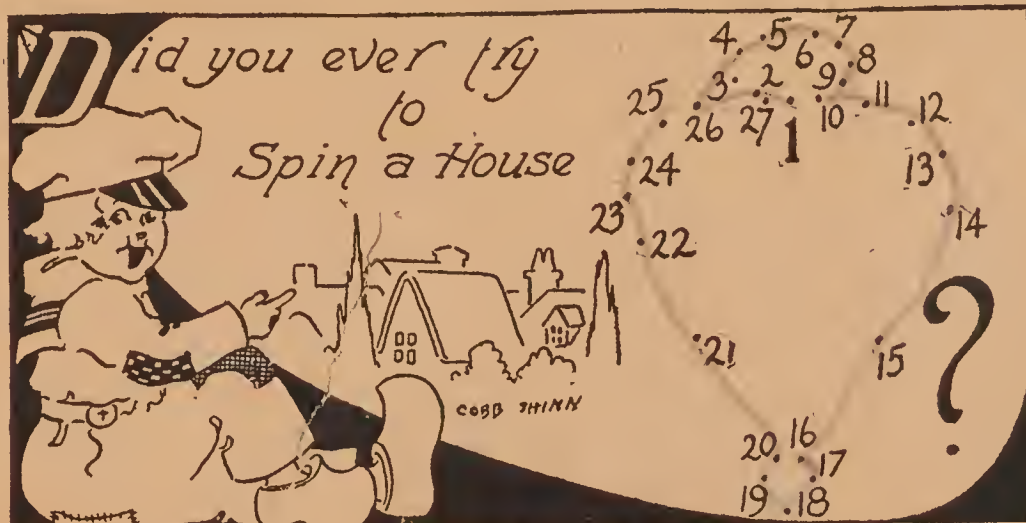
I took my torch and unlocked the cave and went in and sat down near where poor Jed had passed away. I tried the echoes but they were only too dead. While I was sitting there wishing I was a millionaire or a second Herrmann the Great, a name suddenly came to my mind. It came so unexpectedly and clearly that for a second or two I thought some one had shouted it—"Bare-lip Bill." It seemed to settle every trouble Abundant had. I went back to the house and told Abundant I must go up to New York for a couple of days to see my lawyer or something and that I would bring back a farm-hand for her, and she let me go.

I did not have as much trouble getting Bill come to Carter County as I had feared. It was summer and nothing doing in his line or any other vaudeville line and he jumped at the chance.

"Sam," he said, "it suits me! It surely suits Bill Saggerty. You could not have come at a better time, old pal, because I've been wondering where I could go to be among the cows and the pigs and the chickens. I've got the greatest idea for a new stunt."

Enthusiastic, you understand. You know how a two-a-day man is when he thinks he has caught hold of a great idea. Sam figured that if he went to the agents with a stageset showing the dear old farm-yard with its cows and chickens and dickybirds and ducks, he would be dated up for about ten consecutive years in about ten minutes. He was a ventrilo-

(Continued on page 108)



Draw through the dots in order to finish the question



# Making Good Butter Is a Fine Art

*Why Certain Ways of Churning Give Certain Results—Many Uses for Your Old Newspapers*

PERHAPS some personal experiences in home buttermaking will help other housewives who want to improve the quality of their output.

Commencing at the first operation, the milking should be practiced regularly, and only absolutely clean vessels used, for unclean utensils are almost sure to give an undesirable flavor.

As soon as the milking is completed the best and by far the most feasible method of securing the desired cream is by the use of a good, reliable separator. Adjusting the machine to run out about a twenty-five to thirty test cream is what I prefer for churning. If cream is run too thin, too much undesirable milk and bulk are obtained. Screwing in the cream screw to obtain real thick cream is unprofitable, as too much butter fat is allowed to remain in the skim milk.

As soon as separated, I set our cream in the cellar. It should be in as cool a place as possible to allow it to retain its sweet flavor.

Under rural home conditions it is impossible to keep cream very long without souring, or in cases even moulding. To obtain fresh, sweet, appetizing butter the cream should be churned quite often, so now for the best and most suitable method for separating the butter from the cream.

## Why We Churn to Get Butter

Butter is the fat or oil contained in cream. Cream is merely butter fat in combination with curd from which the oil must be separated in order to secure the butter. Butter fat is contained in the cream as infinitesimally small, microscopic globules. To secure in the form of butter we must separate and collect these tiny globules into mass and remove from the resulting buttermilk. This we accomplish by churning.

As with all work, there is a right as well as a wrong way to do it. When moving on to our farm from the city a number of years ago, I followed the buttermaking practice of my neighbors, purchasing and using one of the too-common stone dasher churns. This separated the butter for me, though too many times the resulting butter was undesirably oily since in churning many of the globules had been broken. At times the churning process took an hour or so of tedious work before the separation took place.

Aside from this when too many of the butter globules were broken it meant a loss of butter yield. It was impossible to skim out a portion of the oil, which was finely mixed with buttermilk and so was lost.

## Glass Churn with Rotary Dasher Best

Not being satisfied with my results I procured a barrel churn which gave me somewhat better service. The barrel being made of wood, I found it hard to keep entirely clean and free from odor. It was some time later at one of our farm woman's club meetings that I was told about a still better churn, a square glass one with a rotary dasher. I purchased one, and have been well pleased with it ever since. I now use my glass churn, which holds around a gallon, altogether for small churning, although when I have several gallons of cream, I use a three-gallon metal churn built quite identical to the small glass one.

I have learned that to secure the best and most delicious butter the cream should be vigorously agitated, not pounded. Pounding breaks the globules, forming a greasy, oil butter. The agitation separates the globules of oil in an unbroken state and rolls them together into firm grains, at the same time forcing the churned cream to the top. This secures the butter in fifteen or twenty minutes, and often less time.

When through churning I strain out the buttermilk through a little strainer built in the top of my churn, when the

firm, grained butter is left in the churn. The butter is virtually washed while churning, but to cleanse and free it completely of all buttermilk and curd, I fill my churn almost full of cold water and by turning the handle a few times the churn washes the butter for me. Then when straining off the wash water the butter is held back and all I have to do is to open the churn and pour out the butter for salting.

## Waste in Too Much Washing

Butter that is made by pounding the cream requires considerable washing to free it from the buttermilk, and some of the oil and smaller particles of butter are lost in the washing process, meaning more waste, while the finest flavor too is lost.

I have been using my new churns a couple of years and have learned that by churning at a temperature of around sixty, which is about the temperature of our well water to which I cool my cream during the hot days, I get the very nicest and most tasty butter, which I am proud to be able to set upon the table—and my family bears me out in my belief that good butter is a real delicacy.—**MRS. RICH LUCAS.**

## Have You the Newspaper Habit?

I DO not mean the habit of sitting down and reading the paper from page one clear through as soon as the postman comes, regardless of whether the dinner burns or the baby swallows all the loose buttons he can find.

What I mean by the newspaper habit is the very helpful, economical and sanitary habit of putting all the newspapers to practical use. Those who have formed the habit could hardly keep house with-

when brushing crumbs from the table. They may also be used on the trays to protect the surface when carrying fruits or jellies. They should always be used under the incubator trays on the floor of the incubator as the machine can hardly be thoroughly cleaned after a hatching unless this precaution is taken.

Dampened newspapers, torn into bits and sprinkled over the floor on sweeping days catch the dust and brighten the colors in the rug.

To make sleeve protectors for the Sunday dress, take one sheet of newspaper, fold across, then lengthwise just as the papers come from the newsstand. Roll tightly around the arm and pin at the lower edge with a small safety-pin.

## Moths Don't Like Newspaper

Several layers of papers spread smoothly under the rugs will save much wear on the rugs, keep out cold in the winter time and help keep moths away, as printers' ink is said to be a moth preventive.

Try standing on folded papers instead of the bare floor when ironing. The feet will keep much warmer and will not feel so tired. The papers act as a cushion. A handful of coarse salt placed on a folded paper also makes a splendid iron polisher.

When baking cakes, puddings or bread a folded paper slipped between the top of the oven and the food that is baking will often prevent the top from burning until that in the bottom of the pan has a chance to cook.

Use old papers for cleaning the kitchen range, for scraping grease from dishes or the black from the bottom of pans and kettles.

A double thickness of papers placed near the door in muddy weather makes a good place for setting the dripping

have served their other purposes. "Briquets" of rolled, dampened newspapers, rolled into the shape of small logs and dried, burn an amazingly long time and are popular as kindling where fuel is scarce.—**MRS. L. E. B.**

\* \* \*

To make cut glass sparkle, wash in lukewarm water to which has been added a little bluing. Instead of a cloth use soft tissue paper, and when the piece has been carefully dried with another piece of soft crumpled tissue paper, you will be greeted with a brilliant polish.

\* \* \*

If you are troubled with a door hinge squeaking, take a soft lead pencil and rub over the squeaking place. It will stop at once.

## The Cave Men

(Continued from page 107)

quist, you understand, and a good one, that being how he got the name of "Bare-lip," being able to throw his voice without moving a muscle of his face, thus doing away with his moustache. And a good one, too. I mean Bill and not his moustache.

"Sam," he said to me, "the public is dead tired of the old stunt. It is sick of the ventriloquist sitting with Little Jumbo on one knee and Little Sambo on the other knee. My idea—"

His idea was to have a dummy dairymaid and dummy cows and chickens and ducks scattered round the stage, and he would come on with a hoe and whiskers and the cows would moo and the dairymaid talk and the chickens cackle. Then, maybe, he would slap the cow on the side and she would talk back to him, and the chickens and pigs and ducks and dairy-maid would all join in—regular ventriloquist back-talk stuff—and the act end with the wooden pig singing a song or something.

"It will be a riot, Sam," Bill said, but no matter about that. Here was his chance to get down on a real farm and study the voice of the pig and the cow at first hand, and catch the manner of the real rustie, and be paid for it! He came back with me on the first train.

"But, mind you, Bill," I warned him, "nobody is to know you are a ventriloquist—not Abundant or anybody. You're plain farm-hand."

When we reached the farm we found that Abundant had picked up her chaperone. She was a Mrs. Drobby from the village, and a pleasant old lady enough. We all got introduced to each other and then I took Bill out to show him the farm and the cave. He loved it.

He was good, too. Once through the cave was enough to teach him every feature of interest—"You now see on your left, ladies and gentlemen, the Giant's Jewel Box. Observe the rubies and diamonds, all true crystals, formed by Nature just where they lay. To your right—" and so on. Then we tried out the seven echoes. "Hello!" I shouted, and Bill echoed it back to me seven times, just as good and a little better than the original echoes had ever echoed it. As an echoer Bill was a wonder and no mistake.

"Fine!" I said, "you'll do."

"You bet I'll do!" he said. "I've got to do. And, oh! ain't she the loveliest thing man ever saw?"

"Who?" I asked.

"That Miss Abundant," he said, and I told him there would be none of that.

"You're a farm-hand and lecturer on the wonders of the cave," I said, "and you've got to know your place and keep it."

"Oh, sure!" he said. "I know that, Sam. I was just gassing. Don't get sore at a joke."

"I don't stand any jokes about Abundant," I said, and we let it go at that.

(Concluded next week)

## FOR THE COMING SCHOOL DAYS AND HOME DUTIES



No. 2141, which comes in large sizes, is becoming to the slim figure, too. It is suitable for heavy cotton or a fall cloth fabric. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 4 1/8 yards with 2 1/2 yards contrasting. Price, 12c.

No. 2121 is the "Jiffy Dress"—so-called because it is so easily made (see diagram). It is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 yards of 36-inch material with 1/4 yard contrasting. Price, 12c.

Getting ready for school means washable, serviceable suits and dresses. No. 2188, a suit for small chaps, has short or long sleeves and cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 9 years. Size 4 takes 3/4 yard for the trousers and 1 yard for the blouse. Price, 12c.

No. 2175, an excellent girls' school dress, is one-piece with kimono sleeves. It comes in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years, the medium size requiring 1 3/4 yards of 32-inch material. Price, 12c. Hot iron transfer 706 (blue or yellow) costs 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly, enclose 12c for each dress pattern and 15c for each embroidery pattern desired, and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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out them. The following uses for clean, old papers I have found very helpful:

Spread a double thickness of paper on the table before cleaning chickens, fish or wild game.

Empty the carpet sweeper and waste-paper basket onto one, roll neatly and tie with a string. The dirt can not scatter and can be easily slipped into the stove with the next piece of wood or coal.

A folded paper may be used as a tray

rubbers and umbrellas. Papers spread over the freshly scrubbed floor in front of the stove and kitchen table will also save much time and extra labor.

A paper placed under a child's plate will keep the tablecloth neat and clean and can be quickly removed when the meal is finished.

Papers used in many of the ways suggested may also be twisted tightly and used as torches for starting fires after they



# A Busy Mother's Sewing Short Cuts

*A. A. Readers Tell of Kitchen and Sewing Room Economics*

FOR busy mothers who do even a part of their own and their family's sewing, the following hints from the experience of a mother of three (who does all her own and the children's sewing) are offered.

First, in selecting patterns, whenever possible choose those of simple lines. They are easier to use, garments of this sort are quickly made up and they are not tired of so soon.

One can, unless in case of a style for very special occasions, choose patterns with a view to using them again and again. By a change of materials and trimming, the same pattern may be used for all the children's rompers. This will save time in cutting, too, as several garments may be cut at once, assembled and laid aside to be "run up" when convenient.

Mother's house-dresses may all be cut from one pattern; they'll scarcely show it if a little attention is given to details of finishing.

I like one-piece or two-piece patterns, and have a number of such dresses, a brassiere, step-ins, child's underwaist, rompers, overalls, etc.

A becoming dress style will not be out of date for several seasons, for with the simple pattern as a foundation one may add distinctive touches to bring it up to the minute.

### Think Before You Buy Patterns

The same is true of patterns for any of the other garments above mentioned. There seem to be a few styles that are more or less standardized; the raglan-sleeved coat for a child is a noteworthy example. This style of coat has many things to recommend it: it has simple lines, is casier for a home sewer to put together than one with "fitted" sleeves, and has a swagger air that is irresistible, whether worn by the small boy or his sister.

Besides all this, it is often better for a make-over than a pattern with the other style of sleeves, as the narrow part at the shoulder allows them to be cut from a better portion, perhaps, of the original garment.

After the patterns and the cutting comes the putting together. In this, creased hems, paper clips, and a warm iron always play an important part. I almost never baste a garment, unless one for "Sunday Best." The basting isn't so bad, but ripping bastings from an otherwise finished garment is a nuisance.

One of my greatest helps in sewing is a supply of bias-binding in white and in colors. It is always handy. The half inch width, or wider, is easiest to use, I believe. For a child's underwaist, for example, I use this binding on all raw edges except the lower, and stitch some over the shoulders to reinforce the waist where the pull of the hose-supporters come. I have found that two eyellets (with their connecting strip of cloth) cut from the lacing section of an old corset and attached with one such strip at each side of the waist for garter pins, will add to the life of the garment.

### Colored Binding a Pretty Touch

The binding at neck and armholes might be colored for a girl's underwaist. The colored binding is also a dainty and easy way to finish and trim the practical step-ins and brassieres that are so much worn. It is more lasting than lace for everyday wear, too.

In making a child's drawers, finish side openings with a continuous piece of the binding. It guards against tearing out at side seams.

For outer garments its usefulness is almost unlimited. It finishes and trims so nicely, and is appropriate for use on such a variety of clothing. Bind the neck opening of children's play suits and they will not tear down where fastened. There are many kinds and colors of this binding. Some is plain, some is folded and has a

scallop or other trimming on the fold. Once you get acquainted with it your work basket will never be without it, for its cost is small. A supply of elastic is needed, too. One will find many uses for it if some is always at hand. It may be bought by the reel, if desired.

Middy suits are cunning for the kiddies, and look all the more middy-like if braid-trimmed. The braid may be bought by the yard or piece and is sold by some concerns already stitched to a contrasting colored band, which is to be stitched to the middy and is a very effective trim. It takes but little longer to use a bit of braid or some bias-binding to make youngsters' clothes pretty, and they appreciate it, bless them! They love pretty clothes as well as we grown-ups and their instinctive good taste and liking for beauty may be developed or ruined by the way they are clothed. This is an important duty for us mothers, after all—let us not shirk it.—MABELLE ROBERT.

### Burned Granite Ware

MY favorite little granite kettle got badly scorched and I was very sorry, because granite ware doesn't stand burning well. One can clean iron and aluminum, but the process of cleaning usually starts granite flakes peeling off and the utensil is ruined. I washed vigorously with a metal dishcloth and plenty of scouring powder and finally boiled the kettle well in ashes and water, but nothing would fade the blackened bottom; the coating seemed as permanent as the kettle itself, so I gave up at last, thinking it could be used only for dry articles or dishwater.

When some wild strawberries were discovered in the orchard I snatched that kettle and started after them but, remembering how badly my roses needed spraying, I set the dish on the grindstone frame in the sun while attending to my rose bugs first. Two or three hours later I picked up the kettle and was surprised to see the burned bottom had risen in scales all over like blistered paint. I rubbed it lightly with my finger and, to my great delight, that scorched surface rubbed off like dust, leaving the granite clean and smooth underneath. Hereafter when my granite ware burns I shall simply wash it clean and put it out where the sun can do for me what I have no idea how to accomplish for myself. Simple, isn't it?—MRS. E. M. ANDERSON.

### Using Every Bit of Food

WITH the aid of an exceedingly capable mother-in-law, a natural ability to make things edible inherited from my own mother, and a reckless desire to prepare something new, I have during the past few years evolved the following dishes. The main idea of all of them is to use every scrap—to have no left-overs—utilizing every bit of everything.

#### Cabbage—"The Versatile Vegetable"

Cabbage Salad.—When cabbage is used alone in a salad I have found the following dressing makes it more palatable:

Melt 1 teaspoon butter in ½ cup vinegar and let come to a boil. Mix 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 teaspoon sugar, ½ teaspoon

salt and 1 tablespoon cornstarch. To this add 1 egg, well beaten. Stir thoroughly and add to the boiling vinegar. Let thicken, cool, thin to desired consistency with milk and add to finely shredded or chopped cabbage. *Always mix dressing for salad with a fork, using a lifting motion to prevent its becoming soggy and heavy. Never stir with or use a spoon.*

Cabbage and Apple Salad.—To finely shredded cabbage add an equal amount of diced apple. Use the dressing described above, substituting 1 tablespoon for 1 teaspoon of sugar. To the apple and cabbage may be added raisins and nuts, either or both, for novelty.

Cabbage, Peas, and Onion Salad.—To finely shredded cabbage add the left-over peas, well drained (any amount up to 1 cupful), and ½ onion chopped finely. Mix well with a fork and add the following dressing.

Dressing.—½ cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon vinegar. Beat well and pour over salad. Serve immediately. This dressing may be used on cabbage and onion without the peas, or on cabbage, onion and celery. In summer this dressing is delicious on lettuce.

Macaroni Salad.—Two cups boiled macaroni, ⅓ cabbage shredded, ½ cup peas, ½ onion chopped. Mix well and use ordinary boiled dressing.

Cabbage as a Base for Salad.—Use cabbage in the place of lettuce. Place shredded cabbage on a salad plate. On this put two or three thin slices of Spanish onion on which a ball of cottage cheese is placed. Pour mayonnaise over the cheese. This may be garnished with slices of hard-boiled egg, or eggs may be used in place of the cheese.

### Tomatoes—They're So Good for You

Cream of Tomato Soup.—To one pint of tomatoes add 1 teaspoon sugar and let come to a boil. Put through colander and replace on stove. Let one pint of milk come to a boil and thicken with one tablespoon of flour in water. To this add salt to taste and 1 tablespoon butter. When the milk mixture is ready, add ¼ teaspoon soda to tomatoes, stir well and add the milk. Serve immediately with crackers or toast cubes.

Tomatoes, Rice and Cheese.—Boil ½ cup rice. Drain in colander. In buttered casserole place layer of rice, layer of finely cut cheese, layer of tomatoes and repeat. Place salt and pepper on top and pour ½ cup tomato juice over it all. Bake ½ hour.

Tomato Rarebit.—Melt 2 tablespoons butter in a spider. Add 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion and let it brown. Add 1 cup tomatoes and let the mixture come to a boil. Let 1 tablespoon butter melt in another dish and stir in 1 tablespoon flour. Add 1 cup milk and stir until it thickens. Then add ½ tablespoon mustard, mixed in little water, and ½ cup finely cut cheese. Stir well until cheese melts. Then add ½ teaspoon salt and put in tomato mixture. Stir well and serve at once on buttered toast.—MARION K. CLARK.

### Preserving Shoe Soles

AS soon as the glazing is worn off the bottoms of new shoes, paint the soles with hot linseed oil. It will quickly soak in and the soles should be given as much oil as they will absorb.

This method preserves the leather; it makes the leather hard and besides being waterproof, the soles will wear about three times as long as they otherwise would. The glazing can be removed by sand papering if preferred. The sooner the oil is applied, the less of the leather wears away.

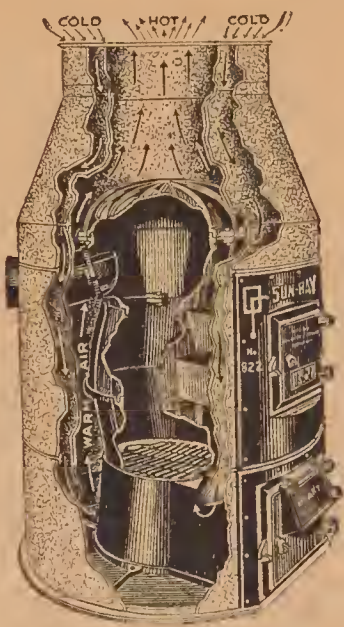
A few cents spent should save many dollars on children's shoes and on those of the farmer who often has to walk on wet ground.—E. S.



"Mother, there's somebody at the front door."  
"Who is it?"  
"I don't know, but here's the seat of his britches."—Judge.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**T**HE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for the month of August for milk testing 3% in the basic freight zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City: *Class 1* milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$2.06 per 100 pounds; *Class 2A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.70; *Class 2B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice cream, \$1.75; *Class 2C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheeses, \$1.75; *Class 3*, for milk used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, powdered, evaporated whole milk, \$1.55; *Class 4A and 4B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The League prices for August are the same as for July with the exception of *Class 1*. *Class 1* in July was \$1.86, having been increased to \$2.06 for August.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Company Producers announce the following prices for August for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile freight zone. *Class 1*, \$2 per 100; *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3*, \$1.55; *Class 4* to be determined by market quotations of butter and cheese.

The Sheffield Producers have recently adopted the multiple price plan. During July the flat price was \$1.70½.

### Non-pool Cooperative

In the absence of any information to the contrary, non-pool prices still remain the same as in July, namely *Class 1*, fluid milk, \$1.86; *Class 2*, for cream and ice cream, \$1.70; *Class 3A*, for evaporated and condensed milk, \$1.60; *Class 3B*, for fancy cheeses, \$1.45; *Class 4*, determined by New York butter and cheese quotations.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia) receiving station price for August for 3% milk in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from Philadelphia is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

## BUTTER MARKET FLIGHTY

Although, as we go to press, the prices we report are the same as last week, nevertheless the market has shown a very flighty tone all week. There are a number of factors that have kept the market more or less in this hectic state. The "into storage" movement has been heavy and accumulations are worrying many operators. There is talk in some quarters that prices are still too high while others have a more optimistic opinion. In spite of the fact that advices state that flies, dry weather, short pasturage and labor for grain harvest are cutting production in the West, nevertheless receipts continue to be heavy. In most quarters in the market there is a disposition to push sales to effect a clearance in some cases, business being done without profit.

On Tuesday the market took a downward dip. The declines were slow but every little dip that the market took brought out a new buying interest. However, as soon as a slight reduction took place a counter increase followed, so that the market has been up and down. Advices indicate further falling off in the make this week and if this materializes to any extent we may see a gradual strengthening of prices. Western weather advices from the Northwest dairy sections report cool weather.

The hot spell in the East has been responsible for a number of defects in receipts and only a small proportion of these will pass official inspection. This has had a tendency to strengthen prices on higher grades and from now on will be responsible for a gradual widening of the range of values.

## CHEESE MARKET FIRM

Reports of firm cheese market in the West and up-State have had a distinct influence in the

New York market. Although the New York market is quiet, nevertheless there is a decidedly firm undertone prevailing. Reports from up-State indicate that the make is shrinking and receipts of fresh State flats here are decreasing. Incidentally it might be stated that the quality of arrivals is running more or less irregular. Prices are about the same as last week, average run; State whole milk flats are 19½¢ with fancy marks varying from 20 to 22¢. Undergrades are running as low as 15¢.

## FANCY EGGS ADVANCE

The fact that receipts of fancy nearby whites have been light, has been responsible for a 2-cent increase. The hot weather has had a very decided effect on the egg market and because such a large percentage of arrivals are showing the effect of hot weather, the real fancy marks have advanced in price. Because there are so few of them coming in, they are held firmly.

In general, egg receipts have been on the decrease and there has been a heavier drain on storage houses. Of course storage stock is interfering with the prompt sale of competing qualities of fresh goods, however, the market is in a very healthy condition.

Where nearby whites are candled they are bringing anywhere from a cent to 2 cents above quotations given below. It certainly is a fact that right now a little extra effort is paying poultrymen handsomely.

## LIVE POULTRY UP A LITTLE

Express receipts of fowls and broilers have been rather light during the past week and consequently the market seems to be a little firmer. This is not quite as true with fowls as it is with broilers. Fowls are meeting only a mediocre demand. The freight market on fowls has been weak and the express market can't be expected to show much difference. However, prices have strengthened a full cent since last week. The hot weather is not conducive to higher prices, especially in the case of fowls.

The broiler market has been considerably better. Broilers are firm and toward the end of the week of August 9 efforts were made to reach 34 cents for fancy, selected, colored stock. Many receivers have been selling freely on account of the hot weather and this free-selling tendency has had the effect of keeping prices more uniform.

September 29 to 30 will be the Jewish New Year. The best market days are September 24, 25 and 26. At that time, fat fowls, turkeys and ducks are in demand. This is a good time for farmers to send in fat fowls that they have culled during the past months. This will be a good time to get rid of habitual setters.

## POTATO MARKET DULL

There are a number of factors that are working against a stronger potato market. For one thing, shipments from the South are too heavy and the quality of receipts varies so greatly that there are too many cheap potatoes coming in to help the price situation. Cheap southern potatoes are really responsible for the low price

that Long Islanders are getting. At the present time Long Island farmers are getting about 75¢ a bushel, whereas last year at this time they were getting anywhere from \$1.10 to \$1.30.

Growers in South Jersey are getting something like \$1.50 a barrel. It goes without saying that these men are getting a whole lot less than what it cost to produce the potatoes.

The situation is very unhealthy. Long Island potatoes on the market (which is dull) vary anywhere from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a barrel while Jersey potatoes vary anywhere from \$1.85 to \$2.00.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed August 2:

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

Latest Government reports from Washington indicate that the wheat and corn prospects are somewhat better on August 1 compared with July 1. According to the crop experts favorable weather conditions will be responsible for something like 60,000,000 bushel increase in the corn crop and a 70,000,000 bushel increase in the wheat crop.

The development of an active export demand for domestic wheat combined with the strong market in Liverpool and cable advices that Germany has decided to accept the Dawes Plan in full, resulted in a higher wheat market in Chicago on August 7. The foreign situation is steadily improving prospects of a satisfactory grain market.

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats...	.61½	.62½	.60¾	.60½	.58¾
No. 3 W. Oats...	.60½	.61½	.59¾	.59½	.57¾
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.29	1.30½	1.28	1.27	1.23
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.28	1.29½	1.27	1.26	1.22
Ground Oats...	47.00	47.60	46.60	46.30	44.90
Spr. W. Bran...	31.25	31.85	30.85	30.55	29.15
Hard W. Bran...	32.00	32.60	31.60	31.30	29.90
Standard Mids...	33.25	33.85	32.85	32.55	31.15
Soft W. Mids...	37.00	37.60	36.60	36.30	34.90
Flour Mids...	36.50	37.10	36.10	35.80	34.40
Red Dog Flour...	42.50	43.10	42.10	41.80	40.40
D. Brew Grains...	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.30	35.90
W. Hominy...	45.25	45.85	44.85	44.55	43.15
Yel. Hominy...	44.25	44.85	43.85	43.55	42.15
Corn Meal...	50.00	50.60	49.60	49.30	47.90
Gluten Feed...	43.75	44.35	43.35	43.05	41.65
Gluten Meal...	—	—	—	—	—
36% Cot. S. Meal	46.50	47.20	46.10	45.60	44.40
41% Cot. S. Meal	51.50	52.20	51.10	50.60	49.40
43% Cot. S. Meal	56.00	56.70	55.60	55.10	53.90
31% OP Oil Meal	—	—	—	—	—
34% OP Oil Meal	50.25	50.85	49.85	49.55	48.15
Beet Pulp...	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.30	35.90

### Local Buffalo Market

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. Ground oats \$42; spring wheat bran \$27.50; hard wheat bran \$30; standard middlings \$29.50; soft wheat middlings \$33; flour middlings \$34.25; red dog flour \$39.50; dry brewers grains \$33; white hominy \$44; yellow hominy \$43; corn meal \$47.50; gluten feed \$41.25; gluten meal \$47.50; 31% old process oil meal \$45; 34% old process oil meal \$46.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price ¼ cents on oats; ½ cents on corn; 10 cents on cottonseed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## LITTLE CHANGE IN HAY

There has not been a great deal of improvement in the hay market during the past week. For a day or so there was a little anticipation

about the immediate future due to the fact that the teamsters in New York threatened to strike, which had the effect of influencing buyers to hold off. It appears that the strike will be settled without any difficulty.

Arrivals consist mostly of very poor stuff. There is little No. 1 hay coming in and that is about the only grade that is holding firm. As a matter of fact it is pretty hard to find any real No. 1 hay. Choice hay has been selling about \$32.00, which is extreme, but the majority of receipts are undergrades, and the accumulation of this stuff keeps the market in poor shape. There is more or less new hay coming in now but buyers hesitate to take a chance because many of the receipts are showing heat. No. 1 new hay in small bales is quoted at \$26.00.

## Use A. A. Radio Reports for Vegetable and Small Fruit Markets

The vegetable market changes so rapidly, from day to day, that little can be gained from weekly price quotations. The only way to keep in proper touch with the vegetable and small fruit market is to get a radio report daily. If you haven't a radio try to get to a neighbor who has one, at least every other day. Reports are broadcast at 10:50 A. M. standard time from WEAF.

## Some Facts About the Dairy Business

(Continued from page 98)

that pooled milk at Sheffield prices would have returned to producers \$6,600,000 more than they received.

The margin against the poolers seems greater than it should be especially since there is a steadily increasing percentage of fluid uses of milk and a smaller surplus for manufacturing. In 1923 fluid consumption of milk increased from 44 to 48 per cent. of the total, making a substantial reduction in volume going into manufactures. Decreases were reported in the amount of milk used for making butter and all kinds of cheese except the Italian variety.

Total milk production in New York State in 1923 was 4,862,705,934 pounds, with increases in the cheese country; in the central section no change and decreases in the southern, southwestern and southeastern counties. The milk supply nearest New York City is steadily growing smaller, though it comes from fine herds under ideal conditions for health inspection and enforcement.

Such facts as are available seem to show that pooled milk converted into cheese by dealers and League plants could have earned 32 cents per cwt. more if handled in other plants. The League is compelled to operate some plants at a loss because of its slogan: "A Market for the Milk of Every Member." How important efficiency and economy is, however, is proven by figures that show that a gain of 32 cents per cwt. for cheese milk would have given poolers an additional sum of \$1,415,985.53.

The constructive suggestion I have to offer is that efficient marketing might be aided by a joint conference plan, WITH REGIONAL BOARDS TO PASS ON CONTRACTS, SHIPPING, TO EFFECT ECONOMIES IN MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTION AND TO CONSTANTLY COMPARE RETURNS IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE BUSINESS OF SELLING AND MANUFACTURING. There is strength in conference especially where a natural community of interest exists as it does among milk producers.

## T B from a Breeder's Standpoint

(Continued from page 105)

very great progress could have been attained by using the old subcutaneous test alone. But by the addition of the more efficient and economic tests great progress has been made. During the past two years a large corporation in our county has been buying cattle from herds that had passed clean tests and when they recently had their herd tested it was found clean. Now it would have been impossible five years ago to have brought together such a large herd in our county with these results.

## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to Eastern farmers sold on August 7:

	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
<b>Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)</b>			
New Jersey hennery whites uncandled, extras	48 to 50		
Other hennery whites, extras	46 to 47		
Extra firsts	43 to 45	35 to 38	38 to 40
Firsts	38 to 42		
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	38 to 44		
Lower grades	31 to 37	32 to 33	
Hennery browns, extras	38 to 46		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras	35 to 37	33 to 34	
<b>Butter (cents per pound)</b>			
Creamery (salted) high score	38½ to 39	39	39½
Extra (92 score)	38	35 to 38	38½
State dairy (salted), finest		37 to 38	
Good to prime		30 to 36	
<b>Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)</b>	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2	\$27 to 29	\$22 to 23	
Timothy No. 3	23 to 25	20 to 21	
Timothy Sample	10 to 20		
Fancy light clover mixed No. 1	27 to 29		
Alfalfa, second cutting No. 1	30 to 31		
Oat Straw No. 1	14		
<b>Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)</b>			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	24 to 25	21 to 22	
Fowls, leghorns and poor	20 to 21	18 to 20	
Chickens, colored fancy			
Chickens, leghorns			
Broilers, colored	30 to 33	29 to 33	
Broilers, leghorns	28 to 31	22 to 26	
<b>Live Stock (cents per pound)</b>			
Calves, good to medium			
Bulls, common to good			
Lambs, common to good			
Sheep, common to good ewes			
Hogs, Yorkers			

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# August Chicken Chatter

## Save Labor With Feed Hoppers—Cull the Perpetual Sitters

WITH farm labor hard to get and harder to keep, poultrymen can profitably let the chickens feed themselves from a hopper.

"Put the grain, mash, oyster shells, water, and anything else you feed in hoppers, keep them filled, and don't worry," writes G. S. Vickers, poultry extension specialist at the Ohio State University.

"Hopper-feeding is one labor-saver," Mr. Vickers continues. "It gives good results. But be sure the hoppers are in cool, shady places and protected from rain so that no wet, moldy feed is before the chickens.

### Milk an Ideal Food

"Milk is the one article of feed that will help more than any others to keep your birds in production.

"Of course, hens will continue to produce in the summer just so long as they continue to eat large amounts of mash. At this time many birds cease to eat enough to keep them in production. Some means of keeping up the mash consumption must be used. The two most popular methods are (1) confinement until noon with little or no grain, and (2) feeding of moist mash, usually at noon.

"Last year we had one flock owner who fed no mash to his flock all year, probably because he doubted its value. His average production for the year was 49 eggs a hen. His profit was minus to the tune of 9 cents a bird."

### Leg-Band the Sitters

A FEW weeks ago we were out home and as is always the case with the children, our little youngster wanted to collect the eggs, but she was rather timid about tackling the job alone so we went along. At the very first nest she stopped short. There was a hen on it and it was a case of "Daddy, you get the eggs in that nest."

The old Biddy sitting there eyed me carefully and then made a break for the open country. I managed to catch her and put her in the cooler. As I locked her up I could not help but think of how many thousands of hens spend most of the summer doing that very thing, trying to hatch out a whole dinner set from an old china egg.

Many a time have I heard a poultryman say "That's about all that old hen

does" referring to a perpetual sitter. And then he continues to let her live. Those hens are absolutely good for nothing. They may lay 50 or 60 eggs a year and spend the rest of the time keeping the nest warm. They are a losing proposition and yet they manage to get away with it. One of the easiest ways to locate these perpetual sitters is to keep a supply of leg bands on hand, they are cheap, and attach another band to the leg every time the sitting stunt is repeated. At the end of the year a man can go through his flock and without the possibility of a failure, pick out those hens that are not worth their keep.

There are two ways of disposing of these birds. One is to use them on the home table and keep down the meat bills. The other way is to sell them all off either to the local poultry buyer or to express a crate of them to the live poultry commission men in New York City or the nearest live poultry market. Of course, this doesn't mean shipping them on while they are laying. You may as well get money out of them while you can. It is a better idea to wait for the time when fat fowls are in demand and the price is up. Usually you will find that the hen with all the leg bands isn't laying enough to pay when fat fowls are in demand to warrant keeping.

Incidentally, when the sitters are thus eliminated those remaining make a more desirable flock of breeders.—F. W. OHM.

### Whitewash for the Hen House

Will you give me a formula for making whitewash. Do you think whitewash worthwhile in the poultry house? We have used waste engine oil on the roosts and dropping boards but have been told the rest of the house should be sprayed.—A READER, New York.

WASTE engine oil is ideal on the roosts and dropping boards to kill lice and mites. Mites are in every little crack and crevice and unless a material such as heavy oil is used they will soon find a new place to multiply. The advantage in using oil lies in the fact that it is cheap, may be painted on and does not lose its strength right away.

It is a fact that the rest of the house should be sprayed with some kind of disinfectant and it all depends on local conditions whether it will pay you to bother making your own whitewash or buy a ready prepared material. There are materials on the market that are so made up that it is merely necessary to

add water and spray. Making whitewash at home is a lot of bother and if you have no other place to make it, except in the kitchen in the house, it causes a lot of mess for the housewife to clean up. That is only one instance where the commercial preparations are better.

Whatever you use, though, it is certainly wise to spray the rest of the house besides the roosts and dropping boards because lice and mites also find harbor there. Likewise other diseases may lurk in the house unless it is occasionally disinfected.

### How It Is Made

Whitewash is made by placing about 10 pounds of quicklime in a vessel, adding 2 gallons of water. It should be stirred if necessary to prevent burning. After the mixture is complete the vessel should be covered with an old piece of burlap and allowed to stand for an hour. If too little water is used the lime will be completely slacked or hydrated. Furthermore it will be burned and burnt lime is generally lumpy. Too much water on the other hand retards the slacking. After the mixture has stood about an hour it is ready for use.

A simpler way to prepare this whitewash is to mix ordinary commercial lime with water until the proper brush consistency is obtained. However this material will not stand the weather and will rub off easily.

Another interior whitewash is made by slacking 62 pounds (one bushel) of quicklime in 15 gallons of water. It is stirred occasionally to prevent scorching. The vessel is covered until the steam discontinues to arise from the mixture. Commercial hydrated lime may also be used, 80 pounds with enough water to reach a creamy consistency. Then mix 2½ pounds of dry flour with a half gallon of cold water, thinning this solution with 2 gallons of boiling water. Then dissolve 2½ pounds of common salt in 2½ gallons of hot water. Mix the rye flour solution and the salt solution and then add both of these to the lime solution and stir until the mash is thoroughly mixed.

After the whitewash has been made its disinfectant qualities may be increased by adding crude carbolic acid. This is obtained at the local drug store. It is added at the rate of about 1 part of crude carbolic to 20 parts of whitewash.

## The Climax of a Long, Hard Fight

(Continued from page 99)

State where what was once a slow and orderly retreat has become a veritable flight. Apparently there are other localities where things are even worse than in this State. The last Outlook is authority for the statement that there is a certain Ohio township of ten thousand acres once tilled by a contented (I would not say prosperous) farm folk and today there are left just three families still clinging to their homes in the wilderness. Things like this cannot happen without being attended by some social tragedies. I am sure that we have not in New York any township where depopulation is as complete as this. Still, our Schoharie County Farm Bureau Manager Pollard, a man with a peculiarly intimate and sympathetic acquaintance with marginal land agriculture, has a story which I hope he will some day print, "The Last Man in District 4."

If I had space I might wish to discuss the economic and more especially the social problems that grow out of farm abandonment. I do not believe for one moment that the emigrant will be the ultimate salvation of the Hill Country. In some cases he may hold the fort, but it will be for one generation only. His children will flee as did their Yankee predecessors and much more readily


because being without hereditary ties they will not even "cast one longing, lingering look behind." I confidently expect and predict that the next fifty years will witness the practical depopulation of considerable areas of the rougher lands of the State. It is time that we had a definite State policy regarding this matter. I do not believe the State should waste money or effort in trying to stem the tide. In the long run these changes make for the best good of every one although it is frequently an exceedingly painful process for some of the individuals concerned. I wish to make one concrete although not original suggestion. We already have a policy under which the State becomes the purchaser of lands lying within certain definite lines in the Adirondacks and Catskills and in this way there is being built up a State Park and Forest Preserve. Let this policy be broadened to cover the State everywhere, and let the State stand ready to automatically take over any land that may be offered at some small maximum price—say \$5.00 per acre. Even at this price the State would eventually find itself the proprietor of considerable land but not enough would ever be offered in any one year to constitute any appreciable burden upon the finances of the State. This

policy would hasten the clean-up of decadent districts. I would not urge the State to embark upon any ambitious scheme of reforestation but just to sort-of forget it and leave it alone. The fire hazard in young hardwood timber is not serious because the worst fires are the aftermath of lumbering operations. Nature as a tree planter works slowly yet after all wisely and efficiently.

The economic trouble with forestry is that it is a very long time proposition. Human life is relatively short and uncertain and no man can really be blamed for failing to become enthusiastic over forestry when it will be his grandchildren rather than he that will reap the harvest. But this does not really greatly matter with the State because the State, like a corporation, is immortal. It can afford to wait and not hurry. Some day we shall establish a policy along these lines.

Meanwhile I do reverence to the Hill Farmer, even if his end draws nigh. He has done Herculean labors and been an epic figure in the development of our State. He is the last of a line of brave and hardy and self-reliant men who reared a civilization under special difficulties. He passes and again repeats the cry of the gladiators of old Rome, "We who are about to die salute you."

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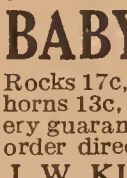
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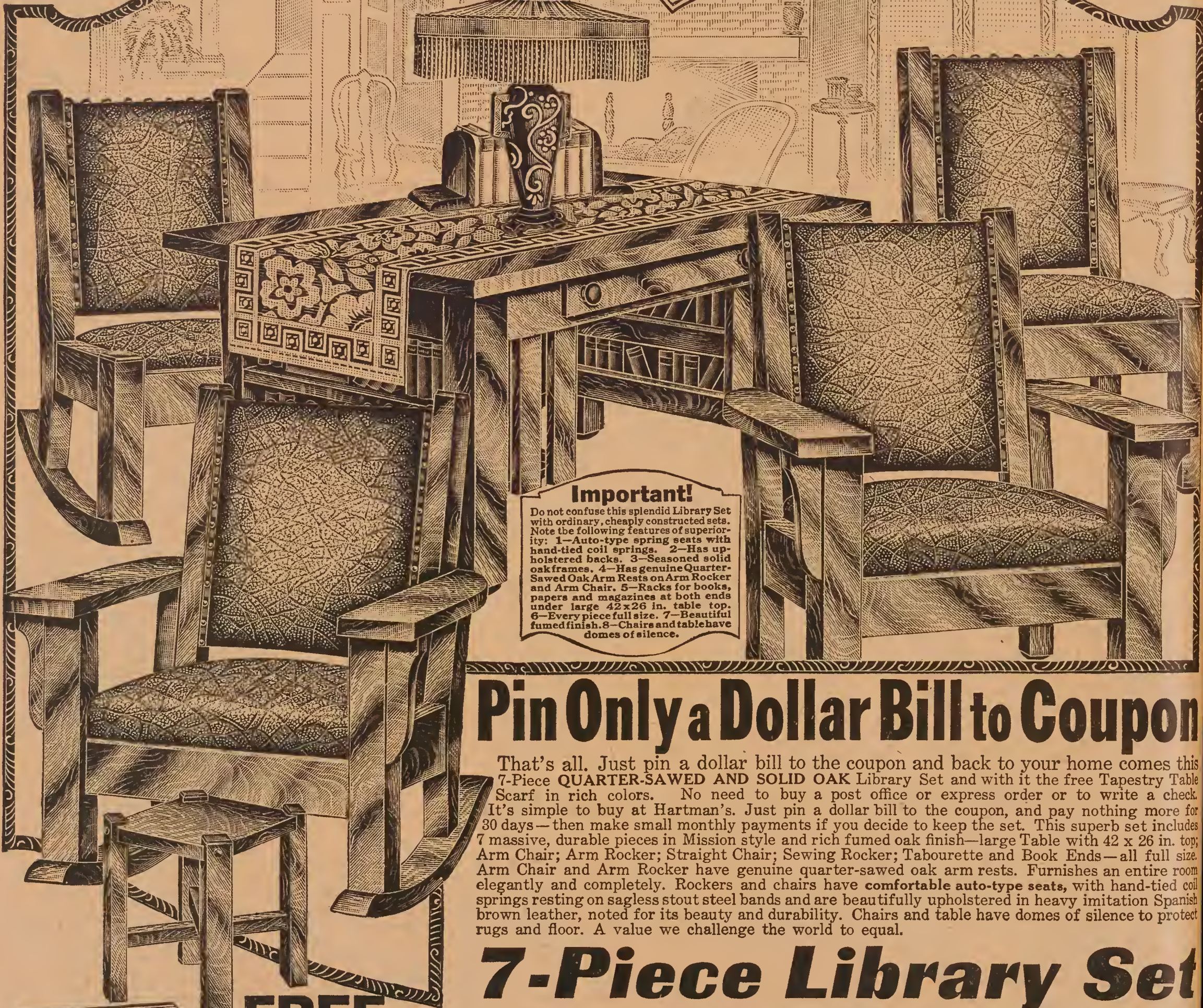
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 R. F. D., Box No.,  
 or Street and No.....  
 Town..... State.....



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

AUGUST 23, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*Getting Ready for Syracuse*

**The Man Who Buried Crockery—See page 115**



# Selling Farm Produce By Letter

## And Suggestions About Roadside and Home Marketing

By A. A. READERS

many gallons to bring you. Or call Maple Farm on the farmers' telephone line. I deliver promptly.

With a can or two of this syrup you can have "warm sugar" whenever you want it.

Yours truly, JOHN HIGGINS

It will be noticed that the above and the other letters are addressed "Dear Madam." The woman of the house is the one to whom such letters should usually be sent, and in order to do this sort of advertising effectively, there ought to

be a mailing list of housewives made up, containing the names of all to whom the farmer has previously sold and such other likely people as he can learn about. And if each letter is written separately, so it can be done, the name ought to be used instead of merely Dear Madam. It interests the reader more quickly if called by name, "Dear Mrs. Johnson."

Not long ago I had occasion to buy some potatoes. I asked prices at the grocer's. He told me he was paying the farmers 75 cents a bushel

and selling them for \$1. The farmers who were taking the easy way, the way that was less bother, were getting 25 per cent. less for their potatoes than such farmers as sold direct to the consumer. The smaller grower could easily make it pay to go after the direct consumer business, and here is a letter that might be used for that purpose.

Dear Madam:—You know what a difference there is in potatoes. Some are soggy when cooked and the fault is not in the cooking. Some are just dry enough to be mealy and delicious. Some are not fitted for baking.

I have been raising potatoes for a good many years and there is something about the soil of my farm that seems to produce better potatoes than the average. And I think I know how to store potatoes, too, so they do not lose their quality.

My present supply averages good size, large enough to be fine baked, but not too large to bake through easily. They are about as good potatoes as I ever grew. My price is \$1.50 a bushel, delivered to you.

I have a few bushels of smaller potatoes of good quality but under the average size. They are equal to any for many purposes and the flavor is good. While these last you can have them for \$1.15 a bushel.

I sell no one less than a bushel at a time because it does not pay me to deliver a smaller quantity.

Until new potatoes are ready for market at a reasonable price I am sure you will want to use these. They cost you no more than grocery store prices and they are exceptionally fine.

You can mail me an order on the enclosed card, or you can telephone to Riverdale Farm.

Perhaps you will be going by in your car. Stop in and see how I store potatoes. You can buy a peck or any quantity if you will carry them home yourself.

Yours truly, JAMES HODGES.

To the farmer who wants to build up a reputation for supplying people with first-class farm products it is not necessary to say that any crop that is not up to first class might better be lumped off to some large buyer without trying to sell at

top price on a high quality basis. Each farmer acquires his reputation for the quality of his farm products just as a manufacturer does. Here is another letter to be used in calling attention to the crop of new potatoes when the digging of them begins.

Dear Madam:—My new potatoes are just right now and I can supply you with what you want. You needn't pay fancy prices any longer for potatoes brought in from another State. The home crop is ready.

If I do say it, I don't believe I ever raised a crop of better early potatoes than this year's. They are good sized, dry and mealy, cook up just right, fine taste. You will say they are as good as any you ever had.

A postal card or a telephone call to Riverdale Farm will bring you a bushel right off. Price \$2.

Or stop as you pass and get whatever quantity you want. Nothing less than a bushel delivered to town by me. You can take along a peck yourself.

Yours truly, JAMES HODGES.

There is one food product that everyone uses and that everyone wants absolutely fresh. People will pay the top price for eggs they know to be right from the poultry yard, not more than a couple of days old. With poultry becoming so important a line and receiving so much attention it is worth while to try for the best price on eggs and on broilers.

Dear Madam:—How could you keep house without eggs? Do you sometimes get eggs from the store that don't seem to be just the best in the world?

It is pretty hard for the grocer to know just how old his eggs are. I have a little the advantage of him there: I gather my eggs two or three times a day and I know when they were laid and I can swear to you that the eggs I bring you are not thirty-six hours old. They may not be half that.

If you want absolutely fresh eggs from hens fed on carefully selected, clean food, and laid in neat, protected nests, eggs that are fresh inside and clean outside, call me on the Farmers' Phone and I'll arrange to supply you with eggs. I bring eggs to town three or four times a week, sometimes oftener. A post card to me will make it sure that I will stop next trip.

My hens are White Leghorns, laying a fine, large white egg of delicious quality.

If you want eggs to put down in water glass for next winter, I can arrange to supply you several dozen at a time, but I must know in advance so I can plan it. Eggs to-day as I send this letter are from 50 to 70 cents a dozen, according to grade. I get the top price and give you top quality.

Yours truly, E. B. HAZZARD.

P.S. How about broilers for Sunday dinner? I have a fine lot now, weighing about 1½ pounds each. 11c lb.

Here is an apple letter. The use of such letters might in many instances bring money for apples that would otherwise be wasted. Early apples often go to waste on the farm, especially in a good apple year, just because it does not seem worth while to gather them at the prices they will bring. But it is usually the case, even at such times, that there are in town not far away many families who would like to have early apples, can pay for them, but have no convenient way of getting them.

Dear Madam:—This is a good apple year. Early apples are plentiful and of good quality. I don't know as I ever had nicer ones.

They are not bringing a very big price and, as you know, early apples will not keep long, so it makes it hard to sell them through stores or by shipping them.

I am picking some every day, picking them with care to get the sound ones so they

will last until used, and these fine flavored, sound early apples, red astrachans and early harvests, I am selling delivered in town for a dollar a bushel. And with each bushel I give away a good sized sack of apples picked up from the ground, good for cooking if used right away.

I don't believe you can get a better dollar's worth in fruit anywhere.

And I'll make you this proposition. If you will come

(Continued on page 119)

THE question with the farmer who has a little of this and a little of that to sell is how to find his market. The big producer knows who will take his entire crop off his hands. If he has a truckload or more of grapes to sell, there is a ready made market for it. If he has a thousand beef cattle, the market is waiting for him. But if he has a hundred baskets of grapes or if he has butchered a hog and wants to sell to the consumer in order to get a price worth while for his small quantity of product, then he has to search for a customer, and it may take more time in finding the buyer than the return warrants.

It is with a view to helping the farmer with a product he wants to sell direct to the consumer, that the letters given below have been prepared. If the farmer wants to do much of this direct selling business, he ought to have a typewriter on which to write his selling letters. If there is a boy or girl in the family, that boy or girl will quickly learn to operate the machine well enough to write the selling letters from a

ready prepared original. The trouble with pen-written letters is their unbusinesslike appearance, their frequent lack of legibility, the time taken to write them. Lacking a typewriter, it will pay to go to a public typist in town and have the letters written, paying the small fee necessary for the work.

The first step is to get a supply of good-looking letterheads, paper and envelopes bearing the farm name, if it has a name, the name and the post-office address of the farmer and the location of his farm. It is worth while to give the farm location because the development of consumer-buying will mean that some people will want to motor out to the farm to buy, or will be glad to stop there as they pass on other business. In this respect the farmer is in the same position as the merchant who must tell people where his store is located and make it easy to find him.

The quality and style of the farmer's letterhead will give an impression just as any business man's stationery does. It is worth while to have that impression as good as it can be made. People will judge the farm's products by the farm's appearance and by the appearance of its letters, before they have had an opportunity to judge by the products themselves.

Here is a letter for the use of the farmer who wants to sell maple syrup direct to the family trade instead of lumping it at a lower price to the merchant or produce buyer.

Dear Madam:—The delicious flavor you like in maple syrup is obtainable only in a product that is made with great care.

Nothing is a more desirable addition to your breakfast table than fine maple syrup. For use on pancakes or on hot biscuits it is unequalled. For making that wonderful cake, maple sugar cake, nothing can take its place. No artificial flavoring approaches genuine, first class maple syrup.

The children can have no candy as good or as wholesome as maple sugar candy, and maple sugar itself is the best of all sweets.

I have 100 gallons of as fine syrup as we ever made. It is from the earliest run of sap, the sweetest and best flavored. It is clean and clear and as heavy as it can be made without sugaring in the cans.

This syrup is in gallon cans and I am selling it on orders as fast as they come in, while it lasts. \$3 a can and every can full weight and perfect in flavor. It will keep indefinitely if kept cool.

Mail the enclosed postal card to me telling me how



This is the roadside sign used by James Gwin of Wisconsin, discussed on page 119. Its outstanding features are its size and substantial construction as well as the neat and easily read printing.



This is the roadside stand described by Lee McCray on page 119. The use of some characteristic construction as in this case has a decided advantage in establishing a reputation.



# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 114

For the Week Ending August 23, 1924

Number 8

## The Man Who Buried Crockery

*The Story of John Johnston and a Farm That Has Made Good*

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Some time ago in looking over a volume of *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* published in 1874, we found the picture of, and an article about, a man who was one of the most famous farmers of his time, and a man whose name has gone down in farm history as the one who first introduced tile drain in America. He was John Johnston of Geneva, New York. The article was so interesting that we wrote to our friend, Mr. Charles R. Mellen, who now owns the old John Johnston farm at Geneva, and asked him for further information as to what the old place is still doing.

Mr. Mellen replied briefly in a letter which we are also printing below. You will find that this material holds your close attention, not only because nearly every farmer wants to know about drainage problems, but because all of us are especially interested in men like John Johnston and Charles R. Mellen, whose lives have been productive of real accomplishments, and who have been real leaders for progress in their times and communities.

The following is the story written in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* just fifty years ago of John Johnston, the man who insisted on "burying crockery in the ground."

John Johnston was born in New Galloway, Scotland, in the year 1791. Many of his early days—and nights also—were spent on the hills tending his grandfather's flocks of sheep. "Whatever I know of farming," he once said to us, "I learned from my grandfather." And right nobly have these early lessons been reduced to practice throughout a long and eminently successful life. "Verily all the airth needs draining," was a remark of grandfather Johnston in Scotland. We shall see how well the boy Johnston, some years later, in far distant America, applied the idea to practice on his recently purchased farm.

Mr. Johnston married in 1818, and came to this country in the spring of 1821. After looking about for a few months he selected and purchased a farm lying on the eastern shore of Seneca Lake, near Geneva, N. Y. The land lies on a high ridge, and a casual observer would not be likely to suspect that it needed draining. The soil is a rich, calcareous clay, but when he purchased was in a badly run-down condition. Mr. Johnston, being poor, had to run more or less in debt, and his neighbors predicted that he would soon be sold out. Here he commenced his life-work, and here he has lived for 52 years. "I have always been an anxious man," he once said to us, but his anxiety was of that kind which stimulated industry and quickened thought. He believed in hard work and good farming. He had his trials and discouragements like the rest of us, but when he stumbled he came up ahead. He had unbounded faith in himself. He was not afraid to run in debt for land or for the capital necessary to improve it. He did not believe in small farms. "I do not know how to manage a small farm," he once said to us. He was quite as capable of managing his farm of three or four hundred acres as one of fifty acres.

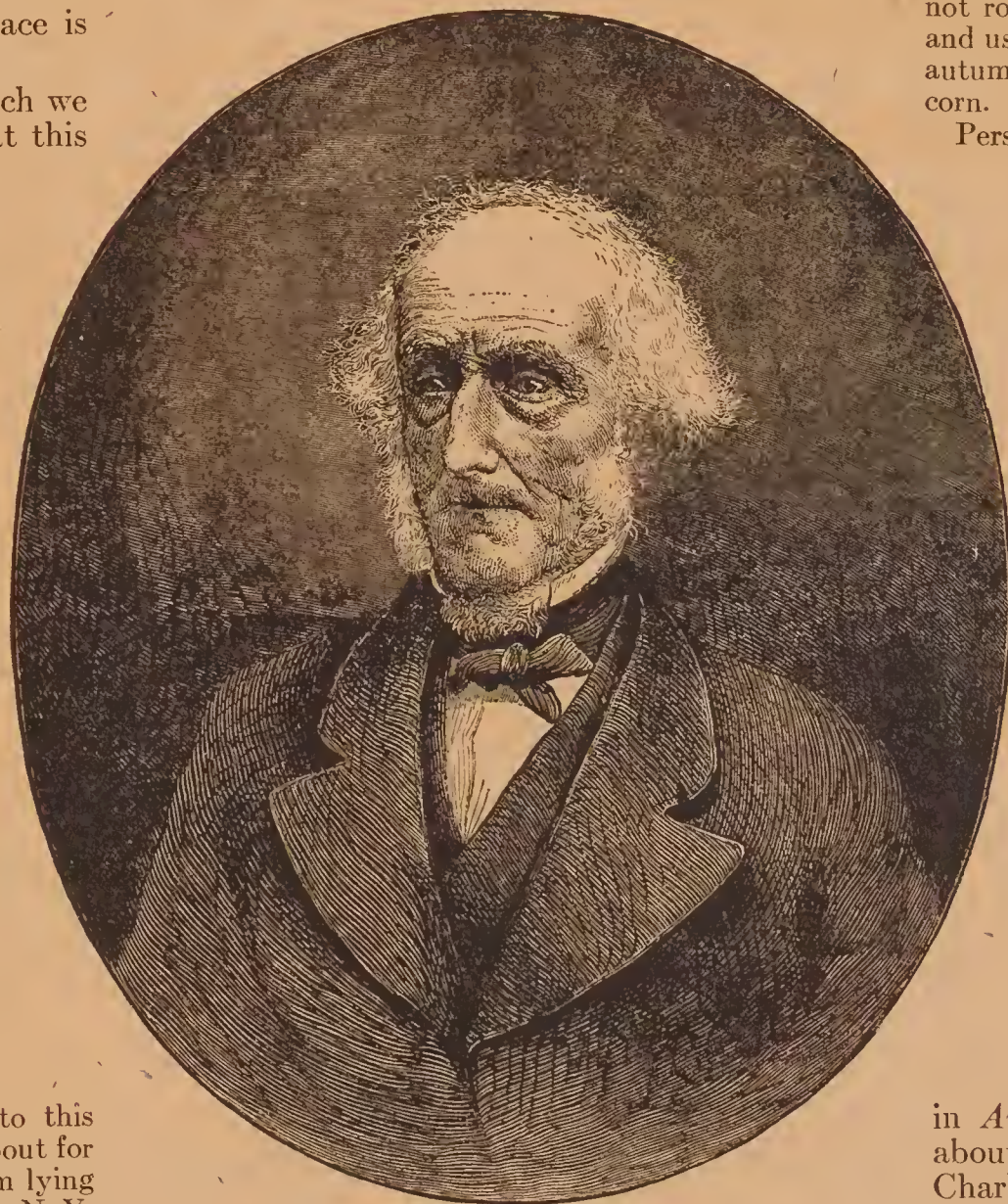
Mr. Johnston's leading crop has always been wheat. Everything else was secondary to this. But he has also made a good deal of money by fattening sheep and cattle in winter. "But," said he, "I never made anything by farming until I commenced to drain."

He commenced draining his land in 1835. He sent to Scotland for a pattern and got tiles made by hand. His neighbor, the lamented John Delafield, imported

a machine for making tiles in 1848, and from that time Mr. Johnston laid tiles as rapidly as he could get the work done by the ordinary labor of the farm. "It cost me more," he once said to us, "than it would to have had the whole work done as Mr. Swan did it, at once, but I had to get the money from the crop on the drained field to pay for draining the second field." In fact, his draining paid for itself as it progressed. The extra yield of one crop of wheat frequently paid the whole expense of the draining; and in no instance did he fail to get all his money back in two crops. In 1851 he had laid sixteen miles of tile drain on his farm.

as well as clover, as he thinks he gets more and better hay. He has used lime with great benefit on his wheat. He has also used salt—a barrel per acre on his wheat—with remarkable results; he has sometimes used as much as seventy-five barrels of it in a year. He has also used more or less Peruvian guano. But in all his operations he has never lost sight of the manure heap in his barnyard. He has raised great crops of clover and fed it out on the farm. He does not plow it under. His corn, stalks, and straw, are all consumed on the farm, and for many years he bought tons and tons of oil-cake to feed with his straw. In this way he made great quantities of manure—and it was rich manure, not rotten straw. He piles his manure in the spring and uses it as a top-dressing on grass in the summer or autumn, the land being plowed up the next spring for corn.

Personally, John Johnston is tall and fine-looking, every inch a gentleman. He is temperate in all things. He neither drinks spirituous liquors nor uses tobacco in any form. A stranger seeing him in a select company would pick him out as a gentleman of the old school—but perhaps a distinguished general or statesman. He would hardly suppose he was "nothing but a farmer"—that he had spent his life in a quiet farmhouse; that he had followed the plow, dressed hundreds of sheep for foot-rot, and laid fifty miles of underdraining tiles with his own hands. And the stranger would be right. John Johnston is a distinguished man. He has led a most useful and honorable life. He has made money—and made it solely by farming, not by speculation. He has lived comfortably and brought up and educated a large family. His children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, delight to visit the old quiet home on the borders of the deep and beautiful lake. Here, too, many of our foremost farmers like to go, as on a pilgrimage, to pay their respects to the man whom they have learned to honor. Here, respected and loved by all who know him, may his life long be spared, as a grand specimen of an industrious, intelligent, true, and independent American farmer.



John Johnston

In 1856, when we visited him again, he had between fifty-one and fifty-two miles of tile drains, and we believe nearly every tile had been laid with his own hands.

Underdraining was a new thing in those days. Some of the neighbors said, "John Johnston is gone crazy—he is burying crockery in the ground." But mark the result. When the so-called weevil, or midge, proved so destructive to the wheat of Western New York that nearly all the farmers thought they should have to abandon the crop; when on many farms the wheat would not yield ten bushels to the acre, we visited John Johnston (in 1856) and found he had sixty-two acres of wheat that almost bid defiance to the midge. He had that year twenty-five acres of Soule's wheat that averaged 33½ bushels per acre; and his red wheat was as stout as it could grow. In 1859 his crop of white wheat averaged over 41 bushels to the acre.

It would be an error, however, to attribute Mr. Johnston's success solely to underdraining. He has cultivated his land very thoroughly. He is a strenuous advocate for summer-fallows—plowing three, and occasionally four, times. He has made his land dry, clean, mellow, and rich. He grew great crops of clover for many years, dressing the fields liberally with plaster. After his land became rich he has grown timothy grass

Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, in an article in *American Gardening* of 1893, writes as follows about the old Johnston farm and its present owner, Charles R. Mellen:

"The old farm and the country are fortunate in finding an owner who is fully alive to the value of his charge. The estate is now owned by Charles Rose Mellen, a connection of the early occupants of Rose Hill, and no man could be prouder of his possessions. He lives in the old homestead, and crops the fields in the most approved methods. The drains are all in perfect condition, and the fields are still as productive as ever. Last summer he showed me a field from which, the year before, he had harvested an average of over forty-two bushels of wheat per acre; and the oat-field across the way was a miniature forest shoulder high. Below the house, next Rose Hill farm, a broad pasture, with trees here and there, contained flocks of sheep, as it did, no doubt, a generation ago. 'Young man,' said a neighbor recently to Mr. Mellen, as he admired the winter lambs, 'I don't give you a bit of credit for these fine, healthy sheep; it is the pure spring water you give them, and the high dry, underdrained farm.' 'Perhaps he was right,' Mr. Mellen said to me; 'at any rate, he spoke a good word for the dear old farm.'

"The late Joseph Harris was always a warm friend an ardent admirer of John Johnston, and a few sketches from his pen will portray the character of this sturdy pioneer: 'John Johnston talked of giving up farming

(Continued on page 127)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to  
461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114 August 23, 1924 No. 8

### Good News for Dairymen

THE Dairymen's League has just announced a raise in class-one milk to **\$2.60** per hundred pounds, effective August 18. This is an advance of 54 cents per hundred pounds, or a little more than one cent a quart over the present price. At the same time, the price of class-two milk, which is sold mostly in the form of sweet cream, was raised to **\$1.90** per hundred pounds. This is an advance of ten cents over the present price. The League states that the increase has been made necessary because of the unseasonal shortage in production owing to the recent protracted period of hot weather.

Other sales associations in the New York territory will undoubtedly raise their prices to producers. **This general upward movement of milk prices will bring more money and hope to farmers than they have had before in a long time.**

### The August Outlook

THE purchasing power of the farm dollar moved up to seventy-nine, as compared with a hundred for the year 1913, according to the United States Department of Agriculture report for June. This is ten per cent. higher than any other June in four years. Prices of farm products have been advancing some since this report, so that the purchasing power at the present time of the farmer's dollar is well over eighty and still slowly advancing. Certainly, the agricultural situation begins to look better.

There are two chief reasons for the improved outlook. The recent decline of business in cities has made many of the things that the farmer has to buy some cheaper, and at the same time increased the amount and lowered the cost of farm labor available. These good results, however, are somewhat offset, because when wages decline in the cities, the consumers have less money with which to buy farm products. The chief reason for better times is the increased prices for farm products. Grains of all kinds have made material advances, and farmers with wheat, oats, corn, barley, or buckwheat for sale this fall will without a doubt receive good prices for them.

Perhaps a word of caution is not out of place. The chief reason for better grain prices has been a smaller world production. We certainly hope that farmers will not increase their acreage and bring the prices down again. No one can prophesy future conditions of course, but there is talk among wheat growers of attempting to hold their wheat for \$2.00. It is our opinion that holding wheat for too high a price is dangerous, and if we had grain for sale at fair prices this fall, we would sell it and let the other fellow do the gambling. This is simply an opinion, however. Farmers must exercise their own judgment.

Of course, better grain prices mean increased cost of production for eastern dairy farmers, but milk prices have begun to advance and conditions

in the market, with the exception of butter, indicate that they should go higher. The receipts of butter during June on the four principal markets exceeded the previous June by over a million and one-half pounds. A survey completed by rural mail carriers, under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, shows that there are six per cent. more dairy cows, two years old and over, on farms in the United States this year than there were last year. Most of it was in the West. This increase is dangerous and should be watched by dairymen. On the other hand, there is at present a scarcity of market milk in New York and many other cities.

A large crop of hay was harvested this year and most of it is pretty good quality. In a recent trip across New York State we were impressed with the number of barns which were filled to the peak with hay. Even the barn floors were piled full. Corn will be a poor crop this year. The acreage, both of silage and corn for husking, is smaller because of the late spring, and the stand is poor and late. However, recent hot weather and rains have done much to improve silage corn.

The July estimate places potatoes at 373,000,000 bushels as compared with a production of 412,000,000 last year and with 391,000,000 as the average production from 1918 to 1922. Drought on Long Island has caused a great loss there.

The August estimate shows a decided falling off in the July estimate for apples. The August report estimates a commercial apple crop of fifteen per cent. smaller than 1923. Weather conditions in the North Central States have been unfavorable during July. Too much rain has increased apple scab and other diseases and made it difficult for orchardists to exercise control methods. Production in the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Virginia promises to be much greater than last year, whereas Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri report smaller crops. The Washington crop will be only about sixty-five per cent. of what it was last year. The Oregon crop will be about eighty per cent. The California crop will be about the same. Judging from present conditions, the New York crop will be considerably greater than last year, but somewhat less than in 1922. Peaches promise a big crop. The July estimate was 54,000,000 bushels as compared with 46,000,000 last year and 44,000,000 for the five-year average. The July estimate for tobacco is 1,294,000,000 pounds as compared with 1,491,000,000 pounds last year and 1,361,000,000 pounds for the five-year average.

The egg and poultry situation holds steady and good for the poultryman who ships a high quality product. Many eggs on the market show the effect of hot weather, and the lack of attention on the producer's part to keep the eggs fresh.

Field beans promise slightly better than a year ago, though the late planting brings greater danger than usual from frost injury before maturity. The condition and acreage, at the present time, indicate a probable total crop for the United States of 13,688,000 bushels as compared with 15,740,000 last year.

The outlook for cabbage in New York State, at the present time, depends largely upon the weather conditions between now and November. The acreage is slightly below that of last year. Through the Western New York cabbage section growing conditions have been good so far, but so much cabbage was set late that a late fall will be necessary to mature it.

As a whole, the season has been, and still is, very unusual, resulting in a lesser production with many crops. This and other causes bid fair now to give the farmer more dollars with more purchasing power than he has had in several years.

### The "Golfers" at the State Fair

IN almost every county all over the State of New York men are pitching horseshoes in local contests and getting ready to send teams from different counties up to the State Fair where the contest will be held under the auspices of the Farm Bureau and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to determine the State Amateur Champion.

Plans are being completed for laying out on

the Fair Grounds the large number of courts which will be necessary for the elimination contests to determine the championship teams. The grand final contest will be held in the large new coliseum and the interest that is already evident indicates that this barnyard golf scrap for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST prizes will be one of the leading events of the State Fair, and will be witnessed by tens of thousands of people. Competing teams of the different counties will register at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tent on the grounds, and there receive instructions and rules which will govern the contest.

### Poor Threshers Cost Farmers Money

Cleve Prather, living near Buena Vista, Oregon, claims that many farmers, in threshing their clover, lose from 25 to 50 per cent. of the seed, because of poor machinery, or because the clover is too green, or too ripe, or too damp, when threshed. A neighbor disagreed with him, and offered to sell him, for \$25, two stacks of threshed clover straw. Prather accepted the offer, rethreshed the straw, and sold the seed procured from the two stacks for \$1,356.20.—L. L. H.

THE above letter serves to illustrate and emphasize the need for every farmer to make sure, at threshing time, that the outfit he employs gets all of the grain. There are a lot of inefficient thresher outfits in operation, and the total loss to farmers caused by them is appalling.

After a farmer pays particular attention to getting good seed, properly preparing and fertilizing his ground, and devoting a whole season to raising a good crop, it is too bad to have to lose a considerable proportion of it because it is not properly threshed. Often it is not the machine that is to blame but the operator. The sieves may not be properly adjusted, or the grain may be fed into the cylinder too rapidly. We know of no way to prevent losses except vigilance on the part of the farmer by noting the threshed straw very carefully and by insisting that an efficient job be done.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

THE slowness of trains has always been a prolific source for jokes. Traveling men especially have rung almost every variation of humor possible on this subject. Somewhere recently I heard a pretty good one about a drummer who stopped a conductor on his way through a slow train and said to him with a perfectly straight face.

"Conductor, is this train properly equipped with safety appliances?"

"Why, yes," said the conductor, "certainly."

"Are its brakes all in working order?"

"Of course, why do you ask?"

"Is there a cow-catcher on the engine?"

"Yes," said the conductor, rather irritably. "Why?"

"And is there a cow-catcher on the rear car?" persisted the drummer.

"Of course not," snapped the conductor indignantly. "Cow-catcher on the rear car, who ever heard of such a thing!"

The drummer arose hastily from his seat and began picking up his things. "Stop this train immediately," he ordered. "I am going to get off. No cow-catcher on behind. The idea! Why at any moment, sir, a cow might overtake us, climb on the rear car and bite your passengers severely!"

\* \* \*

Over at Freeville, New York, there is a little junction where passenger trains from both north and south on two branches of the Lehigh Valley Railroad come in both night and morning and wait for one another. No train can leave until the others are in. This sometimes means very long, tiresome waits. Any of you who have travelled through Freeville, or who have waited for hours at some other little one-horse junction will sympathize with the traveling salesman who said that he had been on the road for forty years and spent thirty-nine years and six months of it waiting for trains at Freeville Junction!



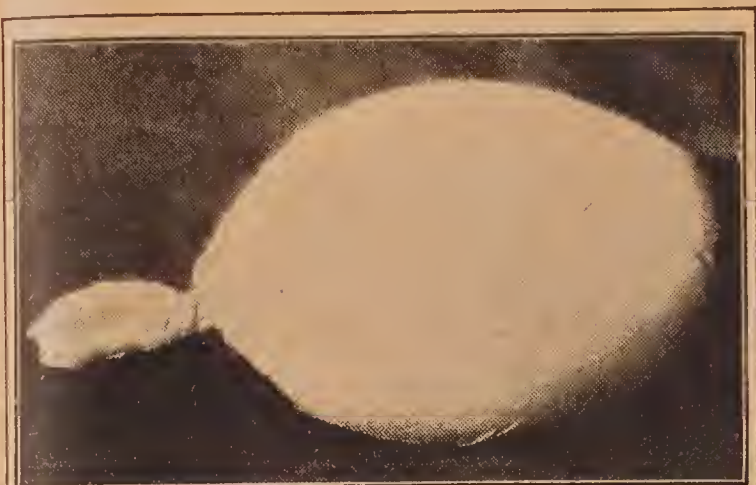
# Farmers Wrote These Articles

## About Saving Dollars and Lives, and Farm Organizations

By A. A. READERS

SOMEONE has said, "A dollar saved is a dollar earned," and that someone was right. By saving I do not mean living in the kitchen all winter to save on coal bills, or making out your meals on cornbread and beans. For saving is not stinginess. They are as far apart as the east and west. But if you are on the lookout you will see ways of saving that the world's greatest spendthrift would hesitate to pass by.

Last spring a hardware store in a nearby town wanted to introduce a new type of corn grinder.



AN EGG WRAPPED UP IN A SHELL

On the 15th of April, 1924, a Rhode Island hen belonging to Frank Dixon, Walton, Nebraska, laid the remarkable egg shown in the photo. The egg was four and one-eighth inches long over all, and two and one-eighth inches in diameter the short way. It contained two very large yolks and one very small one.

But aside from this, one end of the shell is actually twisted three times and a portion of the shell extends beyond, giving the appearance of having been "wrapped up." Unfortunately, the shell at the interesting end was cracked when the egg was laid.

In an advertisement they offered to grind, free of charge, all corn brought to them on a certain Saturday. Just the thing for that corn I was going to pay Bill Gundrum to grind for me. When Saturday came I started to town an hour earlier than usual, carrying the corn with me. While I attended to a few matters of business the corn was ground. It paid me to read that advertisement.

I read in the Farm Bureau column of a local newspaper that the County Agent will be at the creamery next Tuesday. He will teach all who are interested how to dip Irish potatoes to prevent scab. Potatoes brought will be dipped free of charge. Tuesday I am scheduled to take in my cream. I shall put those sacks of seed potatoes in the back of my truck. It will be well worth the trouble.

In a school near my home there is a class in Farm Mechanics. The teacher is a strong believer in practical work. I recently contemplated building a new corn crib. Hearing of my intentions, the teacher asked if the class of boys might lay the foundation, their labor to be presented without cost. Of course I consented. I was not only spared the cost of hiring workers, but, as there were ten boys working, the job was finished in short order.

Perhaps these seem like little things, small points to be talking about. But remember "A dollar saved is a dollar earned"—and that it's the little things that count.—T. W. DUNCAN.

\* \* \*

### Mark the Danger Spots

BY placarding the roads which passed their homes, a group of Washington county, Ohio, farmers have reduced local automobile accidents from twenty per year to five. Aside from rendering their community a splendid service, these men have saved themselves the expense of many costly wrecks, runaways, and property loss in general.

These roads, like many rural highways are narrow and winding, with steep grades and frequent curves. Despite ordinary precautions they continued to give trouble, especially through the marketing season when traffic was unusually heavy.

In 1921, E. J. Lokewood began the poster method. He called upon the neighboring farmers, and eight agreed to co-operate in the project.

Each member gave one dollar to defray his share of expenses. A meeting was held, wording was arranged for the posters, and Lokewood placed the order with a local show-card writer. When completed, the posters were distributed among the group, and each member was assigned three miles of highway to placard.

The cards warned the motorist by giving him real information about the road. At a narrow grade, this one appeared:

**A \$2000 Car Was Wrecked Here Recently because  
The Driver Forgot to Sound His Horn**

At an abrupt turn was another one:

**LOOK TO YOUR RIGHT  
There May Be A Car Coming**

Quite frequently, the motorist was given such warning as:

**Sharp Curve Ahead, Drive Slow;  
This Sand Is Tricky; Look Ahead,  
The Grade Is Narrow; etc.**

By these signs, any driver could make himself familiar with local conditions. They were not a bore to the eye, but were attractive and durable; and had been conspicuously placed with lettering large enough to be easily read from a moving vehicle. I noticed also, that automobile headlights would show them up even on a dark night. This was due to white letters upon a black background.

In explanation, Mr. Lokewood said: "The method cost us only \$8.40 in cash. The signs were all erected on idle days, and no time was taken from regular farm work. Each farmer keeps watch over his assignment, and as changes are made in the road, he arranges his posters accordingly. This is important, especially after a severe storm or freshet. Since many rural accidents occur by bridges being damaged in floods, we had a special sign made for the purpose. A lantern is placed above the warning signal at night, until the damage is repaired.

"We believe it to be our duty to mark the danger spots, and the results have amply repaid us for the time and labor involved."—F. R. COZZENS.

\* \* \*

### A Plea for a Better Understanding

IT was somewhere in the sixties that my father bought a Buckeye mowing machine. It cost \$128 and was a horsekiller. Only a few farmers had mowers then and those of us boys who could tell about the wonders of the mower felt that we were somewhat superior to those who had to spread hay from the mown swath of the scythe. Nor was that all. Ours was as stated, a Buckeye, and another boy in our rural school boasted of a wood machine on his father's farm. It was something worth attention when we got into heated arguments as to the merits of our respective favorites in the line of mowing machines. Sometimes we simply presented the strong points as

we had heard them at home, and at other times there was what is now called bluff, used to the best advantage that we knew. It was one of the most interesting and exciting things that came into our somewhat restricted horizon, and it seems to me ranks well with the first trip to Barnum's show. I think that we were as nearly happy, unless the other boy got the best in bragging, as at almost any time in our rather uneventful lives. It was a great occasion when the machine was brought home in the edge of the evening and we delayed a little in starting for school the next morning to see the agent who would set it up and start it going. I remember him too—a pleasant man who had a farm near town.

Now I am inclined to speak pardonably of that bit of selfish enthusiasm on the part of the boys. It is a good spirit, not to brag to be sure—but to feel that we have something that is ours and that is worth while. We needed a little restraint of course and as we may not have properly restrained ourselves we got some of it from the other fellow. To appreciate the things that are ours if we do it in a sensible way, as we may when older, is proper.

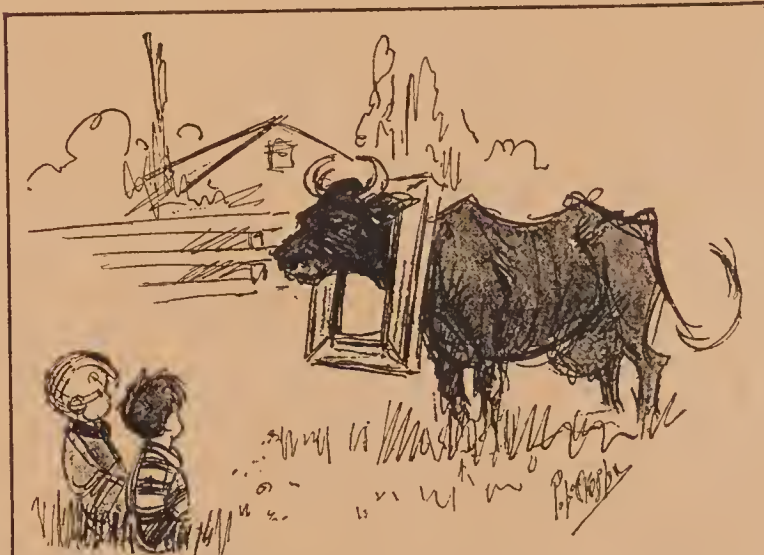
Now this is something of a tale to adorn a moral. I wish that now as older folks we had a better appreciation of our cooperative associations in general. I am not speaking particularly of the League but especially of an experience through which I have just passed or trying to pass. Some farm supplies were bought cooperatively. I really think that some of them were not quite up to our standard of excellence but the manager of the association wishes to make that right and will. For the next part we got good service and any not good will be corrected. Some of the farmers stood up for the goods and the association just as well as did the boys in



It is not very often we hear of twin colts. Here is a picture sent in by W. H. Crottinger, of Ohio, with a pair of colts at 5 months of age. Twin calves are quite common, but such is not the case with colts.

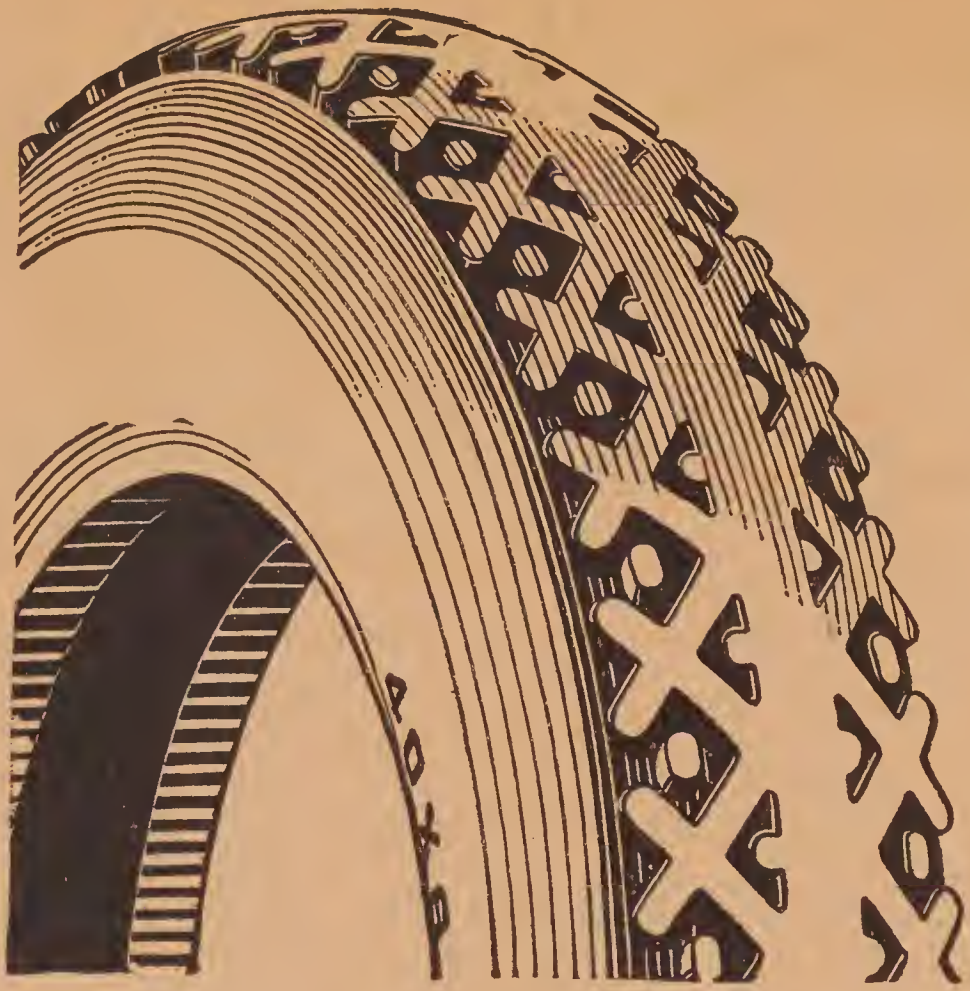
discussing the superior points of the mowing machines, but there were others. Some really complained a good deal harder than they would have complained had they got the same quality from a dealer, and that is frequently the case.

In another instance last spring something did not go smoothly in the sale of produce and several members denounced the association and withdrew from it. It was evident that the association had rendered a real service but there was something not up to expectations and the whole association was denounced without much consideration. Many will do that for their cooperative when they will not in other cases. In that particular they seem to lack the loyalty that they displayed when boys over the possession of some trifle or that they now display in relation to some speculator who may pay a good price for the moment and, acting under the impulses of human nature, cut the price to the lowest cent the moment he sees the opportunity. Really I believe that we are slowly coming out to a better understanding and appreciation and possibly a return to some of our boyhood enthusiasm and that there will be less of this suspicion of our own associations. Let us hope so.—H. H. LYON.



That's no way to do! The man shoulda never started to build him a house if he didn't know how to finish it.—Life.





## The Kelly Commercial Cord

*—an extra rugged tire that will stand up under the rough all-around service tires are called upon to give on the farm*

Have you found a pneumatic tire that gives you the kind of service you'd like to get on your car or farm truck?

If you haven't, try one of the new Kelly Commercial Cords.

Extra sturdy, with a massive tread and added strength where strength is needed to make a dependable, long-wearing tire, this addition to the famous Kelly line is the strongest, most serviceable pneumatic tire that Kelly—or, so far as we know, anyone else—has ever built.

It is giving amazing mileage and we unqualifiedly recommend it, particularly for use under conditions where ordinary tires have failed to stand up.

Now made in all sizes from 30 x 3½ up to 40 x 8.

Get your local Kelly dealer to show you one.

**Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.**

250 West 57th St.

New York

## When Bees Swarm

### Fall Pasture for Bees—Save Their Wings

NO matter how much you try to

By L. H. COBB

so badly that the colonies will become

prevent swarming by giving room the bees will sometimes refuse to stay at home. This picture was taken just the day before the smaller hive swarmed. Look how they are clustering out. Bees usually do this and I was intending to stop their swarming by shaking them in a few minutes when they started coming out. It was in the morning and I was expecting they would wait until afternoon. They were accommodating enough to cluster on a low apple-tree limb where we quickly returned them to a new hive on the old stand. They were in a ten frame hive and had a super of the same size given early but persisted in swarming anyway. The eleven frame deep hive

very weak and often die out entirely. If buckwheat or some other late blooming crop is provided it will keep them gathering some honey and they rear young bees until frost. Every bee counts big in the spring.

\* \* \*

#### Save the Bees' Wings

DID you know that the worker bees actually wear their wings out in summer? You can hasten this if you make them fly close to a wire, through a wire fence, or through a forest of weeds and grass straws. Their wings are very delicate and I have seen bees strike a wire and fall, which is very apt to tear a wing, and once torn it is never repaired. The front of the hive should be kept clear for a yard or so distant, and never should hives face a fence even several yards away unless it is covered with a vine or something else to prevent their seeing through it readily and trying to fly through.

#### Adventuring in Beekeeping

I KNOW a man who has a considerable apple orchard. He conceived the idea some years ago that bees would be of advantage in helping to fertilize the blossoms in this orchard. Accordingly, he procured a swarm and he also procured a good book upon practical methods in beekeeping. He really had no idea of ever keeping more than a few swarms. However, he found he had three swarms at the end of the season and he had learned that beekeeping was a very fascinating occupation. The next spring he made up his mind to increase the number of swarms, with the result that he had ten at the end of the season. Some were purchased, but he had learned how to increase and build up the colonies. He made a profit of something like \$50 the second year from the sale of honey, not a very large sum, but he was learning all the time.

It was five years ago that he started and now this man has thirty colonies and they are returning him a good profit. "The best of it is," he says, "there is very little labor involved in the business."

He places the hives in a long row, with openings to the southeast, when the cold weather comes on. Then he fills up the background with swamp hay, so nothing but the openings at the front are clear. A temporary fence is placed at the back, two feet from the hives and the intervening space stuffed with hay. Hay is also placed over the tops of the hives and held in place by chicken wire. In this way he winters the bees safely and cheaply.—C. H. CHESLEY.

#### An Ideal Roadside Sign

THE accompanying illustration will give beekeepers an idea of an attractive roadside sign as a means of disposing of their crop, or at least a part of it to passing motorists. Of



Just Before They Swarmed

beside it did not offer to swarm during the whole season.

When bees swarm in spite of precautions, or where you allow them to swarm, I think the best plan is to live them in a new hive on the old stand and put the old hive above them with its own bottom-board, so it will have a distinctive entrance. After a week the upper hive may be removed to a new location and allowed to build up, for most of the field bees from both will stay with the old stand and it will be in good producing condition. If you have used foundation in the new hive you can safely wait longer before removing the upper hive, for the bees in the lower will not have filled it so soon unless very active. The longer the old hive is above the more bees from it will stay with the new, and it is in the new hive the bees will count in honey production.

#### Young Queen Helps Colony

It is possible to strengthen the new colony still more and provide them with a young queen, which will help keep them from swarming again, by taking the old queen on a frame of her brood and bees and putting in another new hive elsewhere with part of the brood from the upper hive, and then putting two sheets of newspaper over the hive on the old stand and setting the original hive on it direct. By the time the bees gnaw through this they will accept the young queen above, as they will know their own queen is gone. Be sure that there is a young queen above that is laying before you make the change, for if not a strong colony like this will be pretty sure to swarm with a virgin queen on her wedding flight, especially if she hatches after the uniting and can leave a queen cell behind. If she is laying there will be almost no more danger of swarming that season. The colony as united will have nearly all the worker bees of both hives, but the old queen will build up a good colony out of the bees given her by fall if the summer is a fair one.

\* \* \*

#### Fall Pasture for Bees

IT does not pay to sow any plant especially for bee pasture, it has been demonstrated by experiments, except in the fall when the pasture has a value far greater than the honey secured. If bees do not have some honey coming into the hives during the fall months they will quit rearing brood and if they do this the bees that go into the winter will be old and before spring they die off

course, this is more applicable to a State road carrying more or less traffic, where an object display such as this creates more attention than a mere sign.



## Selling Farm Produce by Letter

(Continued from page 114)

out and pick up your own apples, I'll sell you apples from the ground, somewhat bruised, but good cooking apples at 25 cents for a half-bushel basket full. You furnish your own bag or basket. Yours truly,  
HENRY MABLE.

### Selling Late Apples

Here is another apple letter for use in selling the fall and winter apples, which are a different proposition.

Dear Madam:—No apples have a better flavor than those grown right around here. These apples will keep better too for winter use than apples joggled over a thousand miles of railroad.

Apples will keep a long time if handled with care and kept in a cool, moist atmosphere.

I've made a sort of specialty of my apples for years, and I don't believe any nicer Northern Spys are to be had anywhere. And Greenings and Baldwins too. For early winter use I have some Tompkins Kings that are the best baking apple you ever saw.

How many apples do you want for fall and winter? Have you a cool cellar where they will keep? If you have, you'd better buy two or three barrels. If you can't keep them, buy a couple of bushels at a time.

All my apples are carefully hand picked and delivered with just as little jolting and handling as possible.

\$4 a barrel, \$1.50 a bushel right now.

A good combination for a single barrel is one with a bushel of Spys in the bottom, a bushel of Baldwins on top of them, and a bushel of Kings on the very top.

I will sort up a barrel any way you say and bring you as many or as few as you want. Send me a card or telephone me on the Farmers' Line.

Yours truly, PETER BLACK.

### Change to Fit Your Needs

It is not expected that any of these letters will exactly fit any farmer's need. It will be necessary to change them to make them fit. But in the main they are adapted to general use, and a wise farmer, if he does not keep a file of these papers, will clip out the letters at least, and lay them in his desk where he can find them when he wants them.

The more letters a man writes, the easier it is to write them, and the more effective letters he can write. It is easily possible for a farmer to get into the way of selling his products by the help of such letters, and he will gradually accumulate a good list of people who have bought from him. He must, of course, use the same care a merchant does, to treat his customers well and give them satisfactory products and make good anything they think is not right. It is less convenient for housewives to buy from the farmer, and he must offset the inconvenience by making it as easy as possible and by giving superior products when he can.

### Letters Help Roadside Markets

The farmer who maintains a roadside stand can stimulate sales by the use of letters which tell people where he is, how to get there, and what his prices are. He may not deliver at all. It is possible for a farmer going into the roadside-stand business on a larger scale than some to get up a little card with a map on it showing the roads leading out his way. He can take pains to treat all comers hospitably. Showing them around the place if they will stop, offering them a drink of good spring water, sending them away believing that he is an up-to-date, intelligent grower and producer whom they will like to patronize.

Just how far this roadside trade is going it is hard to say, but it is certainly true that such selling can be

stimulated by the use of letters to good customers in towns within easy motor-ing distance.—FRANK FARRINGTON, NEW YORK.

\* \* \*

### This Sign Sells the Farm Products on the Gwin Farm

WITH road-building going on at a rapid rate in the Corn Belt, roadside advertising along the State highways has taken a start.

Pioneers in this in their neighborhood are Mr. and Mrs. James Gwin of Gotham, Wisconsin. Mr. Gwin is one of the prominent beekeepers of his State. Mrs. Gwin is specializing in White Leghorns.

Recently they put up a big sign at the farm gate, big so that the letters could be large and well-spaced on it, so that the motorist could take it in at a glance as he sped by. The photograph on page 114 shows the sign.

"We sold 70 pounds of honey the day after we put up the sign," says Mr. Gwin. A motor touring party from Illinois drove by, saw the sign and turned in the gate. The result as Mrs. Gwin gives it was the sale of a fine bunch of her fancy cockerels. There have been many other sales since which Mr. and Mrs. Gwin credit the sign with.

They believe that with the increasing volume of motor-touring traffic, western farmers are going to discover that roadside advertising pays, as New England and other eastern farmers have found.

Mr. Gwin puts it this way: "Too often we see a fine-looking farm, with excellent buildings, but no means of identifying them with their product or owner. The farmer allows fence manufacturers to ornament his fence with signs; cream separator concerns to put up posters on the farm, giving the information that such and such a machine is used there, while big posters advertise cigarettes, patent medicines and hundreds of products, but you can go for miles anywhere in the Middle West without finding a farmer's advertisement."—F. L. CLARK.

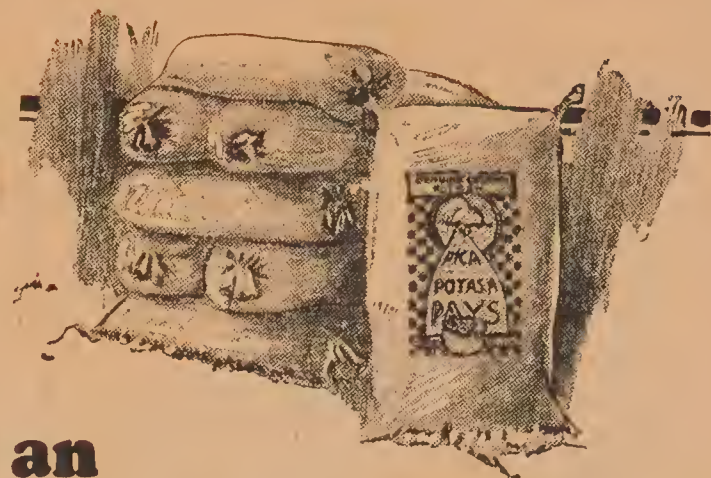
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### An Inexpensive Roadside Stand

ANYONE who wishes a distinctive stand along the highway from which to sell produce, especially sweet cider, homemade vinegar, grape juice or cold drinks, will do well to copy the "Barrel Inn," illustrated on page 114. Altho there are literally scores of fruit and food-selling stands along the road where this one was built about a year ago, it is rapidly drawing the trade. Every passer-by remembers it, and so many are stopping to patronize it that a real lunch-room had to be added recently to accommodate the comers.

Probably it is much less expensive than an ordinarily constructed house would be. The roof is of old boards covered with tarred paper and wide boards formed the walls. Both the constructing and painting were done by the enterprising young merchants themselves who had but a very small capital and this one bright idea for their stock in trade to open business.

The lights effectively placed around the upper rim of the Barrel make it a beacon along the highway all through the night, and bright-colored signs attract attention during the day. Some still more distinctive and alluring advertising is being planned by these young men, but they refuse to divulge it until completed. They deserve watching—and copying.  
—LEE McCRAE.



## Ever make an experiment like this?

James S. Morse, of Cayuga County, New York, made an experiment on his farm. He wanted to see whether a fertilizer with a higher percentage of potash than he had customarily used would pay.

He found out!

He applied a 3-8-6 (6% potash) mixture to one plot and put on a half a ton to the acre — 1000 pound application. Morse's soil is a deep clay loam. Then he fertilized another plot with 3-8-0, same mixture without the potash; also 1000 pounds to the acre.

The field which received the potash fertilizer yielded 45 bushels per acre. The other field gave but 39 bushels. The increased yield of six bushels per acre, even at \$1.10 per bushel is worth \$6.60—and if wheat goes higher, of course the six bushels are worth even more. But even at \$6.60 he paid for the 6% of potash \$3.00 in 1000 pounds of fertilizers and had \$3.60 per acre clear profit left over. Multiply this by a hundred acres and you'll see that \$360 extra money, with no more seed, no more labor, no extra output except the slight additional threshing charge is worth working for.

Ever make an experiment like this? You ought to try it. Ask your dealer for a fertilizer that has plenty of potash. Make a test. Perhaps your soil is one that will give splendid results with more than 6% potash. Potash pays—but many farmers do not use enough. The extra percentage costs very little. Why not use plenty this year, and get better yields from the same effort?

### The Bushels That Made Me Money

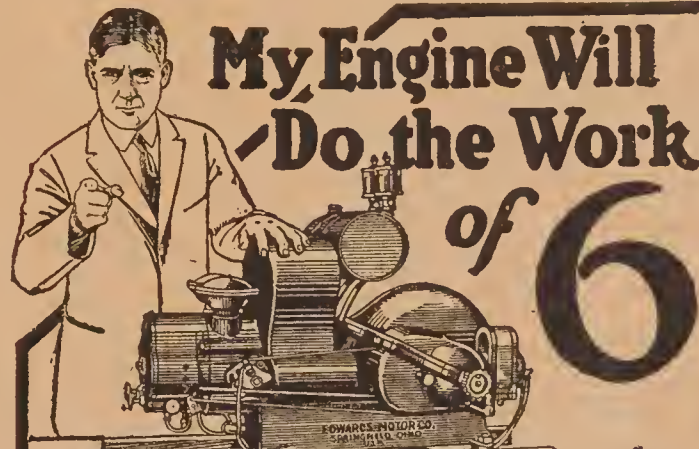
You should read this interesting story before you plant your winter wheat. Your copy will be sent free of all cost. Simply ask for booklet, "The Bushels That Made Me Money." But do it now!

# Genuine German POTASH

POTASH IMPORTING CORPORATION OF AMERICA

61A FULTON ST., NEW YORK

(Branch Office, 564 Market Street, San Francisco)



## My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

## Try This Remarkable Engine

# FREE

There is no other farm engine like it. Simple in construction and easy to operate. It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1½ to 6 H. P., yet it is so light that two men can carry it easily. Set it anywhere and put it to work.

### Change Power as Needed

It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1½ H. P. when you need only 1½, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

### Burns Kerosene

Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine

value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

### What Users Say

Ivan L. Blake, of Hannibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect running balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

Clarence Rutledge, of Manitoulan Island, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. It uses very little fuel. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, also a rip saw, 8-inch grinder, ensilage cutter, line shaft for shop, churn, washer, separator and pump. Have had ten other engines and the Edwards beats them all."

Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer,

"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."  
—A. Y. EDWARDS

## EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

### Free Trial Offer

Now—I want to prove my claims to you. I want to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. Just write your name and address on coupon and mail. I will send at once complete details about my farm engine and about my free trial offer. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon now.

## MAIL THIS COUPON

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.  
533 Main Street, Springfield, Ohio  
Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

Name .....

Address .....



# Among the Farmers

## Rain Breaks Long Dry Spell—County Notes

THE rain of August 12th, which was quite general along the north Atlantic seaboard, saved farmers millions of dollars. According to Alva Agce, secretary of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture, farmers of that State were benefited to the extent of a million and a half dollars. The previous dry spell was beginning to show decided evidence of crop damage and if the condition continued it was very likely that loss would be heavy.

As a matter of fact, the loss to farmers of Nassau County, Long Island, will reach, it is estimated, close to a half million dollars, to say nothing of Suffolk County. The rain came too late to save the Long Island potato crop. Late potatoes will suffer the dreaded "second growth." However, the rains were of untold benefit to corn, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and other late crops. However, in spite of the fact that corn will be helped to some extent, nevertheless the crop will not be up to normal. Some Nassau County farmers estimated only a quarter crop of sweet corn, one of the big cash crops of the county. The drought suffered by Long Island this year has been unusual and cannot help but be responsible for enormous losses.

### New York County Notes

Saratoga County—A much-needed rain has visited this section during the first week in August and it did a lot of good especially to corn and potatoes. A good crop of hay has been harvested. In spite of the shortage of farm help harvest is being accomplished. Oats are not making a good crop. Corn and potatoes are doing well. Potato bugs are giving but little trouble this season. Small fruits have yielded plentifully and have brought good prices. Cows have milked well but milk prices are not satisfactory. Eggs are bringing 34c a dozen with a strong trend upward in price. Hay is bringing a good price. There seems to be a demand for farms near the village at fairly good prices.—E. S. R.

Broome County—The season is still backward, crops are looking fine. Many farmers are still haying during the first week in August. Few early potatoes are on the market selling anywhere from 30 to 35c a peck, which is the lowest price in years for early potatoes. The yield is good. Oats look fine. Many have been cut for hay, while some are nearly ready to cut for grain. Corn is backward, but looks good. There is an abundance of fruit.—Mrs. L. K. C.

### Rain Needed in Suffolk

Suffolk County—The severe dry spell was broken on the 12th by an all-day rain just in time to save such late crops as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, etc. It did not help potatoes, in fact it will injure them. Some late potatoes are about ready to harvest. The yield in Huntington township is way below that of any previous year in the last decade.—E. S. S.

Montgomery County—Spring grains, although they were sown late, promise to be a good crop. Corn is backward in growth. The acreage is below that of last year. Potatoes are making good growth and promise well. Haying season was two weeks late this year and even at this writing, August 9, much is still to be gathered. A large acreage will not be mown owing to scarcity of help. Milch cows and beef cattle are low in price. Eggs 30c a dozen, butter 50c a pound, broilers 35c live weight, veal 9c a pound live weight. The apple crop will be light and quality poor.—G. P. VAN V.

Genesee County—We had lots of rain during the month of June and July which is responsible for a good crop of hay. The "fly" got into wheat pretty badly and it went down. In most places

in the county it is very light. Oats and barley are looking fine.—J. H.

### Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

HARVEST of a phenomenal crop of alfalfa hay was followed by a season of drought which was disastrous to the plants, and anticipations of a large second cutting were quickly dispelled.

Lancaster county tobacco is maturing rapidly and some growers cut some of the earlier planted patches this week. It is claimed that its quality will be very good. There is every expectation that tobacco will command remunerative prices this season.

### Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

WITH the good rain on the 12th, corn, plowing, pasture and potatoes were very much helped, as the soil was too dry to do good work at plowing stubbles for wheat.

Oats are nearly all cut and much of the crop has been stored. They are long in the stalk and handle as though they will yield well. Wheat is being threshed and yields from 15 to 25 bushels per acre with plenty of straw to make 35 bushels.

Early potatoes are being dug and the crop is not big, but the stalks of late ones look well. Early mown fields of clover have made a good second growth which will be cut for hay or for seed, if the heads are filled.

Not many cows are changing hands at present, as milk is too low and pasture too short to add more cows to the herd.

Feed dealers or manufacturers have plenty of agents in the country selling feeds, and it may be a good time for one to buy his necessary feeds now.

### Pennsylvania County Notes

Crawford County.—Wheat all cut, most of it in barns. Threshing has started. Crop turning out well. Haying is not all over yet. It is making a good crop and it will all be needed as silos will not be full. Oats are turning mostly making a heavy growth of straw. We have had a good crop of campers and tourists this year.—J. F. S.

Tioga County.—Most farmers have finished their haying. Oats look fine, nearly ripe enough to cut. Recent rains have made buckwheat and late potatoes look like a big crop. Early potatoes look extra good. Early apples are very poor, very wormy. The corn crop is very uneven on the average and will make a poor crop.—W. C. G.

Cumberland County.—We have been having very dry and cool weather. During the first week in August corn has been showing extreme want of rain to say nothing of potatoes and garden vegetables. Harvest is about over altho some oats are still out. The oats crop was the biggest in this section in several years. Some wheat being threshed but the yield is poor in general. Hay made a heavy crop, some has been selling at \$10 a ton delivered. Apples are a failure through here. Wheat \$1.25, corn \$1.10, oats 55c, eggs 27c, butter 40 to 50c.—J. B. K.

### Mercer County, N. J.

Mercer County.—Up to the second week in August the weather was very hot and dry and crops need rain badly. Promised showers seemed to have skirted around Mercer County. Corn is coming along nicely. The fields were very uneven but till lately due to the cold spring. Good peach crop in view with fair early yield. Harvest, which was generally very good, is about over and potatoes look fine. Sale of pure bred Holstein and Guernsey bulls brought fair prices and will do much to improve herds of Mercer County.—Mrs. J. H. H.



## Moncrief Furnaces for Warm Homes and Fat Pocketbooks--

YOU can have your home heated as comfortably and healthfully as modern science can devise, at a cost so low as to surprise you,—if it is Moncrief Furnace heated.

Every principle has been utilized in Moncrief Furnaces to get every available heat unit from the fuel, and to distribute the heat efficiently throughout the house, especially in the far corners and near the walls,—that's where you need heat most.

Ask the Moncrief Dealer nearest you to help you select the size and kind that will best serve you,—or write us direct.

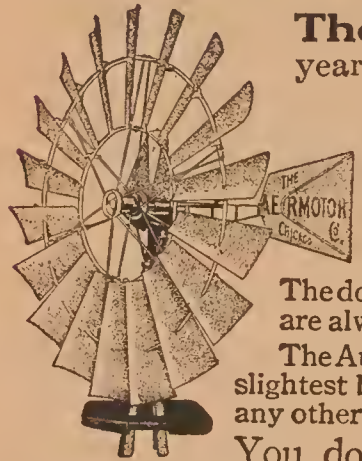


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The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 9 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-Oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

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Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has specialized in steel windmills for 36 years.

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THESE tractors were made to export for \$319. Foreign exchange prevented their being shipped. We bought 325 and will sell them until gone @ \$99.50. It is a perfect new tractor.

### SPECIFICATIONS

Engine—2 H. P.  
Water-cooled  
Berling Magneto  
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Pulley—5" diam. x 6" face  
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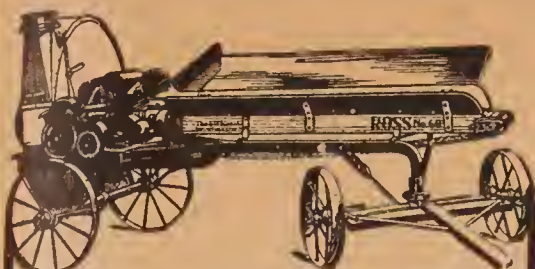
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It will do everything a 2 H. P. Gasoline Engine will do.

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WRITE for new low prices on the Ross Ensilage Cutter

You'll quickly see why it will pay you to own your own machine instead of depending on some one else.

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**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

30 Acres Near the Hudson  
400 Fruit Trees, Furniture  
Horses, poultry, machinery included by aged owner; splendid location on improved road near lake, motor bus and Hudson River town; supplies delivered at door, finest markets; 16 acres for abundant crops, pasture and woodland; 400 tree orchard; good 2-story 8-room house, fine elevation, valley view; big incomes from fruit and boarders here; large barn, hog and poultry houses. To close now, yours at \$3150, only \$1200 needed. CHAS. TOMPKINS, 370 Main St., Catskill, N. Y.

CATTLE BREEDERS

\$25 Down Buys  
**HOLSTEIN BULL OR HEIFER**

We offer for sale several wonderfully bred registered Holstein calves on the installment plan. This is your opportunity to get a pure bred stock without an immediate heavy outlay of cash.

Mr. Arthur T. Warner, of Cobleskill, N. Y., has recently purchased from us our last son of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, out of Fishkill Johanna Fayne Lou, who made the remarkable record of 849 lbs. of butter and 19,464 lbs. of milk as a senior two year old. Mr. Warner writes:

"You may be interested to know that this bull will be used upon daughters and granddaughters of Sir Ormsby Segis Korndyke Pontiac, who is sired by a son of Pietertje Maid Ormsby, and from a 1000 pound (25,000 pounds of milk) daughter of King Segis Pontiac Count. I thought your Colantha breeding would make a good out-cross, and I was also very greatly impressed with the splendid dam of this bull."

Write for particulars

**HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.**  
Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction, New York

**HOLSTEINS & GUERNSEYS**

250 head of fresh cows and close springers to select from. If you are in the market for fancy young cows that are large in size and heavy producers it will pay you to see this stock. Tuberculin test.

**A. F. SAUNDERS,** Cortland, N. Y.  
Telephone 1476

**GRADE HOLSTEINS**  
150 NEW YORK STATE DAIRY COWS TO FRESHEN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER  
ALL YOUNG PERFECT GOOD SIZE MILKY CANDOR, N. Y. OSWALD S. WARD & SONS

SWINE BREEDERS

**200—Pigs For Sale—200**

Chester and Yorkshire Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross  
6 to 7 weeks old \$4.50 8 to 9 weeks old \$5.00  
Also pure bred Berkshire and Chester sows or boars.  
7 weeks old \$6 each. All these pigs are healthy and fast growing. I will crate and ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval.

**A. M. LUX,** 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.  
Registered O. I. C. and Chester White pigs.  
Eugene P. Rogers, Wayville, N. Y.

**Committee of 15 Meets**

And Other Subjects of Interest to Dairymen

THE dairy committee of 15 met at Utica on Saturday, August 9th, and was well attended by both members and many visitors interested in the milk situation.

The chief subject of discussion was the need for better prices for milk. Mr. Sargeant, chairman of the committee, and one of the representatives of the Eastern States Association, discussed the increased demand for milk in the markets recently. He stated that while he was visiting the office of a large milk handler in New York City, that they had telephoned all over the country to get more milk to supply their trade. Mr. Sargeant said that St. Louis is asking for milk, which is very unusual, and that a big demand existed in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. Mr. Sargeant was opposed to the resolution asking a specific price, because he said that conditions were such that the committee did not know what price they would be able to obtain. This resolution which Mr. Sargeant opposed called for a price of class one milk at \$2.33 per hundred, which is a rise of 47c over the price of \$1.86 which prevailed before recent increases.

Recommends Higher Price

Mr. C. W. Halliday, secretary of the committee, and representing the Sheffield group, said that the advance in price would probably cause the dealers to advance the retail price one cent a quart to the consumer in New York City. Mr. Halliday said that if the price of class one milk was only \$2.10 instead of \$2.33 the dealers would probably raise the retail price one cent a quart, or 47c a hundred, and therefore make a big profit on the difference.

Mr. Garlock, president of the Eastern States Producers, spoke for the Boshart resolution, which recommended a rise in prices without stating any specific price. This resolution follows:

"Whereas there has been a marked increase in the consumption of fluid milk in New York City, and a decided decrease in production with the price of grain steadily advancing,

"Therefore, be it resolved that it is the sentiment of this committee that all groups urgently recommend a decided increase, to date from August 15th.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

At the preceding meeting of the Committee of 15, a subcommittee of 5 was appointed to make a study of the general situation and to recommend a plan that would help to solve the present problem of marketing milk in this territory. Mr. Fred Boshart, representing Sheffield producers, was made the head of this subcommittee.

"The subcommittee of 5 was to report at this meeting," said Mr. Boshart, "but this subject is so large and perplexing that it is not possible to make a report with recommendations to-day. It will have to be done at some future time."

Suggests Investigation

"I also think a subcommittee will have to be sent to some of the western States, perhaps Detroit, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Pittsburg, to see what they are accomplishing. Then we will have something substantial to recommend that will be beneficial.

"The New England situation is in confusion, and the western States as well as those in Poughkeepsie and Albany are above the New York market. You must take into consideration the situation in these different cities."

The committee instructed Mr. Boshart to go ahead with his investigations, but voted to continue their regular monthly meeting at Utica.

During the meeting of the committee, two plans involving centralizing sales control were submitted. These were referred to the subcommittee of 5 for consideration. Chairman Sargeant re-

ported that an invitation had been extended to President Slocum of the Dairyman's League urging the return of its three resigned members to the committee of 15.

"I am personally satisfied, however," said Mr. Sargeant, "that the pool has no intention of associating themselves with us any more."

The meeting and discussions were very harmonious and there seemed to be a very evident desire on the part of all members to try to work together to find some solution that would result in a benefit to the distressed dairy farmers.

A Good Home-Made Fly Chaser

THE common cattle flies which gather on the backs of cows and annoy them so that milk production is decreased, can be eliminated by a home-made spray mixture that costs only 1 cent a day for each cow.

A spray mixture recommended by J. W. Bartlett, professor of dairy husbandry at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, consists of the following ingredients: 4½ quarts coal tar dip, 4½ quarts fish oil, 3 quarts coal oil, 3 quarts whale oil, 1½ quarts oil of tar, 3 pounds laundry soap.

Dissolve the soap in water and add the other ingredients. Mix the combination thoroughly and bring the whole up to 30 gallons by adding lukewarm water.

This spray will not injure the coats of the animals. It is well to spray twice daily; once in the morning after milking and again in the afternoon. Thirty gallons will spray 40 cows for ten days at a cost of one cent per cow per day.

DOES A SILO NEED A ROOF?

I have a silo, but as yet have no roof on it. My friends say that it is not good for the cows. Will you kindly give me your advice? I would also like to know what is the best variety of corn to drill for silage and how much to use per acre.—A. J. B., New York.

IN the first place this inquiry was not signed by the subscriber's full name. As a result we were unable to give him immediate and direct advice. It is not always possible to answer questions directly and immediately in our columns due to pressure of other subject matter and due to lack of space. If our readers have any questions whatsoever, we are only too glad to answer them immediately by direct mail. If it is desired on the part of the subscriber that the question do not appear in the columns, we will gladly oblige; however, SIGN YOUR INQUIRIES with your full name and address.

As far as feed value is concerned, there is no particular value in putting a roof on the silo. Silage is just the same whether it is covered or not. Where the value of a roof does come in, is the convenience in handling the silage. It was our experience several years ago after we had built two concrete silos, to go into the winter without having roofs on the silos. Pressure of work made it impossible to cover them. Before we could get at the job, a heavy snow-storm came and covered the silage. It made the nastiest mess you ever saw. It was bad enough when it rained and made the silage sloppy, but it was a whole lot worse when it snowed. After that experience we stopped all work on the place to get those silos covered.

Cornell 11 or Lucc's Favorite should make excellent silage corn for you in Niagara County. However, your soil and local conditions may alter this. Our advice to you would be to consult your county agricultural agent, whose headquarters are at Lockport and who will be able to tell you what variety of silage corn is giving the best satisfaction in your locality. The advantage of Cornell 11 lies in the fact that it not only produces a good percentage of dry matter but the silage contains a lot of ears and in that is where the value of silage counts.

**Save Your Corn!**

**Act Quick for a UNADILLA SILO**

Spring was late. But nature often makes up for lost time. Corn's coming along fast—looks good. We'll have a full crop. What will you do with yours? Put it into your own silo. Get the benefit of its value—this winter.

You can get a strong, well-built, time saving, silage saving and money making Unadilla—in time to save this season's crop. Shipped within 24 hours after receipt of order. Make up your mind and act—now.

Write at once for prices and full information.

**UNADILLA SILO COMPANY**  
Box B Unadilla, N. Y.



**SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills**  
USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 80 years' use. It will please you. The ONLY PAINT endorsed by the "GRANGE" for 50 years.

Made in all colors—for all purposes  
Get my FREE DELIVERY offer  
From Factory Direct to You at Wholesale Prices.

INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—FREE  
Tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Valuable information FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards. Write me. DO IT NOW. I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America—Estab. 1842.

O. W. Ingersoll, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**LATE CORN**  
SAVE IT WITH  
**PHILADELPHIA SILOS**

Opening Roofs for full silo without refilling. Free catalogue. Easy payment plan. Special low cash prices now. Shipment in 24 hours.  
**E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.**  
Box AA. 10 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Hoosier Save Soft Corn!**

Save this year's late soft corn in HOOSIER SILOS. Turn your late crop into a big money-maker by preserving for winterfeeding. HOOSIER SILOS best value on the market. Prompt shipments certain. Order now to insure having your silo ready for filling. Write for special free bulletin describing how to make big profits from late corn.  
**HOOSIER BUILDING TILE & SILO COMPANY**  
Dept. A-3 Albany, Ind.

**GOLD CORN HARVESTER** Worth its weight in gold to every farmer raising corn, cane and kafir in rows. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials from pleased customers in every state. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. PROCESS MFG. CORP., SALINA, KAN.



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y.," counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

ONE THOUSAND Choice white Leghorn Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock—bred for business. Prices are right. Satisfaction guaranteed. CLARENCE KEISER, Gramplan, Pa.

CHICKS—7c up C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 19th season Pamphlet. Box 26, C. M. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—May hatched pullets, cockerels, heavy layers \$1.25 each. Toulous Geese \$9 pair. MRS. LEWIS LONG, Lincklaen, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Choice young Rose-comb R. I. Red Cockerels and young Mammoth Pekin drakes. EDGAR M. BROWN, Cuba, N. Y.

THOMPSONS RINGLET Barred Rocks, also choice Rhode Island Reds, old and young stock, at attractive prices. 200 April hatched White Leghorn pullets, \$1.75 each. I guarantee to please. I. H. BACORN, Sergeantsville, N. J.

### CATTLE

SHROPSHIRE RAMS. Yearling rams for sale, bred from the best stock in America, that are right in every way. Estate of ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili Station, N. Y.

FOR SALE—22 Registered Holsteins, female, 2 to 6 years old, due to freshen in November to January. 14 are from one sire, accredited herd. GROVE GOODWIN, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

\$3 DOWN, \$6 a month for 12 months for a trio of registered Holstein calves of choice breeding and from a clean herd. For further particulars, write SEEBER BROS. CO., Hastings, N. Y.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROUGH COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

COLLIE PUPPIES \$5 to \$20 each, either sex eligible. PAINE'S FARM, South Royalton, Vt.

DON'T run your legs off chasing cows. English and Welsh Shepherds go for stock alone. Just in from Canada. Order quick while they last. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Pedigreed Pointer Puppies. Write for breeding and prices FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

SABLE AND WHITE Collie Puppies, Males \$6.00; Females \$5.00. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants position in sales promotion work for farmers' co-operative organization. I am a real worker with some selling experience and plenty of ambition. Will meet prospective employer for interview anywhere in radius of 100 miles from New York City, or answer any letters in detail. Best references. Box 330, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG, THOROUGHLY experienced, married man, dissolving partnership, desires position as superintendent or assistant on large dairy, fruit or produce farm in East or South. Good executive and hustler. Can sell produce of farm. Excellent references. Box 331, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

### HELP WANTED

MEN to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere beginners, \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION. Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

FARMER AND CARETAKER—Experienced married man to work on shares. Must have good references. Box 332, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

### AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory 222, Chicago.

### PRINTING

250 GOOD business-size white envelopes printed and sent promptly, postpaid 80c. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, strong plants ready for field. \$1.25 for 1,000. \$10.00 for 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

HOLLAND BULBS—Order now, our supply is limited. Tulips, Giant Darwin or Early mixed or separate colors, 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; Narcissus, Single or Double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Hyacinths (Bedding), mixed or separate colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4. Hyacinths, Giant, top-size, 12 for \$1; Crocus, 100 for \$1. Special prices on large lots. All orders sent post-paid. C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

ORDER NOW. For Planting time. Low Prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All colors. All bloom next spring, 3 for \$1.00. 12 for \$3.00. R. I. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

SENATOR DUNLAP strawberry plants for August and fall planting, 80c per 100. MERLE L. WALRADT, Watts Flats, N. Y.

PEONIES, 12 mixed, at \$2.50. Prepaid at \$3.00. A card will bring our price list. Large acreage of peonies and many new sorts. Wholesale and retail. MUNSELL & TILTON, Ashtabula, Ohio.

HONOR WHEAT SEED—College Inspected. White, beardless, heavy yielding. Improved selection from Dawson's Golden Chaff. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

JONQUIL BULBS; Plant in permanent sunny location, enjoy early spring flowers for years to come. 3 Dozen for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.25. GERTRUDE GRAFF, Haddonfield, N. J.

### REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FARM WITH STOCK and tools, 5 miles to Prattsburg; ¼ mile to country road. Good buildings, level lands, ¼ mile to R. R. Station. 2 miles to Wheeler Center. Price \$2,800. CHARLES RICE, box 625, Hammondsport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Well located 143 acre farm, high state of cultivation, easy terms. D. L. TYSON, Gilbertsville, Route 1, Pa.

FOR SALE—By owner, Steuben County farm; 53 acres; young team, 5 cows, 100 Leghorns, tools; cheap; easy terms. E. O. HANNAHS, Cameron Mills, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FULL BARREL Lots. Dishes, slightly damaged crockery, shipped any address direct from pottery, Ohio, for \$6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, platters, cups and saucers, bowls, pitchers, bakers, mugs, nappies, etc. a little of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

\$1.25 ALL WOOL SOCKS, grey, medium, heavy, ribbed—for \$1 per pair, 3 pairs \$2.75. MRS. SAVOY, Red Hook, N. Y.

ALFALFA, mixed and timothy hay for sale in carlots, inspection allowed, ready now. W. A. WITTHROW, Syracuse, New York.

### FARM IMPLEMENTS

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog. FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer, 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free samples. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

## SELLING A. A. SERVICE

GREAT service is rendered agriculture and homemaking by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This service is local and practical. It applies.

If you would like to help extend this service write me.

E. C. WEATHERBY, Circulation Manager  
ITHACA, NEW YORK

# Service Bureau

Over \$700 for Subscribers—Questions on Investment

ON four cases which have passed through the Service Bureau recently, checks totaling \$787.25 have been collected and turned over to our subscribers. In addition, of course, numerous smaller complaints have been satisfactorily adjusted, but these four were all for substantial amounts.

A firm located in upper New York State referred to us a claim against a railroad company for lost live stock. Soon afterwards they wrote:

"We have received a check of \$44.97 from the — Company in payment for our claim of calves lost in shipment. We hereby wish to thank you for collecting same for us." V. D. C. & Son.

### A Big Check for Milk

In another case a long delayed milk check finally found its way to Mr. F. L. M., N. J. It covered only one month's arrears, but the sum was \$263. We are now hopeful of collecting the arrears for two more months, each of which is a larger indebtedness.

Mr. M. wrote us: "In reply to your inquiry about the milk check, wish to advise that we soon received the check after I wrote you in regard to the matter. Hoping you may have them on the go, I remain yours with most respect for old reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

Another railroad claim was settled for \$200 for four fresh cows killed by a train. A counter-offer by the company was not acceptable to our subscriber, who turned the case over to us. Shortly thereafter he wrote:

"The unexpected happened this morning. The — R. R. sent me a check for \$200. That was what I told them I would settle for. I think you made them come to time. I am very thankful for the favor and if there is any charge send me your bill."—J. W. G., N. Y.

The fourth check, for \$279.28, covered a shipment of two cars of hay to a New York firm which proved to be entirely able and willing to meet its obligations. Our subscriber, Mr. G. B. G. of N. Y. wrote:

"I am very glad to say that I received a check to-day from the D. Company in full payment of hay shipped them. Please accept my sincere thanks and appreciation of the service you so kindly rendered. Wishing you success, I am, very sincerely yours."

### Drugs in Drinking Water Fail to Kill Lice

MANUFACTURING and selling preparations for controlling lice, mites, ticks (blue bugs) and other external parasites of poultry by serving to the fowls in their feed or drinking water is a popular pastime of a number of concerns and one which the United States Department of Agriculture says should not be tolerated. A number of the mixtures advertised for use in controlling external pests by administering in the feed have been tested by the Insecticide and Fungicide Board of the department and all have been found to be ineffective.

Among the products which were offered as powders to be mixed with the feed are several containing mixtures of sulphur, charcoal, magnesium sulphate, ferrous sulphate, nux vomica, capsicum, sodium carbonate, naphthalene, lime salt, and sand. Some of the mixtures were lime-sulphur solutions to be added to the drinking water; some calcium sulphide tablets of various percentages and having quantities of other chemicals as well. All were tested and found to be ineffective for the purpose advertised.

### Violates a Statute

In view of these numerous tests the board has served notice on the manufacturers who may be selling or contemplating selling the above-mentioned products to be used in this manner for controlling external pests of poultry that they are guilty of violating the provisions of the

insecticide act of 1910, and that the products are misbranded. The board is of the opinion that these tests are sufficient to strongly indicate that such a method is ineffective and further that it is extremely doubtful if any substance will be found which will be effective when used in the feed, or drinking water. Tests have not been made of all of the mixtures advertised against all of the pests named, but, taking into consideration the tests which have been made and the anatomy and physiology of chickens, it is believed that it is unlikely that any of the substances proposed, or any combination of them, when fed to chickens will control any of the external parasites infesting them. These preparations are sold for the most part directly to consumers by parcel post.

### Something to Keep Shy Of

I am enclosing some literature and a letter from Alton P. Swoboda. Will you please give me an opinion on this man and his proposition?—J. A., New York.

Our advice to you is to leave Swoboda and his Valceniana Mine proposition alone. Mining stocks in the first place are of the rankest sort of speculations and unless you have some money to lose, keep away from it. This Valceniana mine is said to have produced millions of dollars and the shaft this Swoboda is back of is expected to produce millions more. Perhaps it will, but before it does, the chances are that you will lose your money. The stocks are not listed on the stock market and there is no market in case you wish to sell them again.

If you wish to invest your money to have your money work for you, put it in some good earning business and do not try to become rich in such a visionary proposition as Swoboda is putting out.

Swoboda is an old hand at the money making game. The Better Business Bureau of New York City has a very interesting history of him. It seems Swoboda has been an advertiser of some health cure. Years ago he was attacked by several newspapers for his advertising campaign. In spite of that, he has built up a clientele and obtained some 50,000 names. Undoubtedly he is using this list of names to float the stocks. His talk about not wanting to help rich men is a lot of idle chatter. It is ridiculous to think that a man would be so philanthropic as to scatter wealth broadcast. It is not reasonable to expect a man to divide his earnings with folks he doesn't know in the manner in which he describes. In fact, the very wording of his letter seems most ridiculous. When a man is selling investments and puts up the arguments that Swoboda puts up, it is a good idea to keep away from the proposition, unless you wish to lose the future use of your money.

\* \* \*

I am thinking of investing some money in the Frontier Mortgage Company of Buffalo, N. Y., and do not know if they are a good safe company or not to invest in. They claim to pay 8% interest on investments. Please let me know.—Mrs. W. J., New York.

We do not recommend this investment. Dealers in unlisted securities recently offered the units of one preferred and one common of this company at prices ranging from \$40 to \$60 while the corresponding bids were only from \$20 to \$54 a unit. You do not say what price is being asked by the people who are offering the stock in your vicinity. In any case we think you ought to take something more conservative.

\* \* \*

Will you please tell me if the Northwest Metals Corporation, E. A. Ward & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., is a reliable company and one safe for farmers to invest in? They sell stock in copper mines.—G. G. C., New York.

No, it is not safe for farmers or anybody else to buy stock in copper mines. This Northwest Metals Corporation about which you inquire is quoted in the unlisted market at 60c bid and 70c asked. The chances are the agent who is trying to sell it to you is asking a higher price than this. We do not recommend it at any rate.



# The Cave Men—

By Ellis Parker Butler

(Author of "Pigs Is Pigs")

(Concluded from last week)

THE summer moved along pleasantly enough. Bill kept the key of the cave and nobody was allowed in it without Bill in attendance, and nobody ever guessed the echo was dead, least of all Abundant. Two things worried me, however. One was that fat turtle of a Rance Titherweight, who kept pestering Abundant, and the other was the knowledge that in the fall Bill Saggerty would be going back to New York to put on his act.

About the middle of August I slipped up to New York again, claiming I had to see my doctor, and hunted around to find another ventriloquist to take Bill's place when he left, and I found an old man named Simeon Dearborn who was willing. He said he would come on the first of September, which was the day I understood Bill had set for leaving. When I reached our station in Carter County I picked up my grip and walked out to the farm. I cut across lots and went in the back way, and as I neared the house I saw Abundant on the side porch, her hands clasped on her breast and her eyes raised to a tree there. My, but she was a pretty picture! But that was not what stopped me short. A little bird—a sparrow, I guess—was hopping round on a branch of the tree, and every time it hopped it cocked its head on one side and looked at Abundant and said "Sweet heart! Sweetheart!" which is something a sparrow don't say. I wasn't fooled, I looked round the end of the kitchen and there was Bill Saggerty with a moon-calf look on his face.

"Enough! None of that!" I whispered, and I motioned him out to the barn to talk it out and have an understanding.

"Well, what?" he asked me, defiantlike. "I can't help what the little birds say, can I? If they think she is so sweet and lovely they just have to peep up and say so, how can I help that, Sam?"

"You'll help it," I said sternly. "Abundant isn't for the likes of me or you. She's a real girl. You get your pay this evening and you leave Carter County, Bill. That's the ultimatum with the bark on it."

"Why, no, Sam," he said. "No, it aint. Because I don't go. Because I stay right here. My act aint ready yet and I don't care if it never is ready. I may settle down here for good and all, with a farm and a cave and a wife—a wife, Sam—amongst the cows and the chickens and the little dickybirds that say what they might well please without any blue-gilled back-number sleight-of-hand in an butting in. You get the idea?"

"So that's how it is, is it?" I asked, getting red in the face.

"Just like that," a chicken answered, sneering-like, from where it was pecking seed on the barn floor. "Just like that, ain't it, Bill?"

"Seems so, chicken," Bill answered.

"Oh, well, if you've got all the livestock talking for you!" I said scornfully, and I turned away. "Only," I said, "I've hired a man to take your place down here, and you'll kindly hand me the cave key and go up and pack your trunk."

"Give him the key; what do you care?" grunted a pig, and Bill tossed me the key. I caught it on the fly and went on up to the house. Abundant was still there, looking at the little bird, and when she saw me she started and blushed.

"Why, Sam!" she said. "I didn't expect you!"

"I walked," I said.

Bill did not go. When I thought it over I saw he was right in one way, he had never said he meant to go before the first of September and I had no right to send him away; that was Abundant's business. Old Simeon showed up on the first of September and I gave him the key to the cave and explained the points of interest and tried him out on the echo. He did well enough. He was an old-styler and had a moustache to hide his lips, but he echoed as well as need be and I was glad

to see that professional jealousy made him sort of offish to Bill. They didn't mix.

"I thought Mr. Saggerty was going," Simeon said to me.

"Well, he said he was," I answered.

"Then he had better go," Simeon said dryly. "If he don't he will give this whole business away. Miss Abundant is likely to come on him any time. Just now he is out there making the ducks and the geese tell each other what they think of you and Rance Titherweight, and what a lovely person Miss Abundant is."

"Drat him!" I said. "He's in love; that's what is the matter with him."

You can imagine I was surprised when Bill came to me, not half an hour later, and held out his hand.

"Good-bye, Sam," he said. "I'm going. It is all off. I'm on my way. I asked her to marry me. Well, such is life!"

"No!" I exclaimed. "You don't mean you had nerve enough to ask her to tie up to a thing like you!"

"She thought the way you do, I guess," Bill said, with a sick grin. "She was sorry and all that, but it couldn't be. It's Rance Titherweight, Bill—no doubt of that."

"No!" I exclaimed again. "Not that fat slug! Did she say so right out?"

"More or less," Bill admitted. "I put it up to her and she would not deny it."

"Well, you just wait here," I said, "and don't you move until I come back. I'll settle this Rance Titherweight business. I know a thing or two about Rance Titherweight—"

I was off in a rush and I found Abundant without any trouble. I asked her

"Don't worry," I said sarcastically. "That's Bill. I'm going to tell you everything. And, first of all, I want to tell you that Bill is not half as bad as you may think he is."

"I don't," said Abundant. "I don't think he is bad at all."

"All right, then," I said. "First I want to confess that when that Bishop's Pulpit fell and killed your father it spoiled the seven echoes in your cave. It killed all seven of them; not an echo was left. And you know what that meant to the cave. It ruined it."

SHE simply stared at me.

"Yes," I said, "I know what you are thinking. The cave has kept right on echoing. That's right enough, but I'm to blame for that. I was a coward and held back the truth from you, and I went up to New York and hired Bill for you, and Bill is a ventriloquist."

"He is a——?" she asked.

"Ventriloquist," I said. "A voice thrower. And old Simeon is another. I thought I could keep the dead echoes from your knowledge and let Bill take the tourists through and do the echoes for them."

"But why?" she asked.

"On account of Rance Titherweight," I said, "and on account of you being alone in the world and unable to support yourself and all. I don't expect you to forgive me, but that don't matter. I thought I was doing right."

"But why should you do it for me?" she asked.

"Because," I said, right out flat, "this cave without the echo is not worth the powder to blow it up, and Rance Tither-

he would make all kinds of trouble for you. So I had Bill come and it all worked well. And it will continue to work well. Simeon is not as good as Bill at voice-throwing, but he makes a good enough echo. So why don't you just let things go on as they are?"

"Am I not going to?" she asked.

"Well, no!" I said. "I don't think you are, and that's the trouble. You're going to marry Rance."

"Who said that?"

"Bill did. He practically said you said so."

She did not deny it. She looked at the white hen and at the late-hatch chickens and said nothing.

"All right then," I said, taking a new grip in my courage, "I ask you not to marry that Rance fellow. He's a crook and a slimy character and you'll be unhappy every day of your life. Take Bill instead. I know Bill and I know he is better than most fellows. Give him a chance. Don't turn him down the first shake out of the box. Let him have a chance to show you what a real man he is."

ABUNDANT looked out across the grass patch. She let her hands rest in her lap. It almost broke my heart, she was so sweet and pretty and innocent. I could hardly bear to look at her pretty mouth with her lips just parted like two rose petals. And then that fool hen had to speak up again.

"Bill has no chance," the hen said. "She don't care for Bill at all. If I were a man——"

"Drat you!" I cried, and I raised up and felt for something to throw. I had nothing but my hat, and I threw that. The hen squawked and scattered away.

"I'll go round and paste Bill one in the jaw in a minute," I said.

Up in the tree a sparrow fluttered from one twig to another.

"Sweetheart! Sweetheart!" it chirped in real words.

I looked out and down the road, too far to throw his voice to us, was Bill—going to the station to buy a ticket, I suppose. Over in the cave lot, almost as far away, was old Simeon. I looked at Abundant again, and she was just as before, looking out across the lot, with her lips just parted. Then the old white hen came back a step or two and looked up at me doubtfully, not knowing whether I would throw another hat or not.

"Excuse me," said the white hen as meek as Moses, "I just came back to say that if I were a man and cared anything for a lady I would speak for myself."

I swear I was trembling all over. I turned to Abundant and put out my hand.

"Could you!" I stammered. "Could you love me, Abundant?"

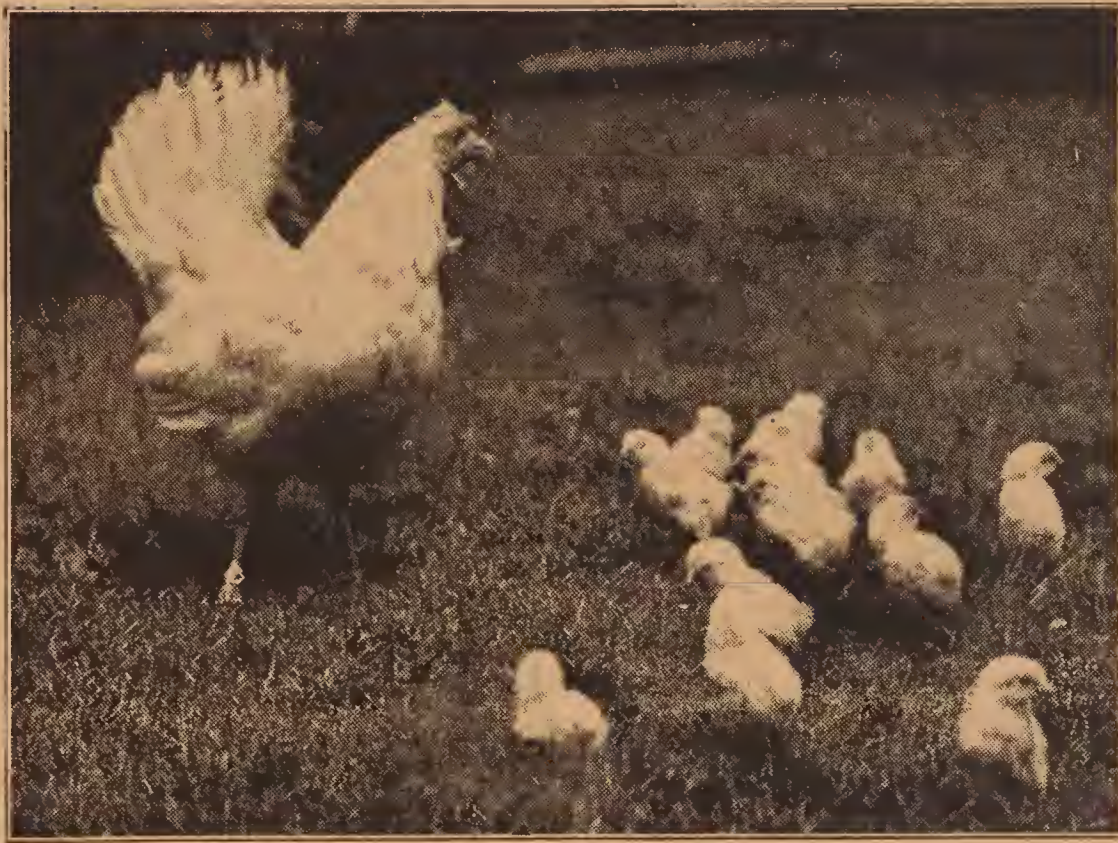
She gave a sort of sob and put both her hands in mine.

"Oh, Sam? You are such a fool!" she said, and then we laughed and everything was all right forever.

"And how was I to know you had the voice-throwing trick yourself?" I asked her some time later, when things had loosened up so that I had only one arm round her.

"As if father would figure to leave me a cave as a legacy without preparing me to keep the echo going?" she cried.

That's all. Jed had never been a voice-thrower himself. There never had been any real echo in Seven Echoes Cave. It is simple enough when you know the trick; Abundant taught me in less than a week. Since she has the children to look after I show the visitors through the cave myself. We are prospering nicely and next year when I get the last of the mortgage paid off, I'm thinking of putting in an extra echo. I won't change the name of the cave but I believe in giving full measure and running over, my own blessings, so to speak, having been Abundant.



"Very well! Very well!" said the white hen. "Don't get excited"

if she could spare a couple of minutes and we went out on the side porch and I made her take a seat. I hesitated awhile, trying to get things straight in my mind, so I could say them in the proper way.

"It's like this, Miss Abundant," I said finally, "I've been cheating you. I've been fooling you and playing a trick on you. I'm ashamed of it and I confess it, but I did think I was doing the right thing and that is my excuse."

JUST then a chicken came along, pecking at the grass out in front of us. It was a white chicken, a hen, and along behind it came half a dozen chicks, a late season hatching of them. The hen started to come up on the porch.

"Shoo!" said Abundant.

"Very well! Very well!" said the white hen. "Don't get excited."

"My gracious!" Abundant cried. "Am I mad?" and she looked up at the tree where the little bird had said "Sweetheart!" the day I came back from New York.

weight was making eyes at you. Suppose you married him—he would find out the cave was worthless and he would treat you mean."

"Treat me mean?" she asked. "Don't you think he cares for me for myself, then, at all?"

I did not answer that; I did not like to. But the white hen did.

"Not a bit, the fat serpent!" the white hen seemed to say. "He don't care a darn for you."

"Excuse me a minute," I said to Abundant, "I'm going to find Bill and knock his head off. I won't have him butting in on this conversation."

Abundant put out her hand.

"No, don't!" she said. "What does it matter?"

"Very well," I said. "I'll go on with my story. I thought, if Rance married you you would be unhappy, and to marry him seemed the only thing you could do. If you did not he would foreclose the mortgage and throw you out, and then he would discover the echo was dead and



# Improvising Emergency Equipment for a Sick Room

*Make-Shifts that Aid Convenience—Child Training—Short Cut Hints from A. A. Readers*

WHERE illness occurs in the home, there are certain conveniences which may be very helpful and at times almost necessary, but which one does not feel like buying, especially where the illness is not expected to be of long duration. The following suggestions may be of help to many who are confronted with these sick-room problems, as most of us have been at some time or other.

An emergency table can easily be arranged where there is a sewing machine that has a drop-head. Open the machine and push the leaf over the bed and it serves as a convenient table for the invalid. A square of rubber or oil-cloth under a white cover will protect the wood from hot dishes or glasses and also make it look attractive.

For heating broth, milk or a small amount of water in the sick room, the following method will serve nicely. Make a wire frame, about four inches in diameter, shaped like a wheel, using a strong but light wire for the foundation and running across the circle both ways with lighter and finer wire, wrapping it firmly around once at each intersection. This device placed over the chimney of an ordinary coal oil lamp will allow of the placing of a tin or aluminum cup over the flame of the lamp where its contents will become heated.

Then you can also construct an emergency refrigerator. A flower pot wrapped in a wet cloth and placed over a plate or dish will keep the contents as cool and firm as if set on ice, and milk will not sour if the utensil containing it be wrapped in a wet cloth.

## Use an Umbrella to Avert Drafts

An improvised screen may be made of a clothes-horse with a blanket thrown over it; or an umbrella may be raised and so placed that it will quite effectually shield the patient from drafts.

In cases of sudden injury, if the patient must be put right to bed and a rubber sheet or large piece of oil-cloth is not at hand, try using old newspapers under the sheet to protect the mattress from blood and medicine stains.

A small cream pitcher is an excellent thing to use in giving fluids to patients who are too ill to be raised up.

Very often friends bring flowers to the patient. Sometimes the stems are very short as with pansies or violets. To arrange short stemmed flowers, cut a piece of wire netting to fit the top of the dish in which the flowers are to be placed and stick the stems through the meshes. With this arrangement the net may be lifted and the dish refilled with water without disturbing the flowers.

## Cooperate With Nature

"GOODNESS, taking care of children means spending all your time making somebody do something he doesn't want to do," exclaimed young Mrs. Lane as she took Daddy's letter-opener from the baby and motioned Billy and Sister to go on picking up blocks and toys.

"Oh, I hope it is not as bad as that!" her mother laughed comfortably.

"But how did you manage, mother, when there were six of us to get into mischief? It must have been Bedlam."

"I suppose it was noisy, and I don't doubt that I was sometimes worried—and cross. But I have forgotten that part of it. That is one of the nice things about growing old—you forget so much that is unpleasant."

"But about the children—I learned one thing, and it was that Mother Nature keeps a firm hand on all her babies and is quite determined they shall grow up to be normal, healthy human beings. So that working against Nature is very much like swimming up-stream, while cooperating with her makes the care of children comparatively easy."

"I don't know what you mean," the daughter confessed.

"Well," explained her mother, "I have decided that all children pass through certain stages of development, and during each stage it is especially easy to teach them certain things."

## How the Child Develops

"Of course, at first, the baby's attention is chiefly occupied with learning to manage his hands and feet. We do not usually interfere with the process, though sometimes people urge a baby to walk too soon."

"Usually the four-year-old has learned to use his hands and feet. Movement of the arms and legs is what he wants, and he imitates his mother as she works about the house. During this period children can be taught habits of order and cleanliness which will stay with them all their lives. Though too small to do actual work, they are pleased to do little, step-saving tasks for mother, if the task is a matter of imitation. This imitative age is a period of golden opportunity."

"Right on top of this lovable age comes the individualistic age, when, almost overnight, the child becomes distressingly selfish. He wants the best of everything for himself and will fight to get it. He wants attention and will try to gain it by showing off. He bullies the younger children and teases the older. He becomes a family nuisance, and his dis-

bility. The child asks innumerable questions, and your greatest possible mistake is to ignore, ridicule or evade these questions. Give truthful, serious answers, drawing him out when you suspect that some troubled thought lies at the bottom of the questions.

"Besides these there are other—but, mercy, child, see what time it is! If I sit here lecturing, James will find no dinner when he comes home."

## Uses for Left Overs

**Potato Nests.**—Take left-over mashed potato and form into nests, brush the outside and around the edge of each with melted butter. Into each nest put a mixture of ground steak left from dinner or any kind of meat will do. Bake about fifteen minutes, basting frequently with a little melted butter or dripping of beef. Carefully arrange around the outside edge of a platter and fill the center with peas, prepared in a thickened white sauce. This makes a good supper dish.

**Beef Patties.**—Take left-overs of beef, and run through food chopper. To one cup of beef add half a small onion chopped fine, one egg, two tablespoons of milk, salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and form into small cakes. Fry until nicely

seasoning on each layer. Cover with water and bake forty minutes.

**Eggs and Tomatoes.**—Take the tomatoes left over from dinner; add a good pinch of soda, a bit of butter, salt and pepper and a few cracker crumbs. Let them boil. Scramble six eggs, put on a hot platter and pour tomatoes over them. This is a delicious supper dish.

**Turnip Cakes.**—Mix well together equal parts of left-over mashed turnips and potatoes; season to taste. Allow one egg to each two cupfuls and one-half cup of bread crumbs. Form into small flat cakes, roll lightly in flour, spread with soft butter and bake in a quick oven to a pale brown.—Mrs. R. C. DELANE.

## Using Up Soap Scraps

THOSE untidy scraps of soap, too small to use and too large to throw away!

Put them all into a baking powder can and cover them with water. Perforate the cover of the can, fasten it on tightly, and set where it will be handy at dish-washing time. You will always have some nice soft suds to shake into your dish water, and you will be saved the "fishing around" for those elusive pieces of soap.

Always re-cover your soap with water after using the suds.—Mrs. L. H. BROWN.

## A. A. Readers Suggest That—

First aid to the home laundress is found in an old baby carriage or a child's express wagon. Use it to trundle the heavy basket of clothes which are being hung on the line.

\* \* \*

A moment spent in the preparation of the butter will save much time in the spreading of sandwiches. To soften the butter without melting it, pour hot water over a bowl and suitable earthenware cover. When these have been dried place the butter in the bowl and cover tightly. In a short time the butter has become softened. Stir it with a warm spoon until it becomes creamy, when it may be spread upon the bread evenly and without waste.

Not only is less butter required when handled in this way, but the sandwiches are better.—ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

\* \* \*

If the waxed paper in a package of raisins sticks to the raisins, place them in the warm oven for a few minutes and the paper readily peels off.

\* \* \*

Peroxide will remove stains from white kid gloves and shoes.—Mrs. W. H. H., Va.

\* \* \*

Vegetable soup is a favorite. Season it with a piece of salt pork or smoked bacon and add a little sugar to soup. Very delicious prepared this way.

\* \* \*

Use for old felt hats. Never throw away a light colored old felt. It makes the very best of wicks for lanterns or lamps. Cut in strips the width best suited for the burners for which they are intended.—Mrs. R. V., N. Y.

\* \* \*

To sharpen the knives of the food chopper, run a few bits of sapolio through, as though grinding food.

\* \* \*

Lay a damp cloth over a jar containing cookies, doughnuts, bread, or any food you wish to keep from drying up, then put the jar-cover on. The food will be fresh-tasting until used up.

\* \* \*

When you break a spring clothespin save the pieces to use as dishscrappers. They do not scratch, but clean dishes nicely.

## INDOORS AND OUTDOORS, SUMMER AND FALL



No. 2118 is the sort of house dress that always looks presentable. Made of percale, trimmed with rickrack braid, it is perfectly suitable to wear into town or to the neighbor's. It comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36-inch material. Price, 12c.

No. 2050 is another indoor and outdoor dress of simple lines and useful style. It also comes in a wide range of sizes—16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 bust measure. In a medium size the pattern uses  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 40-inch material, with  $\frac{3}{8}$  yard contrasting. Price, 12c.

A new and attractive one piece apron is No. 2176, which has a loose sleeve effect that protects but does not crush the dress under it. This pattern cuts in one size and requires  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 36-inch material. Price, 12c. Flat iron transfer 700 (blue only) 15c extra.

**TO ORDER:** Write your name and address clearly, also pattern numbers and sizes. Enclose correct amount in stamps and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

**FALL AND WINTER FASHION MAGAZINE.**—It will be the finest we have ever issued with hundreds of clothes designs, dressmaking lessons and Christmas gifts. Send 10c with your order and we will send you a copy as soon as it is off the press.

couraged mother wonders what she has neglected to do for Johnny that he should get so far beyond control. It is not her fault, though. Mother Nature is preparing him for the battles of life; she is teaching him to think and act for himself.

## Dame Nature Goes Right Ahead

"That the process is painful to his parents and friends does not influence the old Dame for one instant. She knows what she is doing. Soon his selfishness will be controlled by conscious self-denial, and Johnny will begin to show real character. His boastful contrariness, which challenges every statement, will soon be tempered by reason."

"There are many things you can teach him at this age. He appreciates praise and will spend tremendous energy to gain it. He can be taught to take responsi-

browned on both sides. Then slice the remaining half of onion into the dripping left in frying pan and a tablespoon of flour. Stir well into the dripping then add the liquid from one can of tomatoes; season with salt and pepper. Cook five minutes, pour over meat cakes and serve.

**Corn Fritters.**—Beat three eggs very light, and three-fourths cup of sweet milk, salt and pepper to taste; add 1 cup of left-over canned corn, 1 cup of stale bread crumbs. Drop by spoonfuls into smoking hot lard and fry a delicate brown and serve immediately.

**Rice With Meat.**—Two cups of cold boiled rice, 1 cup of ground left-over corned beef, 1 cup of hot water, 1 tablespoon of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Into a casserole put a layer of rice, then a layer of meat with small bits of butter and



# The "Dreamy" Child Again

An Answer to Aunt Janet—Save Mending Time

If my children showed signs of restlessness or "dreaming" I'd hunt around for something to interest them. And if children are brought up to be grateful for small gifts and favors and to appreciate what is done for them they will quickly respond. "The boy may detest the daily grind of putting in, caring for and the harvesting of crops—but give him an interest in the potato crop and note the change!" Dad should help him work his share as he is helping Dad, and when the crop is sold by no means have it "Johnny's calf and Pa's cow." The girl will sing gladly at the housework if a few cents are paid her daily. Try hanging a list in the kitchen for daily use something like this:—for every 15 dishes washed and wiped one cent, every 10 pieces ironed one cent, chimneys washed 2 cents, stove cleaned 2 cents, etc. Let her use this money for music books, ribbons and so on.

When she helps you with the sewing, give her a towel for every dozen she

oldest ones work here and there about the place much as they wish, and he finds the work accomplished just as well and plenty of interest. He also follows out their ideas in regard to seed sometimes and occasionally grins behind the ears when he gets a little advice. At my end of the partnership the housework goes along with plenty of interest and the extra meals outdoors and picnic suppers are as much a pleasure to us as a wayside inn to a weary autoist. Take the children along to town occasionally—anyway often enough to keep the rough edges smoothed off—and let them help do the trading, too. To keep their nature sweet we forbid tea and coffee until school days are past. We've told the boys we hope they won't smoke but if they want to, do so at home and not slyly behind the barn.—PATSY'S WIFE.

### On the Mend

WHEN overalls begin to wear thin on the knees, cut the legs off close to the body, and sew them on again on opposite sides of the seat, so that the back of the legs will come in front. The resulting seam will not shorten the legs appreciably, and will look much better than a patch. When the new front grows thin, rip the leg up the outside seam, cut away the thin and worn parts, and patch with a generous piece from the lower back of the legs of another old pair of overalls. Do the sewing on the machine, and stitch up the outside seam again. You will have added many days wear to the overalls, and also have saved yourself weary work, in addition to which, the overalls will not

### What Food for the Child?

**RIGHT:** Well cooked cereals, milk, eggs, except when over-cooked; ripe, clean, fresh fruits; stewed or baked fruits; bread and butter; simple puddings and desserts—junkets, corn-starch, tapioca; plenty of water; simple cake or cookies.

**WRONG:** Any poorly cooked food; fried food; pastry, strong vegetables; rich cakes and puddings; candy or sugar between meals; nuts unless ground to paste; tea, coffee, soda water, fresh rolls or hot breads.

### THE BETWEEN-AGE GIRL

No. 2104 suits the awkward-age girl to a T. If fact, she needn't appear awkward at all if comfortably and sensibly clad. Printed or plain voile, gingham or linen would make up prettily in this style. No. 2104 cuts in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 or 14 year sizes, and the 8 year sizes take only 1½ yards of 36 or 40 inch material. Price, 12c.



Order from Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

look so patchy as they would if mended by the old method.

If your family is not abnormally tender in the feet, you can save hours of darning by this method: draw the edges of the hole together with a smooth over and over stitch, using a medium darning needle and fine cotton. Take care not to pucker the ends of the seam, then darn back and forth across the seam until it is smooth and well covered with stitches. This is much quicker than filling the hole with solid darning, and to my mind, is not more irritating to tender feet. If a hole is too large to darn, patch with pieces cut from the tops of old stockings, whipping the raw edges down without turning them under, either on the right or wrong side. This will make them lie smooth, and look better than if the edges were turned.

### Darn on the Machine

To darn holes in table linen, sheets, aprons, or anything which can be sewed on the machine, baste a thin patch under the rent, then stitch back and forth over the rent with a loose tension. Tie the ends of the threads so there will be no ravelling, and it will look as well as

### Dad Can Play After Work Is Done

Back to that boy again—What boy doesn't love to fish, play ball and skate? Dad can practise with him a bit and help him to these ends after certain crops are cared for, wood cut, or whatever the work and season. And you parents of small children, pay them as they work. Give the little fellow a penny for every armful of wood, pail of chips, etc.—pay him daily and provide a good pocket book and note-book for his use. Then insist on his buying his own clothes and if there is any over let him buy a tool, ball, boat or whatever is uppermost in his childish heart. Some of you will say "Why I have to foot the bills anyway, why all this nuisance and bother? I had to work when I was young and I didn't get paid for it either." Just try it first and note how quickly the child will learn to count money and make change, keep accounts and furthermore take good care of what he gets. It will be no great pleasure for him to buy more shoes when he wants a cap—and if he is taught how to care for his shoes and to wear rubbers when necessary, he is going to do it, for he knows at what cost they were purchased. Then, after all, allow a little time for dreaming. Many great people were dreamers in their youth unsurrounded by luxury and begrudged their first efforts that have meant so much to mankind. And if something does develop, encourage their efforts and be glad you have an opportunity.

### They Even Give Good Advice

I might add, too, that we have worked up our farm also, and the growing interest of the children. Their father sometimes lets them plan the work and lets the

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though you had spent long hours darning it by hand.

Jagged tears in wool or heavy silk may be mended by the use of tailor's adhesive tissue, if the goods is dark enough to conceal the stain of the gum on the tissue. Follow directions on the package, placing a piece of the material first, then a sheet of the tissue, and last, the garment, with the rent drawn into place. Apply a warm iron, not hot enough to snap, until the gum is dissolved and the patch adheres. Do not attempt this with any save dark colored goods, such as brown, black, navy blue and very dark gray.—ADA CARROLL WORTMAN.

### Cretonne For the Bedroom

WHEN I was a girl I longed for a bedroom daintily draped with chintz that was strewn with moss rosebuds like those on the rosebush in grandmother's garden. Recently my longing was gratified, only instead of rosebud chintz it was cretonne, gay with impossible blue birds perched in bushes strange even to the imagination of a Burbank.

Of this cretonne I made short drapes across the top of the windows, a drape for a bookshelf, and a long strip to use for pillow shams. This was in one piece and was hemmed on both edges, the upper one being folded over the tops of the pillows. It harmonized with my white crocheted bedspread lined with blue, the color of the birds in the cretonne, and did not soil with the handling necessary in taking it off at night and replacing it the next morning.

But my cretonne-covered hand mirror was the thing of which I was proud. The mirror was obony-backed and did not match anything else in the room. The mirror was of good beveled glass and I kept it, a discord among my ivory pieces.

To cover the mirror I cut two pieces of the cretonne a seam larger than the frame of the mirror, using the cloth so that a blue-bird came in the center of the back of the hand-mirror. I sewed the pieces together on the machine, leaving an open space at the large end to slip the mirror in. This opening I sewed over and over. On the glass side I cut the cretonne away, leaving a width of a seam next to the frame. This I turned in and glued down so that the cretonne covered the frame only. Thus I converted an ugly toilette article into a really attractive ornament for my dresser.—JANE V. ROACH.

### Cheese Dream

CUT the desired number of thin slices of bread, trim off the crusts and spread half of them thinly with French mustard. Cover mustard with a thin slice of American cheese, sprinkle with salt, paprika and a few grains of cayenne; cover each with another thin slice of bread. Press together, cut in half lengthwise and saute a golden brown on both sides in equal parts of butter and lard.—MRS. J. W. RAY.

### Nut or Raisin Bread

¾ cup sugar 1 cup chopped nuts or raisins  
1 egg 4 cups flour  
1 cup milk 4 teaspoons baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt

Sift all dry ingredients. Then add milk, eggs and nuts or raisins. Put in pan and let rise for ½ hour before baking or put in gem pans and let rise five minutes and bake from fifteen to twenty minutes.—MISS ZEAH E. BERDAN.

When baking put some salt in the oven under your baking tin. It will prevent any sticking on the bottom.



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES ADVANCED

**T**HE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for the month of August for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City: *Class 1*, milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$2.60 per 100 pounds; *Class 2A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90. If skim-milk is used for any other purposes, additional payment over this base price is added depending on use. *Class 2B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain, condensed milk and ice cream, \$1.95; *Class 2C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$1.95; *Class 3*, used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, powdered and evaporated whole milk, \$1.55; *Classes 4A and 4B* based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The *Class 1* price becomes effective August 18 and represents an increase of 54 cents over last week's prices, an increase of slightly more than one cent a quart. At the same time *Class 2A* was increased from \$1.80 to \$1.90.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Company Producers announce the following prices for August for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile freight zone. *Class 1*, \$2.10 per 100; *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3*, \$1.55; *Class 4* to be determined by market quotations of butter and cheese.

### Non-pool Cooperative

The Non-pool Dairymen's Cooperative announced that the August price for *Class 1* milk is \$2 per 100 pounds. We have received no information that indicates any change in *Classes 2, 3A and 3B*. In July these classes were priced as follows: *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3A*, \$1.60; *Class 3B*, \$1.45.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia) receiving station price for August for 3% milk in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from Philadelphia is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

## NO CHANGE IN BUTTER MARKET

During the past week there has been little change in the butter market. There has been more or less of an easy tone, with occasional flights up and down, but prices are about the same as they were last week. The few occasions when the stronger tone was in evidence were primarily due to the fact that offerings were showing poor quality and there was an apparent shortage of inspected extras for open market trading for that immediate moment. Consumptive demand right now is at low ebb. As soon as any heavy arrivals are reported, there is a general pressure to sell with the result that an easy condition persists and temporary weaknesses are soon felt. There has been some speculative buying during the week.

The butter that is going into storage now is record-breaking. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the amount of butter in storage on the first of August was 133,402,000 lbs., while on July 1, there were 74,184,000 lbs., an increase of 59,218,000 lbs. On August 1, 1923, there were 101,774,000

lbs., in storage, 31,628,000 lbs. less than this year at the same time.

Production has been holding up unusually strong and receipts have been unusually heavy for this time of the year. Advices still indicate favorable conditions for production. There is one satisfactory outlook and that is that some invoices for the immediate market are lighter from some sections.

The foreign butter market is very firm. Foreign butter that is held in bond in New York cold-storage houses, is being exported to English markets. This foreign situation helps out local conditions materially. If the foreign situation were weak and we had to face the competition of foreign butter we would be taking lower prices for our butter now than we are.

## CHEESE MARKET FIRM

The cheese market has been firm all week. Trading has not been anything more than quiet, but conditions up-State show that the situation is very firm. Advices from up-State indicate decrease in production and a very few lots of New York State flats are coming through. The reduction in "make" and the firm condition at primary points in the East have created such a situation, that as soon as there is any demand we will undoubtedly see an increase in prices. Any revival in demand right now would force a demand on average run lots without a question, although there is still stock available at 19½¢. The demand is chiefly for strictly fancy stock. New York State whole milk flats, Junes, fancy to special are quoted at 21 to 22¢ for both white and colored, while anything that grades from fresh fancy to fancy special is quoted from 20 to 21½¢.

## FANCY EGGS IN DEMAND

All week fancy near-by white eggs have been in light receipt and consequently the market on this grade of merchandise has been strong. This grade of goods is in very light receipt, the majority of arrivals showing the effects of hot weather. Shrunken yolks are not the only complaints, some eggs even showing that they have been partially incubated. It is very evident that country production of very fancy eggs is falling off because summer resorts that formerly obtained their supplies from local poultrymen are now buying from New York's receipts.

As a matter of fact, receipts have been decreasing right along and are now running considerably behind those of last year. New York dealers are using a good deal of storage stock which is replacing some grades of fresh eggs, of which there are some accumulations.

However for fine to fancy quality there is a very strong demand and considerable inquiry and sales of such frequently made above top quotations, indicate that fancy goods will continue to advance.

This is a challenge to poultrymen to select their eggs extremely closely not only for size and shape but for interior quality. During these hot days eggs should be collected two and three times a day and stored in a very cool place. Eggs should be expressed over the shortest route and preferably at night to avoid

standing on platforms during the heat of the day. Another thing that poultrymen have ignored of late is the fact that because it has been cool up-State is no indication that it has been cool in New York City. On the contrary extreme heat has been the order of the day in the Metropolitan district.

Storage figures at this time are very interesting to compare with those of 1923. On August 1, 1923, there were 10,509,000 cases of eggs in storage. On August 1, 1924, storage holdings totaled 9,264,000 cases or 1,245,000 cases less in storage this year than last year. **This condition is healthy and is indicative of a good price outlook for this winter.**

## LIVE POULTRY MARKET STRONG

Receipts during the week ending August 16 have been unusually light which with an active demand has resulted in very strong situation ruling the market. The shortage of stock has advanced the market on fowls 3 or 4 cents during the week. Just how long this condition will exist is hard to say, but at the present time the situation is very favorable. Freight receipts have been in the main responsible for the situation. Daily carlot arrivals have not been too heavy but what they were all unloaded daily. Carryovers have been uncommon this week. As a rule values all along the line have been higher both on fowls and chickens, and stock has been clearing closely by each noonday.

## POTATOES SLIGHTLY FIRMER

There has been a slightly firmer tone to the potato market this week compared to that of last week. The firmness, however, is more in the sentiment and feeling in the market rather than in price. As yet there has been no material change in quotations. Long Islands did go up a little as well as receipts from the Freehold section in New Jersey. Freehold potatoes last week were \$1.50 f.o.b., while this week they are quoted mostly at \$1.80, although some figures are still below that. Loadings down there are light. Some Long Islands are bringing \$2.75, but very few others are found at that figure, most of them going at \$2.50. As a matter of fact, very few Long Island potatoes are reaching the market as the growers in Nassau and Suffolk Counties have about quit digging until they see a chance for slightly better prices.

The stronger feeling in the market is undoubtedly due to somewhat lighter receipts from points farther south. Maryland and Virginia shipments are lighter. Were it not more or less for the indifferent demand, which has been light all week, we would undoubtedly see a much better market.

## EARLY APPLES PLENTIFUL

Prices have followed a general downward trend on early apples due primarily to more liberal receipts. Dutchess are now in the neighborhood of from \$3 to \$4 per barrel whereas a week ago they were easily bringing \$5 a barrel. Basket stock is anywhere from \$1 to \$1.50. This decline is not alone due to heavier receipts, however, as quality has had a tendency to fall off as well as the average size.

New Jersey growers are getting the cream

of the market; in fact, they are getting a premium for their Jersey Jerry Brand apples, packed under very strict grading rules. The association is also merchandising their stuff very well. Jersey growers are giving fruit men in other parts something to think about.

The foreign market is offering a very good outlet for apples and the foreign situation in general is very healthy and the outlook particularly good. Advices state that the English crop of apples is a complete failure. Recent shipments to England have netted shippers \$5.50 a barrel f.o.b. New York for Dutchess. There seems to be a pretty good demand for Wealthy for export. Your reporter was talking to one of the large apple operators in New York on the 15th and he said that the entire foreign situation was particularly good and the outlook very favorable for the growers.

Pears have been in fairly light receipt from the Hudson Valley. Clapp's Favorite have been bringing anywhere from \$2.50 to \$3; small stock as low as \$2. Belles from \$1.25 to \$2. Clapp's Favorite by the barrel are bringing from \$6 for small stock up to \$7.50 and \$8 on better grades, while Belles are bringing anywhere from \$3.25 to \$4.50, depending on size and quality.

## HAY MARKET QUIET

There has been nothing unusual about the hay market this week. Prices and the market in general have been firm on high grades and easier on lower grades. During the week there has been a little better movement of low grade hay. New hay is selling anywhere from \$25.00 to \$27.00 a ton. Receipts of new hay still show the effect of heating.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed August 9.

Corn again went up to new high levels on August 14. This sharp advance is due to reports from Illinois and Michigan that frosts have been experienced. Many sections report that the crop is not making progress. These reports induce heavy buying. Old corn continues to hold strong as farmers are not selling until they know more about the condition of the new crop.

New York cash prices f. o. b. on No 2 hard winter wheat \$1.42; No 2 red \$1.42.

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester Syracuse	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats...	.62	.63	.61½	.61	.58½
No. 3 W. Oats...	.61	.62	.60½	.60	.57½
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.34	1.35½	1.33	1.32	1.28
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.33	1.34½	1.32	1.31	1.27
Ground Oats...	47.00	47.60	46.60	46.30	44.90
Spr. W. Bran...	30.75	31.35	30.35	30.05	28.65
Hard W. Bran...	31.00	31.60	30.60	30.30	28.90
Standard Mids...	32.75	33.35	32.35	32.05	30.65
Soft W. Mids...	37.00	37.60	36.60	36.30	34.90
Flour Mids...	36.75	37.35	36.35	36.05	34.65
Red Dog Flour...	42.75	43.35	42.35	42.05	40.65
D. Brew. Grains...	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.30	35.90
W. Hominy...	45.75	46.35	45.35	45.05	43.65
Yel. Hominy...	45.25	45.85	44.85	44.55	43.15
Corn Meal...	50.00	50.60	49.60	49.30	47.90
Gluten Feed...	43.75	44.35	43.35	43.05	41.65
Gluten Meal...					
36% Cot. S. Meal	48.00	48.70	47.60	47.10	45.90
41% Cot. S. Meal	52.00	52.70	51.60	51.10	49.90
43% Cot. S. Meal	54.00	54.70	53.60	53.10	51.90
31% OP Oil Meal	49.50	50.10	49.10	48.80	47.40
34% OP Oil Meal	50.00	50.60	49.60	49.30	47.90
Beet Pulp...	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.10	35.90

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. Ground oats \$42; spring wheat bran \$27.50; hard wheat bran \$30; standard middlings \$29; soft wheat middling \$34; flour middlings \$34.50; red dog flour \$40; dry brewers grains \$33; white hominy \$44; yellow hominy \$43; corn meal \$47.50; gluten feed \$41.25; gluten meal \$49; 31% old process oil meal \$45.50; 34% old process oil meal \$46.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price ¼ cents on oats; ¾ cents on corn; 10 cents on cottonseed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The market on live calves has been fairly firm this week with the trend indicating an increase in prices. Prime veals are now selling as high as \$14.00 with fair to good stock turning at \$12.00 to \$13.00. This is on the average from \$1.00 to \$1.50 better than for the past several weeks. The market is also firm on live lambs. A few strictly choice lots reach \$14.50, although most sales are going at \$13.00 to \$14.00. Common to medium spring lambs are quoted at \$9.00 to \$11.50 while culls are down to \$8.00 and \$9.00. Live hogs are not turning rapidly. Light to mediums are quoted at anywhere from \$10.50 to \$10.85 per hundred pounds. Hogs are advancing on the Chicago market.

Due to the fact that the vegetable market changes so rapidly, about the only way to keep in immediate touch is to get a hold of a radio and get the daily market quotations broadcast by American Agriculturist and the Department of Farms and Markets from Station WEAF at 10:50 A. M. Standard Time.

## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to Eastern farmers sold on August 14:

	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
<b>Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)</b>			
New Jersey hennery whites uncandled, extras	52 to 54		
Other hennery whites, extras	49 to 51		
Extra firsts	45 to 48	38 to 40	
Firsts	40 to 44		
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	39 to 44	33 to 35	35
Under grades	33 to 38		31
Pullets	36 to 40		
Hennery browns, extras	40 to 46		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras	34 to 40	35 to 38	
<b>Butter (cents per pound)</b>			
Creamery (salted) high score	38½ to 39	38 to 39	39½
Extra (92 score)	38	31 to 37	
State dairy (salted), finest			
Good to prime			
<b>Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)</b>			
Timothy No. 2	\$27 to 30	\$22 to 23	23 to 24
Timothy No. 3	21 to 25	20 to 21	19 to 20
Timothy Sample	10 to 20		
Fancy light clover mixed No. 1	28 to 30		21 to 22
Alfalfa, second cutting No. 1	30 to 32		
Oat Straw No. 1	14 to 15		14 to 15
<b>Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)</b>			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	30 to 31	21 to 22	27
Fowls, leghorns and poor	26 to 28	18 to 20	26
Chickens, colored fancy			
Chickens, leghorns			
Broilers, colored	33 to 35	29 to 33	35 to 38
Broilers, leghorns	30 to 33	22 to 26	20 to 21
<b>Live Stock (cents per pound)</b>			
Calves, good to medium	9½ to 13		
Bulls, common to good			
Lambs, common to good	9 to 13½		
Sheep, common to good ewes	2 to 6		
Hogs, Yorkers	10 to 10¾		

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# How Right Feeding and Culling Paid

The Experience of a Man Who Made a "Side Line" Into a "Main Line"

W. E. FARVER

SEVERAL years ago when the agitation for better poultry struck this section, our county agent made an attempt to interest a number of farmers and poultry-keepers in culling their flocks and keeping flock records. This proved to be slow work, but gradually more and more fell in line until to-day Holmes County is pretty well dotted with culled flocks and more modern poultry houses.

Dozens of good stories could be found, but I have just obtained the experience of Amos Heffelfinger, a farmer of this county, who kept a number of hens as a side line, and hoping his experience will serve to show some inspiration to others, I pass it along. According to Mr. Heffelfinger, this is the third year they are keeping poultry records. Through the efforts of our county agent he was led to begin keeping flock records and to cull his flock, "so as to get only the very best laying hens."

## Grew Into the Game

Poultry raising apparently looked good to Mr. Heffelfinger, as the first step consisted in purchasing 1000 baby chicks from a local hatchery. These were given a good start and well cared for along methods and systematized care, which will be given later in this article. Before this Mr. Heffelfinger had not given his attention so largely to poultry, but following this plunge with a thousand White Leghorn chicks, he "just grew into the game."

In the first four weeks about 35 chicks were lost which about constituted the loss for that season (1922). When the season was over there were 450 White Leghorn pullets ready for winter quarters and no place ready for them. There was a house on the premises but it was far too small and not up-to-date. There was only one thing to do and that was to build, and build the Heffelfingers did. By a lot of hustling and hard work a new house sprang up in time to shelter those 450 White Leghorns before the cold weather set in. It was built 22 feet wide by 80 feet long. Windows were used in part and curtains in part. In the 80 feet of length are ten windows 2 feet by 3 feet in size. These furnish sufficient light when the curtains need be lowered, which is done only in the most inclement and severest weather.

Water and milk are fed liberally from vessels placed on elevated stands. It has been the experience of Mr. Heffelfinger that by using the reel-type of mash hopper on a stand there is no waste, no clogging and no scratching of

dirt into the mash. The water and milk fed on the elevated water stands is also kept clean and the time and labor required to build these inexpensive hoppers and stands have been paid many times in the benefits received.

## Uses Plenty of Mash

Mr. Heffelfinger uses the Ohio dry mash ration which consists of a mixture of 100 pounds each of bran, middlings, tankage (60%), ground oats and cornmeal, all well mixed. This is kept before the birds in the feeders all the time. A slight amount of salt is added to the mash. Grit, oyster shell and charcoal may seem like very small things but Mr. Heffelfinger believes in taking care of the little things, for upon such are the bigger elements of success built. He believes like the business man who not long ago said, "It is a fine thing to land a big contract, but my books show that I have paid the butcher and baker and all the rest out of profits made on a large number of small jobs," so the small details are not overlooked.

In the morning Mr. Heffelfinger feeds a mixture of corn and wheat, the same at noon and evening, but the morning and noon feeds are quite light and the evening feed a heavy feed. All these grain feeds are given in deep litter, for his experience shows that the hen that works is the hen that lays, weighs and pays.

When he had his 1922 crop of 450 pullets well housed in the new quarters, gasoline lanterns were installed temporarily to see if there was really anything back of the much-heralded agitation for lights in the poultry-houses. Let Mr. Heffelfinger tell this: "Experiments with the gasoline lanterns during the winter of 1922-23 proved to us that it pays to feed under lights, so last fall (1923) we installed an electric light plant. We fed as usual, but omitted the late afternoon feed, permitting them to fill up on mash, feeding the grain at eight o'clock under the lights."

## Does Not Crowd Brooders

Four brooder houses are used on the Heffelfinger farm, of two coal brooders, and two wood stoves with hovers attached. All the brooders have a capacity of 1000 baby chicks, although they never are used to the limit of their capacity for he found through experience that crowding baby chicks is as detrimental to their welfare, as the crowding of laying hens or other mature stock is. So a

lesser number is assigned to each brooder.

In the spring of 1923, Mr. Heffelfinger obtained 1800 baby chicks. The fall of the year found them with about 800 pullets on hand. These pullets were culled severely, really too severe, but there were 150 choice year-old hens which he wished to retain for breeders, so the 800 pullets were reduced to less than half in numbers.

This year (1924) there were 1700 baby chicks at the Heffelfinger farm at the beginning of the season.

Readers will wonder how Mr. Heffelfinger cares for his chicks. One can realize in an instant that there is a vast amount of work connected, but when we obtained the story from him, he signed it "Amos Heffelfinger and Company," so we knew that Mrs. Heffelfinger was an ardent poultry enthusiast also. The farm work together with the poultry, is done by all members of the family and due credit is given to all concerned.

## A Summary of Methods

Anyway, here is what he gave me when asked for the method of caring for the baby chicks.

1. We don't feed the chicks for 48 hours.

2. We first feed sour milk. Sand is scattered on the floor of the brooder house so chicks can pick grit. It also gives them a place to take a dust bath and exercise.

3. We then feed them hard-boiled eggs, starting slowly. With the eggs we feed buttermilk starting-feed 5 times daily.

4. We gradually omit the eggs and at the end of four or five days omit them altogether. During this time dry mash is slowly started, using low self-feeders to permit the chicks to help themselves. Cracked corn and wheat is also started about this time. The mash and cracked grains with liberal supplies of water and sour milk are given all through the growing season.

5. We are feeding cod liver oil this year, as a trial and are having good results.

The total number of eggs for the twelve months November 1, 1922, to October 31, 1923 were 72,699. The total average number of hens for the year was 419, making an average production per hen of 147 eggs per hen, at a total feed cost of \$1.69 per hen. The total gross receipts from eggs and meat were approximately \$5.00 per hen.

"We don't consider our venture anything extraordinary. It simply shows what can be done by a lot of hard work," says Mr. Heffelfinger.

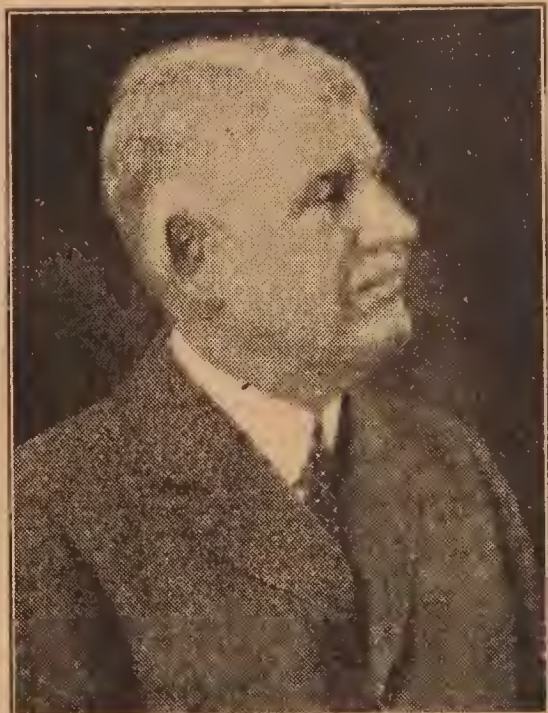
# The Man Who Buried Crockery

(Continued from page 115)

[1868]. He was over eighty years old and had no son, help scarce, and not trusty 'Had I not better sell?' he asked. I wrote him 'No.' Fancy John Johnson in a city! No under-drains, no growing crops of grass and clover, no wheat, no corn, no barley, no sheep! The last time I was there, when he went into the field his favorite cows came to be patted, and a splendid heifer calf put her nose into his arms. Shall he leave them? Those who say so know nothing of the pleasures of farming. He now writes me: The farm is not to be sold. I have let forty acres for five years for nursery purposes, at a yearly rental of \$1,000, payable semi-annually. This is a great deal better for me than selling. It would have been a great trial to have left my farm. I still have over fifty acres of cleared land, and you may be sure I will do my best with it. I have sold this year's crop of wheat for over \$1,500. I have 900 bushels of ears of corn from a trifle over eleven acres, and at least seventy tons of hay. I have bought 300 wether sheep and ten tons of oil-cake. Won't I make manure for my small farm! \* \* \* Twenty-five dollars per acre rent (5 per cent. on \$500 per acre) is not a bad price for a farm which was once said to be 'the poorest land in creation.' So much for thorough under-draining, good tillage, liberal feeding, and high manuring!

"I have visited John Johnston a great many times, and wish every young farmer in

the country could enjoy the same privilege. He is so delightfully enthusiastic, believes so thoroughly in good farming, and has been so eminently successful, that a day spent in his



Charles R. Mellen, the present owner of the old John Johnston place.

company cannot fail to encourage any farmer to renewed efforts in improving his soil."

"So John Johnston lived—upright, energetic, and a pioneer! His memory will grace our history."

\* \* \*

Mr. Charles R. Mellen who now owns and works the old Johnston farm writes as follows about it:

"I am working the farm myself, but my men have been with me fifteen years. We are milking 32 cows, the milk being sold by the Dairymen's League (of which I have been a member from its origin) to a Geneva distributor. I wish you could see our corn and alfalfa. We have 52 acres of the latter. Two big silos hold a lot of feed and the old farm shows that for nine years the manure from about 50 head of cattle has been judiciously distributed over the 300 acres. We are cutting wheat now with a seven foot binder, hauled by a tractor. It is a hot day, but we do not have to stop to rest, and cool three tired horses.

"Old Mr. Johnston would open his eyes some, could he look in upon us and see the wide swath cut, bundle carrier, tractor and neatly tied bundles of wheat. He might also wonder what the wonderfully thick covering was of delicate leaves, for the alfalfa seeding on this field is as fine as I ever had, and covers the ground completely. This is the Grimm alfalfa and I certainly like it."

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A famous poultry disease specialist, after examining hundreds of birds suffering from leg weakness (frequently said to be "incurable paralysis") is convinced that there is practically no such thing as paralysis in poultry and from his tests he finds that in most cases the reason birds go down flat is intestinal worms.

After 20 years of study this expert has discovered a remarkable new treatment; Happy Hen Worm Remedy; which for over 4 years has been used with startling benefit on poultry suffering from so-called paralysis. It expels worms like magic, removing the cause of the poisoning; makes the birds look better, feel better, and lay better.

If you think you have birds afflicted with coxitis or with paralysis, this specialist suggests that you make a post-mortem examination of a bird just killed, looking carefully into the blind intestines. If worms are found there, send at once for a package of Happy Hen Worm Remedy, only \$1.10 postpaid, and quickly restore the health and vigor of your flock. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Large flock sizes package. Write today to

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5,000 PULLETS 5,000

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# BABY CHICKS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds... 11 cts. each  
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S. C. White Leghorns... 8 cts. each  
Mixed or off Color... 7 cts. each

These chicks are all hatched from free range stock. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive booklet free.  
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Purebred Barron Pullets and Cockerels at \$10.00 each and up. Also breeding hens at moderate prices. Descriptive catalogue free.  
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BABY CHIX From heavy laying free range flocks. S. C. White Leghorns, 100, \$7. S. C. Brown Leghorns, 100, \$7; Barred Rocks, 100, \$9; S. C. R. I. Reds, 100, \$10; Broilers or Mixed Chix, 100, \$8.50. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Address  
J. N. NACE, Box 30, RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks S. C. Buff and White Leghorns \$8 per 100. Barred Rocks \$9 per 100. White Rocks \$11 per 100. Reds \$10 per 100. Light mixed \$6.50 per 100; Heavy \$7.50 per 100. I pay postage. Guarantee safe delivery. Circular free. JACOB NEIMOND, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.





# Don't let "looks" rob your pocket-book

You can't choose oil or Black Valentine beans by "looks" alone

THESE bean seeds certainly look alike. They even come from the same family—Black Valentine. But one pile will grow fancy stringless beans which earn a good profit.

The other variety will grow just plain, stringy beans. It isn't safe to judge by appearances!

It costs even more to pick oil on looks alone. The poorest may look like the finest, and it is impossible to tell from appearance whether or not an oil is the right one for your motor. The eye can't detect the difference. But your motor can, and though it may not immediately complain, a poorer crop of power and a bigger crop of wear are as sure as tomorrow's sunrise.

Talk with any man, who doesn't judge by appearances, who buys *certified* seed and *pure-bred* cattle, and you'll find a man who uses good judgment in his treatment of automotive equipment. He will tell you that the cheapest oil may provide the most expensive lubrication, and that one unnecessary breakdown, one repair bill for prematurely-worn parts, will quickly wipe out any fancied saving.

A man of this type is very likely to use Mobiloil, because:

- 1 He refuses to be fooled by appearances.
- 2 He knows that no other company has *specialized in lubrication* as has the Vacuum Oil Company.
- 3 His judgment in selecting Mobiloil is backed by the approval of practically every manufacturer of automobiles, motor trucks, and farm tractors.
- 4 He is *sure* of getting the correct oil for each individual car, truck, tractor, or farm lighting unit.
- 5 He has proved that Mobiloil is the most economical oil to use.

\* \* \*

Gargoyle Mobiloil is not a gasoline by-product. It is refined from crude stocks chosen solely for lubricating qualities. The Vacuum Oil Company has specialized exclusively in lubricating oils for over 58 years, and its recommendations are accepted as scientifically correct by engineers all over the world. Make the Chart of Recommendations your guide.

You will obtain economical results from this certified oil just as truly as you obtain profit from the certified seed which comes from your experiment station.



# Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Domestic Branches:

New York  
(Main Office)  
Boston

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Milwaukee  
Minneapolis  
Des Moines

Kansas City, Mo.  
Oklahoma City  
Peoria

Springfield, Mass.  
Albany  
Portland, Me.  
New Haven

## Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger cars and motor trucks are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"  
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"  
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"  
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"  
Arc. means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures are experienced.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Anderson.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (Model 6-63)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chalmers.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Checker Cab.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (Models FB & T)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Col. (Det.) (Con't Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cunningham.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Davis.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Bros.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dorris (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Duesenberg.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durant Four (4 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Elcar (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Flint.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Ford.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Garford (1 1/2, 1 3/4 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Graham Bros.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gray.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Gray Dort (Canada).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S. (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jewett.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jordan.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Kissel.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington (Con't Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lincoln.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mack (Com'l).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
McLaughlin-Buick (Can.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell (Com'l).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash Four & Six (Com'l) (Quad.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
National (Ind.) (Mod. 6-31) (Mod. 6-51)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.) (Model 30)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard (Eight).....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Con't Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paterson.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
R. & V. Knight.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Reo.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rickenbacker (4 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Roamer (Mod. 4-75)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rollin.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rolls Royce.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sayers & Scoville (S&S)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Star.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns Knight.....	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stephens.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart (N.Y.) (3/4 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" N.Y. (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mods. 7X & 10X)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Westcott (Mod. D-48)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 60)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White (Mods. 15 & 20)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Com'l Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight.....	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Winton.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Yellow Cab.....	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

### Makes of Engines

When Used in Passenger Cars and Motor Trucks  
(Recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Buda (Mods. RU, WU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. B7)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Falls.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hercules.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spill'n (Mods. 15, 41, 80 & 91)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hinkley.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycoming (C Series)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha (Mods. Y, Ya & Z) (CU, DU, EU, FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential  
For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

AUGUST 30, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Should Women Help with Farm Work?—By E. R. Eastman



# Give the Child a Bank Account

*Or Rather, Encourage the Forming of Regular Habits of Thrift*

## The Child's Bank Account

THE boys and girls of today seem to have the fact of saving money impressed upon them more and more, and it is well that they should, for it seems as though the cost of living increases all the time. During the war big wages were earned and money was spent pretty freely, and the return to normalcy has not remedied entirely these reckless spending habits acquired during that time. So in many city schools they are trying to correct this situation by introducing a banking system to be used in all the grades to teach the rising generation the value of money and how to save systematically. My sister, who has charge of this work in a large city school, says the children just vie with one another to see who can have the most to put in the bank between one banking day of one week and the same day of the following week. Even if they have only a penny they bring it and it is entered as a deposit on their bank-books, made out in their own names and kept as their own personal property.

When I was visiting my home this spring they had started the system in the village school there. It had been in operation then only two weeks, but it really was amusing how the children reacted to it. They were suddenly very willing to do errands, chores, etc., without number if they could swell their bank-account for the next banking day. Several children were digging greens and selling them at 25c a market basket. The younger boys and girls would tease mother for a penny to get some candy, only to be reminded by an older brother or sister that too much candy wasn't good for them and that if they wanted to beat John Smith's bank-account they would have to save their money instead of

By ELLEN ACKERMAN ELLIOT

spending it for candy. Oh, competition is a great thing! It will accomplish the apparently impossible, sometimes.

### Practical Use of School Studies

It was enlightening, too, to hear those youngsters talk among themselves. They were quite little business men and women. It helps to put their arithmetic to actual practise. So many boys and girls say "I can't see any use in studying this

## Teaching Children to Take Care of the Pennies

How early do children begin to understand the value of money? Mrs. Elliot's experience, as set forth in her argument for the bank-account, indicates that the sooner they do learn to save and to spend wisely, the better. Although your school may not be ready to introduce the penny-saving system, why not start it in your home? Making thrift a game has proved to be a valuable way of training the child for adult responsibilities.

stuff anyhow. We'll never use it." And they are the very ones to leave school as soon as they are sixteen, only to regret it a few years later, whereas if they had been saving a little each week from the first grade up, when they become 16 years old they would have quite a nice little bank-account, and the desire to quit school to earn money wouldn't be so great. In fact, when they realized that they could earn and save while in school, I believe it would encourage them to graduate and perhaps go on to a higher education.

We haven't such a system in our school, but it seems to me it is a grand, good thing. I have been in a position for a few weeks where I have had the opportunity to observe some other young

boys who are beginning to earn money. Either they have finished high school, or else they have quit school to go to work, and it is positively wicked to see the way money just goes with some of them. And what a splendid idea this banking system is, that teaches even little first-graders the principle of saving toward some desired end. If the banking system is introduced in your school, think it over well before vetoing it.

### Mother May Be the Banker

But even if there is no opportunity to join with other children in saving, why not start a little bank-account system in your own family? If there are several children, the competition will keep it up briskly, but even an "only" soon gets the spirit of the thing and loves to watch the pile grow.

At first, especially with very little children, the stock of pennies will be so small that they can easily and safely be kept at home. This has one advantage in that the child can actually see his little pile grow. However, one of the helpful things about actually depositing in a bank is the keeping of a bank-book and it is therefore wise to start out the youngster whose pennies are kept at home with a bank-book in which deposits and withdrawals are regularly entered.

But if possible open a real account just as soon as the child begins to have any money of his own at all. Regular trips to the bank, where he himself puts the money in, will have a splendid influence. There is the feeling of security, the interest, small as it is, is something to work for, and also the money cannot be drawn out or begged back for some passing whim. The routine of a bank inspires respect and the fact that he is really a part of it all

(Continued on page 138)

# When You Come to Fix Up the Children's Room

*It Is Not a Catch-All for Discarded Pieces but a Place Which Repays Time and Thought*

YOU can tell a lot about a family when you see how much attention they have given to the rooms their children live in. It is an all-too-common practice to just tuck the youngsters in anywhere, especially where house room is limited. Even though two children or more must occupy the same room, it pays to make it attractive as well as clean and neat. A room in which they can take pride develops their tastes and cultivates the home-making instinct.

I saw a happy demonstration of this when on a visit a short time ago. One room was fitted for two little girls, aged 8 and 10, whose older sister, just returned from school, had brought with her some clever ideas. This room happened to be on the north side and the little sisters were dark-haired lassies, so the color scheme was yellow. The plastered walls had never been papered, so big sister went to work and made them light canary and the ceiling cream, using water-color. And I'll add here that the same result could be gotten over a foundation of any light-colored paper with the water-color. She used oil paint for the floor, of medium tan.

This was very light and cheery but a trifle monotonous. But the older girl was clever with a pencil, so she drew out a design of a rabbit, made a stencil and put a frieze of brown bunnies near the ceiling.

The window curtains were of unbleached cheesecloth just reaching the bottom of the lower sash and a few bunnies were stenciled there, also. An old splint bottomed chair was given a coat of canary paint and a cushion of brown and tan, making a very homelike accessory. A few braided rugs were used on the painted floor.

### Children Take Pride in Helping

The little girls, much enthused, had outlined bunnies on the dresser and table scarfs, their first

By MRS. R. G. ARMSTRONG

decorative efforts. When I left they were working on a change of covers, with an added touch of



"Little Sister," by Adam Emery Albright, is a charming example of the modern school of American artists. It has been reproduced in inexpensive prints and is an excellent subject for the child's room.

blue, but keeping to jonquils and daisies, to preserve the color scheme.

They were already planning ahead to still

another decorative scheme and it was surprising how quickly they had learned to handle brush and paint and needle and thread, under the incentive of having their own room.

Not everyone can stencil rabbits or other designs, but we can all use the scissors. One mother who could not afford the amusing nursery wall-paper displayed in a city store, bought a small piece of it for the Mother Goose figures it contained. After father had finished the walls with washable paint, she cut out Peter Piper, Miss Muffet and the other beloved figures and pasted them in a frieze around the walls. When the children grew older and the walls needed another coat of paint, she used a conventional flower design in the same way and this time she tried the experiment of pasting a narrow line of gay rose-buds down the sides and hem of white voile curtains. These were kept for "best" as the paper naturally washed off, but it was not hard to renew and the growing daughter loved to help cut out and paste. Another pair of curtains of rose-checked gingham proved very useful and extremely pretty, and a bureau scarf to match was soon added.

The problem of training children to keep their rooms neat and "picked up" is never so hard when the room is one worth the effort. On the other hand, furniture or hangings that must be treated respectfully are out of place in a child's room. Plain, serviceable articles, kept freshly painted and in order, a few good pictures, and floor coverings that can easily be taken up and cleaned are most suitable for the child's room. And don't forget in the pleasure of fixing it up, to give the child some say in the matter. It will help make the room, and the home too, doubly dear if the youngster's taste has been consulted (and probably skillfully guided in working out the plans.



# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 114

For the Week Ending August 30, 1924

Number 9

## Should Women Help with Farm Work?

*Their Sacrifices, Sometimes Necessary, Have Not Always Paid*

By E. R. EASTMAN

IT was a cold, gloomy day in early winter. Already the dusk of the long winter evening had come, bringing with it all the chores that go with taking care of a good many head of stock on a dairy farm. Father had brought in several pails of the skimmed milk and Mother was busy pouring it out into pans and placing them on the top of the large kitchen stove to warm it for the calves. A little later Father picked up one of the pans of warm skimmed milk to dump it into the pail, found it too hot, and dropped the pan, milk and all, all over the stove and Mother's clean kitchen floor.

To this day, the smell of scorched milk always brings back that scene as one of my earliest memories which introduced me to the fact that the home and the farm are inseparable, that there can be homes without farms, but that no successful farm can exist without its home and without—if you please—a woman, whose energy and spirit is the constant mainspring of the whole farm enterprise.

Next perhaps in order of early memories is the recollection of riding down the road, then through the old back pasture to a meadow on the other side of the woods, and there riding with Mother on an old-fashioned hand-dumped horse-rake, all through one long hot summer afternoon. And then I remember, too, those innumerable times when Mother was to be found doing her full share in helping to milk both night and morning the long rows of cows that stood up and down both sides of the big stable.

From the time of the earliest pioneers in this country, farm women not only have done their full duty inside of the home, but they have found time also to do perhaps a little more than their share, and certainly more than their health should have permitted, of the heavier work in the barns and fields.

Nor is this outside work by the women confined entirely to the past. They still do it, and a lot of it. Particularly since the war when farm help has been so scarce, the work of the women has made it possible on thousands of farms to continue the business.

A few years ago there was a farmer up in Livingston County who had a farm which was heavily loaded with debt. His creditors were continually nagging him and the constant mental strain made life for him a pretty sad proposition. He finally went to the director of a local bank and asked for help. The bank sent representatives out to the farm. They found the house in good order, but the wife was out milking the cows. They went back and reported, the bank paid all of the debts, and loaned the farmer enough cash in addition to buy needed implements. Today the debt is paid off, the farm is free and clear, and the farmer and his wife are prosperous. Later, the director told the farmer that the bank made its loan on the report of its representatives which read: "If a man's wife takes as much interest in the business as that woman does, and at the same time has her own

affairs in such good shape, then it is a pretty good indication that there is a good team at work and we recommend them as a good risk."

How many thousands of farm women there are in the hill country of the East who are milking cows and tending hens to help make the old farm go! How many other thousands through the fruit belts make it possible to get the fruit

been crowded out of the lives, through generations of unremitting toil and hardship, of the peasant women of Europe and other races like the American aborigines where women have been made the beasts of burden.

The question I would like to raise in this little talk is, has all this work and sacrifice been necessary and worth while? Should women continue to help with the work on the farm that is strictly outside of the home? I shall endeavor to set down

a few of my thoughts and views on the subject, but I shall be much more interested in knowing what you who read this article think about it, so let us have for publication in coming numbers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST some good letters from both the men and women folks who may read this discussion.

Like a good many other important subjects, it is easier to theorize about them than it is to make practical suggestions which will help to correct injustice. Maybe you will not agree that there has been any such injustice done, maybe it is right for the women to work; but certain it is that the old New England saying, that "it took two New England mothers to raise one New England family" had much of truth in it. The chief reason was that those mothers not only devoted themselves to their full duty in maintaining a home, and fully cared for their large families; but in addition, they went forth into the fields and in many cases, did a man's heavy labor besides.

Too many farm women grow old before their time. Too many of them have too little recreation and too much isolation. Women are by nature more joyous creatures than men, but too often their environment on a farm has taken out of them much of the joy of living, so that not only have they suffered but the men and the children have lost that which God gave them in their women folks to cheer them in the many discouragements in life.

So much for the social side of too much hard work for the women.

Economically, there has, in my opinion, been much of wrong also. The cheaper free labor of women folks on the farm has been one of the chief reasons for the low prices of farm products. Our fathers have too often given away the fertile soil in the too cheap products which we sold to the cities. And to this gift, they have thrown in for good measure that more precious commodity, the free labor of their wives and children.

Yet before we criticize, let us ask what else could farmers have done? They had to live and eat—they still have to. Prices were then, as now, always too low. To live and eat, crops must be raised, so the women had to help. Today, with the young folks gone, with hired labor absolutely beyond the reach of the average farmer, and with the work always crowding, what can the conscientious wife do but try, in addition to carrying her own burden in the house, to relieve a little of the pressure on the outside? It probably has

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WHERE WOMEN STILL DO MUCH OF THE FARM WORK

This picture was taken near Moscow, in Russia, and shows workers resting after the day's work in hay harvest. Primitive methods are still in use in that country, and the woman has to shoulder her burden, . . . "through generations of unremitting toil and hardship, the peasant women of Europe have been made the beasts of burden."

packed on time, and whose skill helps to sell the fruit at the best market price!

And then there are those others lately from the old countries of Europe in the vegetable gardening districts like Long Island, whose children have to entertain themselves as best they can in a nearby hedgerow while the women folks on hands and knees weed the carrots or pick up potatoes all through the hot day.

Perhaps we might pause to think for a moment that these foreign women, both in this country and in Europe, are nearly, if not quite, as strong as their men, that they are seldom if ever sick, even at childbirth, and that generations of outdoor work and in the air and sunshine seem to have given them something in the way of health and endurance that our own women do not have. But if we admit this, we must also say in the same breath, that neither do they have the beauty nor the brightness and joyousness of mind and soul that make our own women a joy forever. All we naturally look for in our women folks has



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114

August 30, 1924

No. 9

### Prosperity Will Follow Peace

AFTER six years of chaos, it begins to look as if peace in Europe was coming. Following several weeks of discussion, representatives of the great powers, meeting in England, have at last practically reached an agreement on the fundamental questions that have not been settled since the war. This includes the acceptance of the Dawes plan for working out their financial and other problems. The amount of reparations which Germany shall pay and how they shall be paid have been set, and Germany has agreed to them. It seems that at last she realizes the situation and that her only salvation is in accepting the results of her defeat, and in getting down to work to pay off her debts. France has agreed to evacuate the German Ruhr, and has already withdrawn some of her troops. No citizen of any country of the world, not even excepting Germany, can fail to be benefited by this agreement among the great nations to settle their differences and to get down to the business of peace.

The settlement will bring prosperity again to both Europe and America. Not the least of its effects upon us is that our country will be paid vast sums owed her by the other nations.

Some of the pessimists have suggested that increased prosperity in Europe will reduce ours in this country because the European countries will buy less of our exports and sell to us more imports. On this point, the Brookmire Forecaster says: "No country permanently runs a heavy export trade without having also a heavy import trade, and the reverse is also true! In other words, if Europe increases her prosperity so that her exports increase, she will have larger imports, many of which she will buy from America.

Putting it from another angle, humanity, particularly in these times when the world is constantly growing smaller, is more or less interdependent. If there is great misery in the world such as prevailed in Europe for years, then all of us will feel the effects of it to a greater or lesser extent; and conversely, if Europe becomes prosperous again, America is bound to share in that prosperity.

### Look Us Up

FOR weeks the staff of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been planning and working to make our tent and exhibit at the New York State Fair at Syracuse, September 8th to 13th,

a real surprise to readers and farmer friends who visit it.

You might almost say that in addition to publishing AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on paper, we will publish it in visible form in our exhibit. Instead of writing articles and advertisements, we are going to show concrete examples of material advertised in our columns, and the men who write the articles and make up the paper will be on hand with charts and pictures to demonstrate how a farm paper is made, and especially to get acquainted with the folks who read it.

Nothing in the tent will be offered for sale, but we really think you will miss something, and we certainly will be disappointed, if we do not get the opportunity of greeting you and of showing you in this unique exhibit what we are trying to accomplish with the "OLD RELIABLE."

### Give a Thought to the Teacher's Health

WE hear so much about guarding the health of our school children—keeping them well rather than curing them when they get sick—that we sometimes forget one person who does a great deal to maintain the health of the youngsters, yet is not always so careful of her own—the school teacher.

A conscientious, devoted school teacher is apt to be one of the hardest working people in the community. She has both a mental and a physical strain to contend with. She feels her responsibility keenly and hard as her day in the school-room is sure to be, it is not always over when the door of the little building shuts behind her. She takes her responsibilities with her and though she knows how much depends on her keeping well, she often cannot avoid the extra work and worry which are a drain on her health.

Conditions are far, far better than they used to be in some places in "the good old days" when the task of boarding the teacher was shifted from one family to another and she often fared pretty badly in the essentials of room and food. We recognize now the poor economy of a method which served to drive the good teachers from us.

Still, the work remains arduous and the strain considerable. The teacher needs recreation, needs fun, companionship and carefree play just as much as anyone else. The teacher who can play outside school is the one who brings to your children the inspiration and enthusiasm for health which will last through their lives. Good living quarters, wholesome food, help in the school and out of it from the families behind the children, and a frequent chance to forget the school duties and be human are the right of every teacher. Start the new school year right by seeing that yours has them.

### A Commendable Job

IN November, 1922, the Bureau of Nutrition, under the direction of Laura A. Cauble, organized a two-year demonstration program to show the value of feeding milk to school children in New York City. The work was started in School No. 17, which has approximately 2000 pupils. The children were weighed and measured and their physical appearance carefully noted. An opportunity was offered each child to buy a half-pint bottle of milk at least once a day. Many children bought two bottles a day. The milk was furnished through the cooperation of the Dairymen's League at about 4c a half pint. In most cases the children brought the money from home to pay for it. They drank it through straws during the forenoon session. Each month the children were weighed and measured, and with the milk feeding they were taught the story of growth, the value of fresh air, of sleeping with open windows, and of a proper diet.

At the beginning of the demonstration, fifty-nine out of every hundred pupils were found to be under weight. A larger proportion showed signs of undernourishment, such as paleness, dryness of hair, bad posture and peevishness. Careful records were kept, and in June, 1923, only 22 per cent. of the children in this school were under-

nourished, and at the end of the year 1923 this had been reduced to 17 per cent. As a result of this remarkable demonstration, requests from other schools throughout the city were rapidly made to Miss Cauble, so that in May, 1924, a total of sixty schools were being served with 26,000 half pints of milk daily, and the work is still growing as rapidly as Miss Cauble can direct and take care of it.

Similar demonstrations are being conducted in schools in several up-State cities. Studies made by Miss Cauble in ten counties of New York State show that one-quarter of the elementary school children are using no milk, but take coffee or tea instead. This brings the problem of more milk consumption pretty close home to the farmer's own family.

We know of no educational or advertising effort being done anywhere that is more commendable or is doing more lasting benefit than this work of Miss Cauble. Not only are the children themselves being taught to use more milk, but they carry the good doctrine home with the result that the parents themselves are often converted to the knowledge that milk is the best and cheapest food in the world. When once a child has a principle thoroughly learned he never forgets it. Children taught the value of milk in the schools will be large milk consumers all their lives.

Not the least result of this work is that it confers benefit on the whole dairy industry, and is real advertising at comparatively small cost.

### Speaking of Hats

A VERY interesting report which the Department of Agriculture has just issued tells in brief about the progress of home demonstration work during 1922. It teems with figures that are impressive and stimulating, and tells of things accomplished both by States and local communities that make one very proud of the American farm woman.

But there was a certain statistic (if that word may be used in the singular) that particularly appealed to at least one reader. It is this: 57,221 hats were reported made with the help of home demonstration agents! Think of 57,221 hats lined up on as many heads, and each one different, individual and becoming, because it was made by the woman for herself, the way she liked it and the way it suited her! That, we believe, is something to boast about and is by itself a pretty good justification of Home Bureau work.

We feel sure there were more hats made in 1923. We hope there will be 100,000 in 1924. Not all will be successful, of course; not all will rival Paris bonnets or even the good "boughten" ones. But every woman's first home-made hat is just the starting point—she immediately wants to go ahead and show how much better she can do it next time. And all the women who took to millinery work learned, by the good old-fashioned method of doing, the important principles of selection, simple construction, renovation and good taste.

We like the thought of the 57,221 hats and take off our individual one to the women who made them!

### Eastman's Chestnuts

OUR household editor has given me very emphatic orders that the chestnut this time must be of particular interest to women. All right, here goes.

"My friend," remarked the physician, "you are suffering from a chronic complaint."

"I know it, doc," cautioned the patient, "but please lower your voice, SHE'S IN THE NEXT ROOM!"

### Quotations Worthwhile

A lie on the throne is a lie, and truth in a dungeon is the truth; and the lie on the throne is on its way to defeat, and truth in a dungeon is on its way to victory.—THOMAS B. REED.

\* \* \*

"He who has not a good memory should never take up the trade of lying."—MONTAIGNE.



# What the Parties Offer Farm Women

*Discussed by a Leading Woman from Each Political Camp*

**A**LREADY the political parties, as well as many non-partisan organizations, are urging the woman voter to come out and register her convictions at the polls next November. But not every woman knows just how to make her vote count, nor which party and candidate offers the nearest approach to her ideas of good government.

Believing that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST woman readers want to vote intelligently, the editors have asked several women prominent in the different political parties to set forth briefly the points in the different platforms which have the most interest to farm women. We have simply opened our columns impartially for such arguments as each party may have as to why the farm woman should give it her support. We do not sponsor any particular party or platform.

Only a very brief statement can be made in our limited space, but the different party headquarters will of course be glad to furnish further information and literature to readers who ask for it. The League of Women Voters, which has headquarters in the Grand Central Terminal Building, New York, will also help from a non-partisan viewpoint, anyone who wants general information about the coming election.

\* \* \*

## What the Republicans Stand For

MRS. CHARLES H. SABIN

*Mrs. Sabin, national committeewoman for New York, and member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, who is in charge of women's activities in the eastern campaign headquarters of the Republican party, is the owner of a farm. She is the granddaughter of J. Sterling Morton, a former United States Secretary of Agriculture and the founder of Arbor Day.*



Mrs. Charles H. Sabin

**T**WENTY-FIVE million housewives in this country are directly affected by agricultural conditions. The housewives who live in great cities realize in a measure how basic an

industry is agriculture. Every woman who goes to market to buy food for the family table must depend upon the farm for what she finds there.

The pledges made by a political party to strive to secure an improvement in agricultural conditions are of vital importance to every man and woman in this country, whether they live in the cities or on the farms. The Republican party recognizes that in dealing with agriculture it faces a fundamental national problem and that the welfare and advancement of the nation as a whole are dependent upon the welfare and advancement of the conditions surrounding the pursuit of agriculture.

The farmer and the farmer's wife are not only the producers, they are buyers. But they cannot buy unless they are able to sell their farm products. Of the 105,710,620 persons living in the United States, exclusive of the territorial possessions, 54,304,603 live in cities and 51,405,017 live on the farms and in small towns.

Women in the cities do not realize how necessary are good roads for the bringing to them of the food they have upon their tables. Good roads mean not only greater and fresher food supplies for the housewives, but they mean better prices for the farmers and they are time savers.

The Federal Aid Road Act adopted by the Republican Congress in 1921 is one of the outstanding achievements of the Republican administration of the past four years. It will open up approximately 170,000 miles of road so located as to pass directly through practically every city and town of 5,000 population or greater and many of the smaller communities. More than 90 per cent. of the people in the United States live within ten miles of the roads of this system.

To the farmer improved roads mean not only easier and quicker communication with the market at less cost and money, but they mean the removal of barriers which have kept the farmer isolated throughout the winter season; they mean a share in the development of social relations in the rural community, better schools and better churches with better transportation, making consolidation possible, and the possibility of fire protection and of police protection by motorized State police.

The Republican party established rural free delivery of the mails and later installed the parcels post delivery system, primarily to benefit the farmer.

The marketing of products is one of the greatest problems facing the farmer. Good roads alone will not solve this problem. The Republican party realizes this and in its national platform it makes the following proposals for farm relief: lower freight rates, better marketing, field co-operative methods, a more scientific organization of distribution and a greater diversification of farm products. It promises every assistance to the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economic lines and government assistance when needed to farmers who are changing from one crop to the sounder basis of a diversity of crops. It says that the vigorous effort of this Administration toward broadening our export market will be continued and it pledges

*(Continued on page 141)*

\* \* \*

## The Democratic Platform

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

*Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of one of the leaders of the Democratic party in New York, is herself active in the Women's Division of the State Committee. As chairman of the finance committee, she successfully holds a most important and difficult office. Mrs. Roosevelt's farm home is in Dutchess County.*

**T**HE Democratic party should appeal to the farmer's wife, it seems to me, for many of the same reasons that it should appeal to every woman who has come to realize that whatever her own particular conditions in life may be, she is in the long run bound to be touched in some way by the conditions under which the poorest people in the country have to live. You may not realize that on account of the lack of protecting laws in many States the dress sent home to you to-day may have been finished in a room where air and sunlight are almost as rare visitors as you yourself, but that dress may bring your child the same disease with which some little child was sickening in the crowded, smelly room. The Democratic party appeals, perhaps, most to women because, in its fundamental principles, it seems at least to try to put a little more heart in government.

The cardinal principle of the Republican party is that the big enterprises, the big industries, must flourish even at the expense of individuals here and there, for their success brings general prosperity—to be sure, the "big men" prosper vastly, but according to Republican tenets this prosperity filters down to all in a greater or lesser degree. Just here lies the difference, for the cardinal principle of the Democratic party is that every individual is entitled to his place in the sun. If through this more widely disseminated prosperity great industrial success comes and big enterprises spring up, then all is well, for no one has suffered on the way and the inalienable



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Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

right "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" has in no way been made difficult by favoring a few big people at the expense of the many.

## Conservation a Vital Necessity

The first interest of the farmer's wife all over this country is the conservation of our natural resources. Unless these are conserved and properly developed by nation or State, the outlook for the farmer and his wife is poorer and poorer. In the first place, the wholesale cutting down of forests without replanting tends, as we all know, to dry up the sources of our streams and eventually turns the neighboring regions into deserts, as has happened in vast areas of China where the horrible famines were year after year taking their tremendous toll of human lives. The Republican policy has been to sell or lease vast tracts of

*(Continued on page 141)*

\* \* \*

## The Third Party

MRS. GORDON NORRIE

**T**HE Third Party offers the women voters of the farm, what it offers the women of the city and what it offers to the men in town and country, an opportunity to put the control of the Government of the United States back where it belongs,—in the hands of the people. We shall hear very often in the next few months that it is the party of discontent. So it is; so are all parties of reform. The question is, who is discontented and why? There are special groups with special grievances and special remedies, and there is the more fundamental discontent of the general public.



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Mrs. Gordon Norrie

This last concerns itself with two points—the loss of control over the machinery of government and the appalling dishonesty in public matters. The connection between the two has become very apparent.

We have had the shocking examples in Washington and we have seen the desperate attempts of certain individuals and certain newspapers to shut off the investigations. We have even seen the Congress of the United States rebuked by the President for uncovering dishonesty.

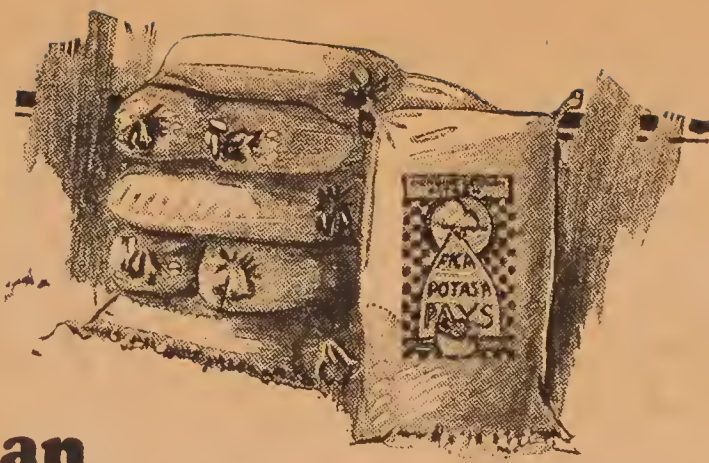
We have seen things closer at hand. We all know the money spent at elections. Those of us who were working suffragists have seen the voters bought—bought and kept in the nearest saloon until the time came for them to cast their ballots. Now, who gives that money and why? A part comes from tribute collected from officeholders and the rest from people who have something and something tangible to gain or lose by the election.

## We All Want Majority Rule

The rules of our legislatures and of our parties seem to have but one object, that of thwarting the will of the majority. We know that it is not only by accident that it is made so difficult to get a real issue before the people. We know that it is not by accident that we are so often forced to choose between two candidates, neither of whom represent our convictions. We know why we can no longer choose our candidates for governor or senator in New York State. We know that there are people in this country sincerely believing that a small self-chosen minority should rule and that any devices to secure that authority are justifiable. These groups derive their power, not so much

*(Continued on page 143)*





## Ever make an experiment like this?

James S. Morse, of Cayuga County, New York, made an experiment on his farm. He wanted to see whether a fertilizer with a higher percentage of potash than he had customarily used would pay.

### He found out!

He applied a 3-8-6 (6% potash) mixture to one plot and put on a half a ton to the acre — 1000 pound application. Morse's soil is a deep clay loam. Then he fertilized another plot with 3-8-0, same mixture without the potash; also 1000 pounds to the acre.

The field which received the potash fertilizer yielded 45 bushels per acre. The other field gave but 39 bushels. The increased yield of six bushels per acre, even at \$1.10 per bushel is worth \$6.60—and if wheat goes higher, of course the six bushels are worth even more. But even at \$6.60 he paid for the 6% of potash \$3.00 in 1000 pounds of fertilizers and had \$3.60 per acre clear profit left over. Multiply this by a hundred acres and you'll see that \$360 extra money, with no more seed, no more labor, no extra output except the slight additional threshing charge is worth working for.

Ever make an experiment like this? You ought to try it. Ask your dealer for a fertilizer that has plenty of potash. Make a test. Perhaps your soil is one that will give splendid results with more than 6% potash. Potash pays—but many farmers do not use enough. The extra percentage costs very little. Why not use plenty this year, and get better yields from the same effort?

### The Bushels That Made Me Money

You should read this interesting story before you plant your winter wheat. Your copy will be sent free of all cost. Simply ask for booklet, "The Bushels That Made Me Money." But do it now!

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# Pickling Pointers

An A. A. Radio Talk Broadcast From WEAF

THIS is the time of year when delightfully pungent and spicy odors come drifting through the farmhouse, and piles of brilliant red tomatoes or deep green cucumbers outside the kitchen door testify that fall pickling has started and the year's supply of relishes will be as plentiful and as delicious as ever.

I well remember as a child the time when "our pickle" was made. It had no other name, but it fully deserved one, for the old and complicated recipe which had come down for years in my mother's family would finally yield up a concoction that had no equal as far as my taste and judgment now go. Preparations began well in advance of the actual day when the first step was taken for the making of it and from then on for a week something new was done to that pickle every single day. I used to steal into the kitchen and gaze with awe upon the huge stone jars in which such mysterious processes were going on, and watch the solemn tasting by which its progress was determined.

No, I'm sorry, I can't give you the recipe, because it is still a strict family secret and I myself have never yet been initiated into its mysteries—perhaps that is why it still stands to me as the Perfect Pickle in a world of just very good pickles. But, after all, there are lots of most delicious combinations possible, and I'm going to tell you a few that will stock your shelves up nicely for the coming winter.

### Trouble Warnings

First I want to answer a question that sometimes comes in to me, as to why pickles shrivel in the jar. If they do, and of course they shouldn't, there may be several reasons.

Pickles should be fresh when used for canning, too much sugar should not be used, they should be blanched, and the vinegar must be thoroughly boiled before using. If pickles are placed in too strong brine, too strong vinegar or with too much sugar, as soon as the pickling has started, it will shrivel them. They should first be placed in a very weak brine and later more salt added, and the same is true with vinegar. Sweet pickles most often show shriveling because of too much sugar. If less sugar is used, then left unannealed for a day or two and more sugar added, this trouble often is not experienced.

Pickled fruits are always popular. There is something about the combination of the sweet and sour that seems to appeal to everybody. Their flavor depends much on using the right spices. Here are a few favorite recipes:

### Pickled Pears

Cook 1 gallon of pears until tender and cover with a liquid made of 2 pints sugar, 1 pint vinegar, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon or use cinnamon bark, 1 teaspoonful cloves. Cook in this for fifteen minutes and can. Peaches may be prepared the same way.

Apple chutney takes a good many different ingredients but oh, how the family loves it when it comes upon the table!

### Apple Chutney

1 lb. sour apples  
1 lb. white onions  
1 qt. cider vinegar  
1 lb. seedless raisins  
1/2 lb. celery  
2 large red peppers  
3/4 lb. sugar  
1/4 teaspoon tumeric  
1 tablespoon mustard  
1 teaspoon salt

Soak the onions in brine (1 tablespoon of salt to 1 quart of water) overnight. Drain them and put them through a food chopper. Pare the apples and put them through a food chopper. Pour 1 pint of vinegar over the apples and raisins and let them stand overnight. Add the onions and other ingredients, and cook the mixture until the vegetables are clear and tender. Seal it in hot, clean jars.

Did you ever hear of "cherry olives"? They are a firm salt pickle that goes very well with meats.

### Cherry Olives

Fill a quart jar with large sweet

cherries, leaving the stems on and packing the fruit as closely as possible. Mix 1 tablespoon of salt and 1 cup of cold vinegar, and pour the mixture into the jar of cherries. Fill the jar with cold water. Adjust the rubber and the cover, and seal the jar as usual. Turn it upside down several times. Allow the cherries to stand for at least two weeks before using them. These cherries are not heated. They make a firm salt pickle to be used with meats.

Crab apples pickle well, too:

### Pickled Crab Apples

Choose firm crab apples of uniform size. Do not pare them, but remove the blossom ends. Make a spiced syrup in the following proportions:

1 qt. vinegar  
2 lbs. sugar  
1 tablespoon cinnamon  
1 tablespoon cloves  
1 tablespoon allspice  
1 tablespoon mace

Cook the syrup until it coats a spoon, add the apples, and heat them slowly to avoid bursting them. Simmer them until they are tender. Pack them in clean, hot jars, cover them with syrup, and seal the jars.

And of course you must put up some watermelon rind, a distinctly American delicacy that has traveled from its native southland all over the country.

### Pickled Watermelon Rind

Soak two pounds of watermelon rind overnight in salt water (1/4 cup salt to 1 quart water). Drain off the brine. Cook the watermelon rind in clear water until it is tender.

Add the rind to the hot pickling solution made of the following ingredients, and boil it rapidly until it becomes clear. Seal it in clean hot jars.

2 lbs. sugar  
1 pt. vinegar  
1 pt. water  
1 lemon, sliced thin  
1 tablespoon cinnamon  
1 teaspoon cloves  
1 teaspoon allspice

Now to come to the vegetable pickles and relishes, which come in a thousand different variations. Tomatoes, corn and cucumbers seem to furnish the backbone of these, with peppers, onions and spices to add flavor and color.

### Pickled Beets

Pickled beets are easy to prepare. You first prepare a spiced vinegar composed of:

1 qt. vinegar  
1 pt. sugar  
1 tablespoon cinnamon  
1 tablespoon allspice  
1 tablespoon white mustard seed  
1 teaspoon cloves  
1 teaspoon salt

Then cook beets till they are tender, plunge in cold water and slip off skins and cover with the spiced vinegar. Simmer for 15 minutes and seal in clean hot jars. Golden wax beans, the stems of Swiss chard or very small carrots may be pickled the same way.

### Cabbage Relish

Cabbage relish is an extremely useful side dish:

1 qt. cabbage chopped  
1 qt. green tomatoes, chopped  
1 cup red pepper  
1 cup green pepper  
1 pt. white onion, chopped  
1 cup sugar  
1 qt. vinegar  
5 tablespoons white mustard seed  
1 tablespoon celery seed  
1/2 teaspoon tumeric salt

Soak the cabbage and tomatoes separately overnight in salt water (1/4 cup salt to 1 quart water). Drain the vegetables in the morning and add the other ingredients. Let them stand for 2 hours. Simmer the mixture until it is clear and seal it in hot clean jars.

Here are some recipes my readers have sent in:

### Corn Relish

5 pints sweet corn  
3 green peppers  
2 red peppers  
4 pints vinegar  
4 pints chopped cabbage  
1/2 lb. sugar (2 cups equal 1 lb.)  
1/4 cup mustard  
2 tablespoons salt

Seed and chop sweet peppers. Then mix all the ingredients together till the corn is well cooked. Seal tight in hot clean jars.

(Additional "Pointers" next week)



## Federated Growers Meet With Apple Shippers

M. C. BURRITT

A GOOD representation of members and a number of interested visitors attended the mid-year meeting of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., held at St. Louis, Mo., August 12-13, in connection with the twenty-ninth annual convention of the International Apple Shippers. Members representing Florida and Mississippi vegetables, Alabama and California citrus fruits, New Jersey, New York and Illinois apples and peaches, Michigan grapes, Tennessee strawberries, Texas and Indiana onions, Washington apples, New Jersey potatoes, and other products and states, together with Federated officials and salesmen from nearby markets were present and all participated in the program and excellent round table discussions. The meeting, in addition to hearing the reports of Federated officers, also listened to President O. E. Bradfute, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Gray Silver, President of the new Grain Marketing Company, both members-at-large of the Federated directorate.

General Manager Rule reported that the organization has handled in the first seven months of its second year more than 20,000 cars of fruits and vegetables, which is a growth of 50% over last year, with corresponding increase in revenue and surplus—a very satisfactory showing. Mr. Rule thinks the big problems ahead are increased volume especially from its present membership and better retailing methods in which he looks forward to the full cooperation of retailers themselves. The Department of Field Organization and Information has been fully established and some work with members has already been done. Dr. App was recently appointed head of this department.

### Quality First

Most of the discussions centered around improvement in the quality and grade of members' products, although most of these are already recognized as among the best in the market. The points of emphasis were better grades and standards, the exclusion from the markets of under size, green or overripe or otherwise poor quality products and shipping point inspection as a means of maintaining high standard. Many illustrations were given of the disastrous effects of indiscriminate consignment of quantities of low grade products by disorganized growers on the markets. Especially noteworthy examples of the folly of such action are the Georgia peach and watermelon deals, in which great quantities of small sized, inferior fruit which never should have been shipped at all, were rushed to market early in the season demoralizing nearly all markets and causing heavy losses to shippers, carriers and handlers alike, and almost ruining the later market.

### Aggressive Action for Improvement

Two resolutions looking toward aggressive leadership on the part of the Federated to remedy these conditions were passed. The first called for the active cooperation of the U. S. Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture in seeking to impress upon growers the importance of high grades and standards, and for the establishment of courses in grading and standardization by the State Colleges of Agriculture to help to train inspectors to more intelligently interpret these grades and standards. The second urged growers to produce more of the best, to grade and standardize more thoroughly and, above all, not to send low grade, unstandardized products to market.

### Teachers of Agriculture From Three States Meet at Farmingdale, Long Island

THE first conference of its kind was held at the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, on August 15-22, when high school teachers of agriculture in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut met for a week's con-

ference. It brought together some of the best thought in the country on vocational teaching, especially high school agriculture.

The conference was arranged through the cooperation of the University of the State of New York, the New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction, and the Connecticut State Department of Education. The meeting was not solely for professional people, but superintendents of schools, principals, members of boards of education, and farmers were cordially invited to attend the conference.

### Director Knapp Welcomes Conference

The meeting opened on Friday, August 15, with an address of welcome by Director H. B. Knapp of the State School of Agriculture. Walter P. Hedden, of the Port of New York Authority, fol-

lowed Director Knapp with a discussion of terminal market problems, who in turn was followed by R. W. Quackenbush, the agricultural agent of the New York Central Railroad, who spoke on the railroad as a connecting link between producers and consumers.

On Friday afternoon, members attending the conference visited New York City in a body to study the markets of the Metropolis. They visited the Dairy-men's League offices and plants, the hay market and freight yards, the milk station at 33rd St., wholesale butter and egg markets, and railroad produce piers, as well as the farmers' markets of New York and Brooklyn. This market trip lasted all Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday morning.

The conference was resumed on Monday morning with Director Knapp presiding. The speakers on that day were

Dr. T. N. Carver, of Harvard University; H. D. Phillips, of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets; L. S. Tenney, of the United States Department of Agriculture; and E. R. Lupton, a farmer of Mattituck, Long Island, president of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau and president of the Board of Trustees of the State School of Agriculture. Mr. Lupton spoke on the types of farming on Long Island, which was followed by a tour of Long Island farms. There were fifty-two cars in line on the tour.

On Tuesday, Mr. Weaver, of the New York State Department of Education, presided. In the morning, the speakers were Dr. Carver; Dr. E. C. Nourse, of the American Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C.; and Frank A. Horne, president of the Merchants Refrigerating

(Continued on page 136)

# More Milk now— more milk for years to come

Two things are necessary to make a dairy feed profitable—it must show you immediate results by making your cows give the most milk possible, and it must keep them in such condition that they will increase that production year after year.

Right from the start LARRO lays a sure foundation for consistent heavy milk production by first building up the health and condition of your cows. Continuous feeding of LARRO maintains health and condition, thus guaranteeing peak milk production, not only now, but month after month, year in and year out.

Actual figures prove this true in thousands of cases—among grade cows and thoroughbreds alike, regardless of breed, regardless of geography.

Cow No. 241 is an ordinary barn Holstein bought by the Larro Research Farm in 1922 for \$125. She had been milking 150 days when she arrived at the farm. Her production during the first 30 days thereafter was 724.5 pounds of milk. In her next lactation, during the corresponding 30 day period, she produced 1,173.3 pounds of milk—more than 50% increase. Her total milk production in the first full lactation period at the Larro Research Farm was 13,646.4 pounds—more than three times the average for all cows in the United States. Larro—maintaining health and condition—plus proper care, did it.

Prince's Rose of Meadowbrook is a Jersey who broke the Pennsylvania state record for 2-year-

olds in 1922 with 9,810 pounds of milk and 462.79 pounds fat. In 1923 she again became state champion with a record of 14,292 pounds and 639.05 pounds fat. As a calf she was started on a Larro grain ration and kept continuously on Larro throughout the milking periods mentioned.

Down in Florida, Ferndell, of the famous Lemon City White Belted Herd, produced 13,477.9 pounds of milk and 585.64 pounds of butter fat in her twelfth year—five or six years past the age of peak production for most cows. The herd she leads has been fed Larro for thirteen years and averages 9,998 pounds per year.

A feed that accomplishes such long distance results must be a feed that first builds health and condition—then positively maintains these two important requirements for profitable milk production.

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# News from Among the Farmers

## New York State Speeding Up T B Indemnities—County Notes



### Embury SUPREME OIL LANTERNS

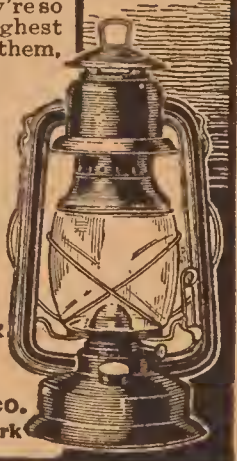
You will save money on Embury Supreme Oil Lanterns. They're so strong that only the roughest kind of usage can harm them, and they will outlast several "cheap" lanterns.

Ask to see No. 160, which costs \$1.50, except in the far west. Its improved burner gives 20% more light and burns for 35 hours. Wind-, dust-, dirt- and rain-proof.

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NO GREATER measuring stick could be placed on the work done by New York in its campaign for the eradication of cattle tuberculosis than to compare the quickness with which cattle owners are paid now for their reactors with the way they were paid in years past. On the farm of the publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at Fishkill one reactor out of ninety head was found. This animal was killed on July 7 of this year, and Mr. Morgenthau received his check on August 13, a little over a month later. Two years ago reactors killed on the same farm were not paid for until more than eighteen months after they were slaughtered.

### New York County Notes

Jefferson County.—Many farmers have not finished haying, due to the many rains. Farmers who wait for the hay to be "just right" when they start usually cut a lot of poor hay on the last end. Hay is of good quality and it is reported that some buyers are offering \$15 a ton. Eggs have advanced to 40c a dozen. Broilers are in poor demand, in fact poultry seems to be "of the market." Bob-calves are bringing anywhere from

\$4 to 5; veal, 9 to 10 cents. Oats will not be an average crop. Rust has struck many otherwise good fields. Corn is tasselling but most of it is rather short. A few good fields are to be seen. Potatoes are a fine crop. Ward Kissel of Evans Mills is digging a fine crop. Red clover seems to have killed out during the last fall and winter as it was a good catch but did not show up in the new seeding this spring. However, a few farmers were lucky enough to have some and by cutting it early while its feeding value was at its best now have good after-feed for their cows.—Mrs. C. J. D.

Ontario County.—We have been having fairly good weather for haying and harvest. Wheat made a poor crop while hay and oats are good. Cabbage is growing fine. Corn and potatoes are late but coming on in good fashion. Apples are not very good.—H. D. S.

Essex County.—Since the middle of July rains have come often enough to keep crops growing well and to bring up pastures considerably. Some meadows yielded a good crop, but on the whole hay was only about two-thirds crop, compared with that of last year. Eggs are now bringing 35c a dozen. Potatoes are looking good. Blackberries have been plentiful. Farmers have been cutting grain since the middle of August.—M. E. B.

Genesee County.—Since the middle of the month we have been busy harvesting wheat. It is much better this year than usual, but we have had so many rains that it has been difficult to get the wheat in the barns well dried. Potatoes are doing nicely and they will be a fine crop. Early fruits were very heavy, especially cherries and currants. Early apples and pears are doing nicely, but in this locality the late varieties of apples and pears are very short. We are hoping for good weather so that oats and barley may be harvested.—J. C. J.

Franklin County.—Haying was about over by the third week in August. The crop was good although numerous rains delayed harvesting to some extent. Crops on higher land were helped wonderfully by the rains. Even sandy ground has good crops this summer. In fact, low lands seem to be cold and are not doing so well. Early potatoes have been on the market and peddled by some growers for several weeks. They started at \$2 a bushel. The crop was good. Late potatoes are coming on fine. Corn in general looks good except on low lands. Tuberculosis testing is well started. Most farmers are interested. The farm bureaus and veterinarians are cooperating. Westville township was the first to be tested; had a sign-up of about 92 per cent. of the town's dairymen. It will be cleaned up in three or four weeks. Many reactors have been located and shipped away. Some farmers are now going into purebreds in place of old grade stock. Prospects seem fair for fall crops and work. Grain looks good; all crops somewhat late.—W. R.

### New Jersey Notes

THE copious rains of August 12 came just in time to save the corn crop here in Somerset County. It was mostly planted late and to all appearances will not make a normal yield. Just a month of dry weather gave farmers a good chance to gather their hay and grain. Hay making was delayed for three weeks on account of wet weather at the end of June and the first half of July. The quality is not of the best owing to late cutting. One tired farmer has been exhibiting specimens of alsike clover six feet six inches in length and says it was growing strong when cut. He stresses the point that it was that length, not high, for it had been growing along the ground for a month. Poultrymen have

had poor luck with chicks and are looking ruefully at their small flocks and the soaring prices of eggs. The berry and fruit crop has been and will be about normal. In some localities peaches, apples and grapes are reported nearly a failure. Other sections have an over crop of apples and a fair crop of peaches. Plowing for wheat has commenced and there is likely to be a slight increase in acreage. Very little buckwheat sown. Grain is scarce and there has been a sharp advance in mill feeds. The labor situation remains unchanged and farmers are doing what they can themselves and leaving many fields lying idle.—G. E. S.

### Pennsylvania County Notes

Erie County.—We have had a cold rainy season and crops to date are fully three weeks late. Very few farmers were through haying by the middle of August. By the 15th, some had started harvesting wheat, which is not a very good crop. Oats are looking good and potatoes are fair. Corn is not very good. Grapes are small for this time of the year; the apple crop will be light as we had frost practically every morning when the trees were in bloom.—M. E. M.

Westmoreland County.—September 4 will be Limestone Day at Greensburg. Over 100 carloads of Michigan Limestone will come into Greensburg on that day over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Alva Agce, Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey, will address the farmers who will gather for the day, as will J. D. R. Dickey, of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.—C. C. W.

### Teachers of Agriculture from Three States Meet at Farmingdale, Long Island

(Continued from page 135)

Company of New York City, who spoke on cold storage in the United States. On Tuesday afternoon the teachers of agriculture of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut held separate State conferences.

On Wednesday, August 20, the speakers were A. L. Clark, of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets; Prof. I. G. Davis, of the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs; and A. E. Albrecht, of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. Elmer Wene, a prominent poultryman of Vineland, spoke on how he marketed eggs from his farm and community. Other speakers were Dr. J. W. Moore, of the Irving National-Columbia Trust Company of New York City, and A. R. Rule, manager of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers.

Thursday's program included addresses by W. C. Hackleman, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Paul Bennetch, specialist in marketing dairy products, of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, and a discussion of the milk situation by E. R. Eastman, Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension of the New York State College of Agriculture, discussed the use of price data. He was followed by Joseph Barton, president of the New Jersey Fruit Growers Cooperative Association, who told of the "Jersey Jerry" apples. Stancliffe Hale, an apple grower of Glastonbury, Connecticut, spoke on marketing apples from his farm. J. M. Borders, of the United States Department of Agriculture, spoke on grading and marketing eggs.

The conference closed on Friday. Mr. A. K. Getman, specialist in agricultural education, of the New York State Department of Education, presided. Dr. C. E. Ladd discussed research in marketing. He was followed by the Honorable H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, of Washington, D. C. The closing address was made by Mr. Getman.

## EIGHTY-FOURTH NEW YORK STATE FAIR

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OF THE YEAR

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# Among the Cow Testers

## Dairy Improvement Work Gains Steadily

G. W. TAILBY, JR., who is supervisor of the Dairy Improvement Association work at the New York State College of Agriculture, sends us the following June reports from the various county association testers which gives an excellent idea of the progress of dairy improvement work through New York.

Albany-Schenectady Agent, E. J. Colliton

The honor roll contains 75 cows, the largest in this association since it was organized two years ago.

The honor of having the largest percentage cows on the honor roll goes to D. E. Wiltsey, Medusa, N. Y. He has 12 grade Guernsey cows, of which 7 were able to earn a place on the honor roll. The average production is 848 pounds milk, 38.9 pounds fat, average test 4.6 per cent. They are mostly winter milkers, freshening in the middle of the winter and early spring. At present they are not getting any grain.

Plans are under way to have a yearly business meeting for the association for the purpose of organizing for another year.

Sherman Agent, L. B. Mapes

Two purebred Holstein bulls have been purchased from Wisconsin by H. J. Einink, Clymer, and Thomas Williams, Clymer.

### Ten High Herds for the Month of April, 1924

Owner	County	No. Cows Tested	Average per cow Milk (lbs.)	production in milk Fat (lbs.)
Geo. True	Monroe	7	1478.6	54.1
H. E. Burrell	Schuyler	6	1378.5	48.4
Henry Peck	Saratoga	10	1012.4	46.6
James Rigney	Monroe	2	1057.5	45.5
V. Fulkerson	Tompkins	8	1175.2	43.5
Geo. Garrod	Madison	16	1227.0	41.9
Summit Farms	Monroe	6	799.5	41.7
A. C. Brown	Saratoga	6	998.5	41.6
Virgil Peck	Monroe	12	1134.5	40.6
C. E. Hess & Son	Oswego	16	1188.9	39.3

The above list includes the high herds for all associations for which the monthly association summaries have been received. The averages are computed for the cows in milk.

L. D. Gale and Son have purchased a purebred Guernsey bull from Babcock and Millard of Ithaca.

Andes Agent, J. J. Linehan

There were 26 herds containing 626 cows tested during the month, of which 179 produced more than 40 lbs. fat; eleven over 50 lbs.; four over 60 lbs., making a total of 194 honor cows. Fourteen produced over 1,200 lbs. of milk for the month. A grade Jersey, Daisy, owned by Ed. O'Connor, New Kingston, led the association with 72.6 lbs. fat. This is the highest fat for any cow since the start of the association. Susie, a grade Holstein and Jersey, was second with 69 lbs. fat. Old Tough, also a grade Jersey, was third with 67.5 lbs. fat. Robert Ingles of New Kingston had high herd with 21 honor cows; this is the most 40 pounders in any dairy since the start of the association. George Fenton, Shavertown, was second with 20 40-lb. cows. A. Van Benschoten, New Kingston, was third with 18 cows.

Essex Agent, E. G. Wolstenholme

One member sold eight low-producing cows to make room for higher producers. One member bought a purebred Guernsey bull to be used as herd sire.

No unprofitable cows were found this month, as feed costs were low due to pastures. The total production is lower this month, as there are less cows on the honor roll. Because so many members are doing winter dairying cows are shrinking to freshen in the fall.

Ellisburg Agent, M. L. Balch

At the low price of milk the farmers cannot afford to feed much grain. About half of my members were feeding four pounds per day to call the dairy to the barn.

So. Lewis Agent, H. L. Stahlman

The herds of G. W. Rook of Glenfield and the Walsh Estate of Highmarket started testing in the association this month. A total of 251 cows were tested, 235 of which were milking and 16 were dry. The herds of R. F. Hayes, Geo. E. Hayes, Wm. Myers and Earl Potter recently passed their first clean Tuberculin test. Wm. Long's herd has passed its second clean test and is now on the Federal Accredited list, making, with the Zimmer Estate, two accredited herds in this association. The following herds averaged 1000 pounds milk per cow for the month:—

J. W. Van Zandt	1124.6	lbs. milk	40.0	lbs. fat
W. H. Myers	1074.0	" "	35.4	" "
Zimmer Estate	1036.8	" "	31.4	" "
R. F. Hayes	1033.0	" "	34.1	" "

There are 47 cows on the honor roll. J. W. Van Zandt leads with eleven out of eighteen milkers.

Monroe Agent, Gerard Schmidt

Most herds have fallen off in production during the past month. I expect several records of over 500 lbs. of fat, a number over 400 and nearly half over 300 pounds.

N. A. Baker and Sons of Fairport have a purebred Holstein milking 60 pounds milk on two quarters.

Boonville Agent, H. L. Stahlman

During the past month in this association there were 385 cows tested, 365 of which were milking and 20 dry. F. H. Thomson and Son have sixteen cows on the honor roll, with six cows above 70 pounds fat for the month. Herds that average 1000 pounds milk or 35 pounds fat per cow for the month are:—

F. H. Thomson & Son	1253	lbs. milk	46.2	lbs. fat
Leo Kotary	1243.7	" "	42.8	" "
Grassy Brook Farm	964.5	" "	38.4	" "
P. Schneible & Sons	1218.2	" "	37.0	" "
H. C. Pohl	1004.3	" "	30.0	" "

C. H. Bronson recently purchased and installed a new Hinman Milker. F. H. Thomson & Son have high cow, with 865 pounds fat from 2276 pounds milk.

Warwick Valley Agent, H. P. Bull

Five members have made application for a Tuberculin test of their herds.

So. Oswego Agent, P. S. Landon

Thirty-two per cent. of the Jerseys in the association are in the honor roll this month. They have been milked on an average of four and a half months and the average production was 45.2 pounds fat and 849 pounds milk. Poplar Ridge Pontiac Rag Apple, owned by C. E. Hess and Son of Phoenix, heads the honor roll both for fat and milk production this month. The first 16 days in June on two milkings per day she gave 1465.3 pounds, averaging 91.5 per day. Best day 95.4. Best milking 51.6, June 14 P. M.

Kingsford Farm has purchased of C. E. Hess & Son a new herd sire, a son of the 33-pound, three-year-old Popular Ridge Fayne Cornucopia.

Ralph Owens has installed a new Empire milking machine.

Twelve boarder cows have been disposed of this month and six new cows purchased.

Plans are under way for the association picnic to be held in August; watch the papers for further information.

There is room for four or five more herds in the association.

Saratoga Agent, H. L. Barnes

Evert Wooley purchased a registered Holstein sire of Wm. Wilson, this calf's dam

### Five High Cows for Butterfat in the Dairy Improvement Associations of New York State for May, 1924

Owner	County	Breed	Age	Months Since Fresh		Lbs. Fat	Lbs. Milk
				1	2		
Geo. True, Adam's Basin	Monroe	Holstein	6	2	94.8	2709.4	
C. E. Hess & Son, Phoenix	Oswego	Holstein	3	1	94.4	2552.0	
J. M. Keeny, Chester	Orange	Holstein	.	.	89.4	2294.0	
Geo. True, Adam's Basin	Monroe	Holstein	6	2	88.3	2452.1	
D. L. Hayes & Sons, Montour Falls	Schuyler	Holstein	4	1	84.6	1838.0	

granddam and great-granddam being on the honor roll.

Schuyler-Seneca Agent, H. C. Hinsdale

H. E. Burrell of Watkins has had his herd on the honor roll for three consecutive months.

The Terry Berry Farm, owned by W. E. Leffingwell of Watkins, has the largest number of honor cows of any herd in the association. This herd is practically all purebred Guernseys. Improvements on the Terry Berry farm include the building of a new silo.

King's Grand View Stock Farm of Burdett has a fine young purebred bull (Holstein) of the Ormsby strain for sale, four months of age.

Fred R. Johnson of Seneca Falls has a purebred Holstein cow, Minnie Ophelia DeKol, which has produced over 6300 pounds of milk in the last three months on twice-a-day milking and with ordinary care.

The Yale Farm of Romulus is still holding its place in the association with eight cows on the honor roll.

D. L. Hayes and Sons of Montour Falls produced over 29,000 pounds of milk during the month of June from 30 cows.

J. V. Sommerville of Romulus is erecting a new dairy barn with Jamesway equipment.

(Continued on page 142.)

# How you feed your growing birds now determines how they will lay next winter

"I want to recommend Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for developing birds quickly and keeping their vitality strong, also for better egg production," writes A. W. Haller, of Louisville, Ky.



"We feel perfectly satisfied," writes R. W. Kebler, of the County Agricultural School, Menominee, Mich., where yeast-feeding experiments have recently been conducted, "that the feeding of yeast to poultry is a paying proposition and can recommend it to farmers and poultry growers in general."



"Your Yeast," writes C. D. Handelong, of Bangor, Pa., "has doubled my egg yield and my flock is the picture of vigor and health."

INSTEAD of waiting till next winter and then depending on "laying" mashes and "forcing" methods to boost egg production, begin now to get your birds ready for winter laying!

No amount of "forcing" will make a productive pullet next winter out of a bird that fails to build bone, flesh, and vitality this summer.

Make sure that your birds get the last ounce of nourishment from the feed you give them.

Thousands of raisers have found Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast the way to do it. It makes the feed easy to digest—easy to turn into sound flesh and strength.

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast comes in 2½ lb. packages. It will keep indefinitely. Full directions with every package. Your dealer should be able to supply you. If not, order direct from us. Send check, money order, or cash, or pay postman on arrival.

If your dealer cannot supply you, order from The Fleischmann Company's Branch Office in any of the following cities, using coupon below:

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PRICES	Canada
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Enclosed find \$ . . . . . Please send me . . . . . 2½ pound packages of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, postage prepaid.

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# Read These Classified Ads

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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS ready for shipment from eight weeks to six months old. Also five hundred yearling hens. OLIN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

PULLETS \$1 UP. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, etc., White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Aneona, yearling hens. Circular. GARDEN STATE CHICKERY, 329 Arch St., Camden, N. J.

FOUR PURE BRED (single comb) Black Minorca cockerels, March hatch, \$3 each if taken at once. MRS. BERTHA DEVLIN, Arcade, N. Y.

CHICKS—7c up C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 19th season. Pamphlet. Box 26, C. M. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

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THOMPSONS RINGLET Barred Rocks, also choice Rhode Island Reds, old and young stock, at attractive prices. 200 April hatched White Leghorn pullets, \$1.75 each. I guarantee to please. I. H. BACORN, Sergeantsville, N. J.

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FOR SALE—22 Registered Holsteins. female, 2 to 6 years old, due to freshen in November to January. 14 are from one sire, accredited herd. GROVE GOODWIN, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS cheap. Trial catalogue. BECK, W 14, Herrick, Ill.

FOR SALE—Fox, Coon and Rabbit Hound puppies. Also one hound 14 months old, well bred. Prices reasonable. SIMON DORNOW, Wellsville, N. Y.

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

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### FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE: Boomer and Boschert knuckle-power press, reversible platform for 48-inch racks, in running order, good as new for \$300, cash; also 2 or 3 hundred used Cider Barrels, \$2 and \$3 each. JAY CARPENTER, 835 Cliff St., Ithaca, N. Y.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog. FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

### PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, New York.

COLLECT your outstanding accounts with Common Sense Collection Letters. Price low. Sample letters free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

UNUSUAL OFFER—Delco Light Battery, 56 cell, 160 ampere hours, 112 volt, in excellent condition, cost \$600, asking \$250. New Jersey farmers note! Write BOX 450, Caldwell, N. J., or call at Amitage Estate.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FULL BARREL Lots. Dishes, slightly damaged crockery, shipped any address direct from pottery, Ohio, for \$6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable. Plates, platters, cups and saucers, bowls, pitchers, bakers, mugs, nappies, etc., a little of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ALFALFA, mixed and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed, ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

FOR SALE. Choice Gold Coin seed wheat. \$2.15 per bushel, bags included. JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR., Lawyersville, Scholastic Co., N. Y.

THE THREE BEST Strawberries: Beacon, best early, Boquet, greatest yielder; Bliss, highest quality. Originated New York Experiment Station. Plants for fall setting. Dozen, dollar; hundred, five dollars. Postpaid. Circular free. CERTIFIED PLANT FARM, Macedon, N. Y.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, strong plants ready for field. \$1.25 for 1,000. \$10.00 for 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

HOLLAND BULBS—Order now, our supply is limited. Tulips, Giant Darwin or Early mixed or separate colors, 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; Narcissus, Single or Double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Hyacinths (Bedding), mixed or separate colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4. Hyacinths, Giant, top-size, 12 for \$1; Crocus, 100 for \$1. Special prices on large lots. All orders sent post-paid. C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

ORDER NOW. For Planting time. Low Prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All colors. All bloom next spring, 3 for \$1.00. 12 for \$3.00. R. I. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

PEONIES, 12 mixed, at \$2.50. Prepaid at \$3.00. A card will bring our price list. Large acreage of peonies and many new sorts. Wholesale and retail. MUNSELL & TILTON, Ashtabula, Ohio.

HONOR WHEAT SEED—College Inspected. White, beardless, heavy yielding. Improved selection from Dawson's Golden Chaff. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

### REAL ESTATE

MR. FARM BUYER, Good farms for sale. Equipped, with small payment down on easy terms. Reason selling old age, sickness. Estates settled up, etc. Let me submit your offer to owners. Tell your wants to C. M. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FARM WITH STOCK and tools, 5 miles to Prattburg; ¼ mile to country road. Good buildings, level lands, ¼ mile to R. R. Station. 2 miles to Wheeler Center. Price \$2,800. CHARLES RICE, Box 625, Hammondport, N. Y.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big Money in Weaving Rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer, 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free samples. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

### AGENTS WANTED

WOODROW WILSON'S LIFE by Josephus Daniels selling like hot cakes. Outfit Free. WILMORE BOOK & BIBLE COMPANY, Como Building, Chicago.

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory 222, Chicago.

### HELP WANTED

MEN to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere beginners, \$1.50, later \$2.50; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION. Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST  
461 Fourth Avenue New York City

# Service Bureau

## Invest in Your Own Farm, Not Someone Else's

I am sending a leaflet describing a proposition in which I have been asked to invest. It looks too good to be true. What is your advice? If it is fraudulent I wish to warn my friends.—N. C. H., New York.

THE proposition that N. C. H. sends in with his letter is a stock selling campaign being conducted by a western ranch known as Tomahawk Ranch of Kelton, Ariz. The proposition put forth in the circular is that the ranch "is offering for sale a limited number of pedigreed shorthorn cows at \$200 each, payable at the rate of \$10 a month—\$300 each if paid in cash, with immediate participation in profits—and agrees to care for, feed, breed, and milk the cow and her heifer progeny, to sell all milk products, to develop and sell to the best possible advantage all calves capable of becoming high-grade breeding bulls, to market all steers, and to replace the original cows, in event of death from any cause whatsoever, during a period of 10 years. At the end of ten years the original cows and half the unsold progeny are to be delivered to the purchaser, or sold for his account, or contract may be continued at his option."

The ranch operators then go on to give a mathematical analysis of their proposition under the heading of Estimated Income. They estimate their biennial earnings starting with 10 dual purpose Shorthorn cows they figure for the increase in inventory every two years to be \$4645 to be participated in by the share holder. They also estimate that the average annual earning of each cow is \$232, leaving for distribution to the owner of the cow \$116.

### "Too Good to Be True"

N. C. H. is certainly just in saying that "it is too good to be true" and our advice is to keep away from this proposition. The reasons for this advice are (1)—the seat of operations is too far away to know anything about the conduct of the business; (2)—when you wish to sell your shares in this proposition, the market for such shares is very very limited; (3)—the estimated earnings appear to us to be all out of proportion with any line of reasoning; (4)—in view of the nature of the business it does not seem wise to invest your money in a farm in Arizona when you can turn around and invest just as well in your own farm; (5)—if you have money to invest, invest it in a business of long standing, nationally known and of an earning reputation that stands above question or doubt; (6)—suppose disease should wipe out the herd—where would your money go? And so on. No! If you are going to invest, invest and don't speculate. Don't look for a good investment that gives such outlandish returns. They don't exist.

### Questions About Investments

I have some neighbors who are working in the Light and Heat Corporation in Ridgewood. They have been solicited to buy stock, and bought \$500 worth of stock and found after it was not worth the paper it was written on. They are hard-working men and they can't afford to lose. Can you advise them what to do to get their stock back?—Mrs. N. M. B., New Jersey.

Unless you can show actual fraud we know of no way you can recover money paid for stock which you later find to be worthless. We have no record of this particular corporation and so it is hard to advise you specifically. The only safe rule is never under any circumstances to buy stock of salesmen. Sound securities are not sold that way.

I am attaching a letter from the Pittsburgh Tin Plate & Steel Corporation in regards to some bonds they advise us to buy to save the stock we have bought several years ago. Would you advise us to buy the enclosed bonds which they advise, or is it best to lose that which seems to be lost?—S. E. MacC., Maryland.

The proper way to solve your problem is to disregard the fact that you have already lost money in the stock. The question for you now to consider is whether if you had new funds to invest you would take these bonds. Stated that way the answer is obviously—no. Assuming that you have no money with which to speculate we think you might better

buy something else of demonstrated investment value.

I am attaching papers of the Traders' Finance Corporation. Would you please advise me if this would be a good investment? If not would you please inform me of another reliable corporation in which I could invest \$1,000.—T. C., Pennsylvania.

We advise against investment in Traders' Finance Corporation by those unable to take large risks. Why not buy a good bond with your \$1,000. We suggest one American Telephone & Telegraph collateral trust 5 of 1946. It sells for about \$970 for a \$1,000 bond and pays you \$50 a year in interest annually. It is entirely safe and can be sold at any time or you can borrow on it at the bank as collateral.

### No Market for Oil Stocks

I would like to know if the San Antonio Oil and Natural Gas Company of Milwaukee, Wis., is any good and if their stock is worth anything? I have shares in this company and would like to know if I will get anything out of them. I would also like to know if the Deep Wells Oil Company of San Antonio, Tex., stock is worth anything.—C. S., New York.

As far as we have been able to find out there is no market for your oil stocks. A Milwaukee house offers San Antonio Oil & Natural Gas at 35 cents a share but makes no bid. As you probably know by this time there is no more dangerous and foolish speculation than to buy oil stocks of any kind.

Being a subscriber to your very useful paper and seeing your good advice on oil stocks and other questionable business I would like your advice on the following. I bought as a speculation some Jewel Oil stock, later transferred to Ziegler Oil Corporation as voting trust certificate due June 1, 1926, to receive stock in this company and I have not heard from this company since the middle of June. The certificate is signed by Victor Ziegler, William B. Lloyd, T. M. Pettigrew, J. Meyer, Louis Fredenberg and Empire Trust Co. of New York City. I am enclosing a circular. Their business address is or was 25 West 43d St., New York City—Lloyd, Pettigrew & Meyer.—C. C. M.

Aside from the fact that a Denver house offers Ziegler Oil at 25 cents a share but makes no bid, we have no information about your oil stock. You say you bought this stock as a speculation. We think speculation in oil stocks is foolish in the extreme. The chances are 99 out of a 100 that you will lose, but if you must speculate take listed issues with a ready market, shares in corporations with long established records. Even then do not put a dollar more into such stocks than you can conveniently afford to lose.

### Give the Child a Bank Account

(Continued from page 130)

himself, arouses a child's sense of responsibility.

The question of investing would formerly never have come up when a child's small savings were considered, but nowadays there are excellent opportunities for the wee investor. The wartime Thrift Stamps started many juvenile savings accounts. I wish there were something of the sort to enlist the quarters and half dollars now. But the Treasury Certificates are graded down to a low cost and the system is so arranged that any child could understand it and manage his purchases himself. There are also "baby bonds" and other securities which an older boy or girl might be able to achieve. At any rate, it is well worth the trouble of initiating the young folks into the principles of wise investment. Soon enough will come the time when if they have any savings at all, glittering inducements are held out to dazzle their vision, and if they are not forewarned they may lose the entire result of many years' patient saving by one foolish endeavor to "get rich quick." This may be a valuable lesson but it is too dearly bought, and one that, with its heartache and discouragement, is better avoided than experienced. A little of the right sort of investment practice in advance will counteract the effect of a great deal of persuasion toward the wrong sort.



# I Wonder—By E. M. Fruit

"WHAT was the joke on your Dad the other day? I heard the men at the Corners joshing him." It was Sunday afternoon and Sammy and I were sprawled on the grass in the shade.

"Aw, Pa's just been actin' foolish."

"What about?" I asked lazily. I might have added, "this time," but I knew better. While Sammy is perfectly willing to tell of his Dad's various mishaps and idiosyncrasies, he is mighty quick to resent it if anyone else says anything disparaging.

"A skirt!" There was such a volume of disgust in Sammy's usually placid drawl, that I looked up in surprise. I could scarcely believe the speaker was Sammy. Usually the mildest kind of disapproval of anyone or anything is all he exhibits.

"Why, Sammy," I exclaimed, "evidently you don't appreciate the joke either."

"Joke!" Sammy jerked himself up on his elbow and fairly flung the word at me. "Can you see any joke in a man as old as Pa making a fool of himself over a Jane young enough to be his daughter?" Sammy glared at me. His expression dared me to admit the joke.

"Tell me about it," I said rather meekly. This indignant young person wasn't my friend Sammy at all.

He dropped back into the grass and after a moment said, with a disgusted grunt, "I s'pose I might as well. You'll hear it any way; or part of it. The part that happened at home you probably wouldn't; but that doesn't matter so much." As a matter of fact, it was 'what happened at home' that gave me the most food for thought.

Sammy chewed thoughtfully on a blade of grass for a moment. Slowly a reluctant grin overspread his face. "I guess it was kinda funny. At least the fellows who were in on the joke seemed to think so." Sammy paused so long I thought he had changed his mind about telling me.

"Who was the lady?" I hazarded.

"Lady!" he snorted. "She ain't nothin' but a kid. It was that teacher at the Bend." As a matter of fact, she is twenty-five if she is a day, but with her bobbed hair and carefully applied complexion, I'll admit Sammy was justified in his assertion. And she is pretty. Her worst enemy, if she has one, would have to admit that.

"IT was that Harry Jennings that started it. He's always trying to make a fool of someone. The teacher had come into town with someone from the Bend and expected her folks to meet her. She was going home for over Sunday. You know she lives about four or five miles from the Corners. For some reason they didn't show up and she was waiting in Jackson's store for a chance to ride out with someone, when Harry saw Pa coming up the street. Pa had been down to the blacksmith shop and I was waiting in the store for him. 'There comes Bill Allen. He's a ladies' man. Just ask him to take you home in his flivver. If you smile at him and talk real pretty, maybe you can get him to come after you Sunday night and take you back to the Bend.' He looked at her real sassy like, as tho he was daring her to do it, and she stuck up her nose and said:

"'Maybe you think I can't.' He just laughed, the kind of laugh that would make you do a thing just to show him you could. I guess they didn't see me. Just then Pa came in and Harry said:

"'Hello, Bill, here's a fair damsel in distress. Don't you want to be a modern knight?'"

"'I'm not very well up on the Knight business,' laughed Pa, 'but I'm always at the service of ladies in distress.'"

"'Oh, Mister Allen,' chimed in the teacher, 'I really don't know what I am going to do. I expected my folks to meet me and they haven't come,' and she

clasped her hands and rolled up her eyes, kinda sick, like she'd e't something that didn't agree with her.

"'I told her she could depend on you and your trusty flivver to take her home,' said Harry, grinnin' at Pa—that same kind of 'dare-you-to-do-it' grin. Of course after that anyone could see that there wasn't anything for Pa to do but offer to take her home. So far it wasn't Pa's fault. It was after that he acted foolish. When he did offer to take her she said:

"'Oh, Mister Allen, it is perfectly splendid of you, but I couldn't think of letting you go to all that trouble just for me.' Just as though she hadn't meant to make him take her all the time. It made me sick but Pa fell for it.

"'Not a bit of trouble,' says he. 'I can do it just as well as not.' You wouldn't think to hear him that he had seven cows to milk when he got home, 'sides all the other chores. I followed them out to the car but Pa said, 'Sammy, you wait here till I get back.' I didn't see any sense of my waiting there, but I didn't care, so I went back into the store and Harry and all them other dumb-bells was laughin' fit to split.

"'I'm surprised at you, Sammy,' says Harry. 'You should not expect a brave knight like your Pa to be bothered with a small boy when he is escorting a fair lady. Now, the rôle of gooseberry—'

"'Oh, no, Sammy, not fat. Rather heavy set, perhaps, but not fat.' I didn't argue the question, but if Pa is thin I'd hate to be fat. He bought him a tie, a red one, real flashy. I thought it was awful pretty, but when he showed it to Ma she just looked at him with that funny twinkle in her eyes and the corners of her mouth sort of quirked up—the kind of look that always makes Pa mad—I don't know why.

"AT last we got started and when we got pretty near home Pa cleared his throat a time or two and said sort of casual like, 'Oh, by the way, Sammy, it might be just as well not to mention Miss Davis, that's the teacher's name, to your mother. Women don't always understand things of that sort like us men do. Here's a quarter for you.' I said 'all right' and took the quarter, tho I wouldn't have spilled the beans any way. Pa had let me off from hoein' that afternoon and took me to town and bought me ice cream and let me go to a picture show. Pa's kinda funny sometimes and awful quick tempered, but just the same when he takes a feller any place he's a mighty good old scout, and not a bit stingy.

"When we got home Ma had part of the milkin' done and she said, 'What kept you so late, Will?'"

"'Oh, I was detained,' said Pa, off-

lady?' and he chucked Ma under the chin, kinda playful, and beat it before she had time to say anything. She started to follow him out but before she got to the door he had the car cranked and was clinkin' in.

"'Sammy,' says Ma, pretty sharp, 'where is your father going?'"

"'Why,' I says, 'he said he was goin' to get gas.' She looked at me pretty straight for a minit and then she said:

"'Samuel,' and when she calls me 'Samuel' I know it's time to answer pretty straight. 'Samuel,' she says, 'did your father tell you *not* to tell me where he was going?'"

"'HONEST, Ma, he never said a thing to me. All I know is what he said to you just now,' and I was mighty glad he hadn't, for when Ma starts to find out anything you might just as well tell her, for she is going to know it before she gets through with you, whether you know you've told it or not. Of course, I could have made a pretty good guess—but I wasn't guessin'. But I could see trouble headin' in Pa's direction all right."

"He got home a little before milking time. 'Where have you been?' says Ma, awful icy.

"'Why,' says Pa, trying to bluster, 'I told you where I was going.'"

"'Yes,' answered Ma, awfully sarcastic. 'You said you were going to the garage to get gas, when you knew perfectly well, and so did I, that you had gas enough in the car to take you to town and back. What I asked you was, *Where have you been?*' Pa was gettin' mad too."

"'I told you,' he snapped. 'I guess a man can go to the garage and back without being quizzed to death.' Just then Ma spied somethin' in the back of the car. That fool girl had left one of her books, and it had her name in it."

"'Where did you get this?' Ma's voice made you feel like little chunks of ice was bein' dropped down your back."

"'Why that—why, 'er—that—Oh yes, Ed, over at the garage, loaned it to me. Thought I might like to read it, you know.'"

"'Since when, William, have you taken to reading Third Grade Arithmetic as a pastime?' asked Ma. Pa, he got red and stammered and didn't know what to say. 'I think,' says Ma, 'it's about time you were telling me the truth. How does it happen that one of Mae Davis's books is in your car?'"

"Pa, he started in brave enough to explain, but the more he talked the worse it sounded. I couldn't see anything to make such a fuss about myself. If he'd 'a' told Ma in the first place it would have been all right, and if Pa hadn't been so rattled he'd 'a' seen Ma was laughin' at him all the time. She wasn't half as mad as she pretended to be. I don't know how they settled it, for Ma sent me out to milk, but the next day Ma bought the new dining-room carpet she'd been wantin' for a long time. When I asked Ma why she pretended to be so mad, she laughed and said, 'For the sake of the future Mrs. Samuel, I am not going to tell you.' She needn't worry about any future wife for me. I've got some sense."

Sammy got lazily to his feet and strolled toward home; but he left me wondering. Years ago, when Minnie and I hadn't been married very long, there was a slight misunderstanding. I thought Minnie was a little unreasonable about it. Just a little harmless flirtation—nothing at all serious, you understand—but Minnie got a certain kitchen cabinet she had been wanting. I considered it a sort of peace offering. At the time, and many times since, to be honest, I have been a little puffed up to think that Minnie cared enough to be jealous of me. But I wonder—maybe all the time she was laughing—Oh, drat that boy and his silly story."



A RADIO TEA IS POPULAR WITH THE WOMEN FOLK

ALTHOUGH the boys and men folks like to sit up and tinker with the radio, the women get a lot of enjoyment from it, too. Some farm women have formed the habit of watching the programs until an especially good one comes along and then inviting the neighbors to drink a cup of tea while they listen to the lecture, music or speech. Meetings of the sewing circle, too, are often enlivened by outside "talent" broadcast from some distant point. "Radio parties" have infinite possibilities at whatever time of day the favorite feature may come over the air.

But I told him to shut his trap, and I beat it. That fellow gives me a severe pain.

"Pa was gone quite a little while, but I went to a picture show so I didn't mind. When he got back he seemed awful tickled with himself. He strutted around like he'd just been elected president, or something. He got the groceries and things Ma ordered and put them in the car. 'Sammy,' says he, just as we were ready to start home, 'I think I'll get me a new tie. My old ones don't look very fresh. If a man wants to be anybody these days he must be up to snuff in his appearance; and what do you think about one of those new style collars—one that comes up real snug under the chin. They make a man more distinguished looking.'"

"'Oh, the tie would be all right,' I told him. 'But I wouldn't get one of them choaker collars. You're too fat.'"

hand like, but he looked Shep when he's been stealin' eggs. Ma looked like sharp at him and then at me, but my face didn't tell nothin.' I could well believe it. A blank wall has nothing on Sammy when he wants his face to be expressionless.

"Ma didn't say anything more but all evening she kept looking at Pa kind of questioning, like she was trying to make out something. Long towards evening on Sunday, Pa began actin' kinda nervous. He washed the car all up, and then he went off up-stairs. When he came down he was all dressed up—had his new tie on and had put so much of Ma's perfume on he smelled to glory. Gosh, I wouldn't have any of that stuff on me."

"'I think,' says Pa, speaking in a hurry, 'I'll run over to the garage and fill the car up with gas. It's about empty and we don't want to run out of gas again when we are half-way home, do we, old



# When You Feel Like Embroidering

*Designs for Yourself or Your Family or to Work Because Christmas is Coming*



E 31-8. Vanity Set for Bureau

**A**N EMBROIDERED vanity set "dresses up" even the plainest bureau and on a new dressing table it looks even prettier. No. E 31-8 is unusual in design and remarkably easy to embroider. Darning stitches, long on the top with a short understitch, are embroidered in parallel lines for the border. For the border use black or the predominating color in the room decoration. Baskets may be brown, blue, or deep pink, depending upon the border. The flowers in various colors are worked in lazy daisy stitch and French knots. Center mat is 6 x 18 inches and end mats about 11 inches square. The set of pieces is 50c, stamped on linen-finished cotton. Embroidery floss 25 cents.

**N**O. E 336-8 is a serviceable around-the-house dress which, with a touch of embroidery added, is plenty nice enough for wear when friends drop in for a chat or a cup of tea. It comes in blue or gold Seville, all made up and stamped for embroidery, which is done in black and white.

Lines of black darning stitch are over-whipped with white to outline the yoke. Edges are blanket stitched over with white, taking white stitches between the black ones. The cost of the dress, all made up and including pockets and belt, is \$1.25. It comes in 34 to 42. Colors, blue or gold. Embroidery floss 30 cents.

**T**HE little girl needs a washable frock that is also a little extra nice, and No. E 335-8 is the design to choose. Pink cross-stitch flowers with yellow centers are embroidered in the front. Lines of blanket stitching on the skirt and edging on neck and sleeves may be black or white as you prefer. The dress in blue Seville is supplied all made up and stamped for embroidery and costs only 75 cents. Sizes 4 and 6 years. Embroidery floss 20 cents.

**F**OR the very youngest, a tray cloth and bib are a necessity. Set No. E 437-8 will fascinate the lucky baby who owns it. It is made of stout linen finished cotton and the edges are buttonholed with blue. The figures are outlined with two strands of cotton to make a fine line. The work may be all in one color or in pink, blue, yellow and black, using yellow for hair, pale pink for face, black for shoes, and any chosen color for the clothes. Fine white linen finished cotton for tray cloth and bib stamped for embroidery 60 cents; floss for working 25 cents.



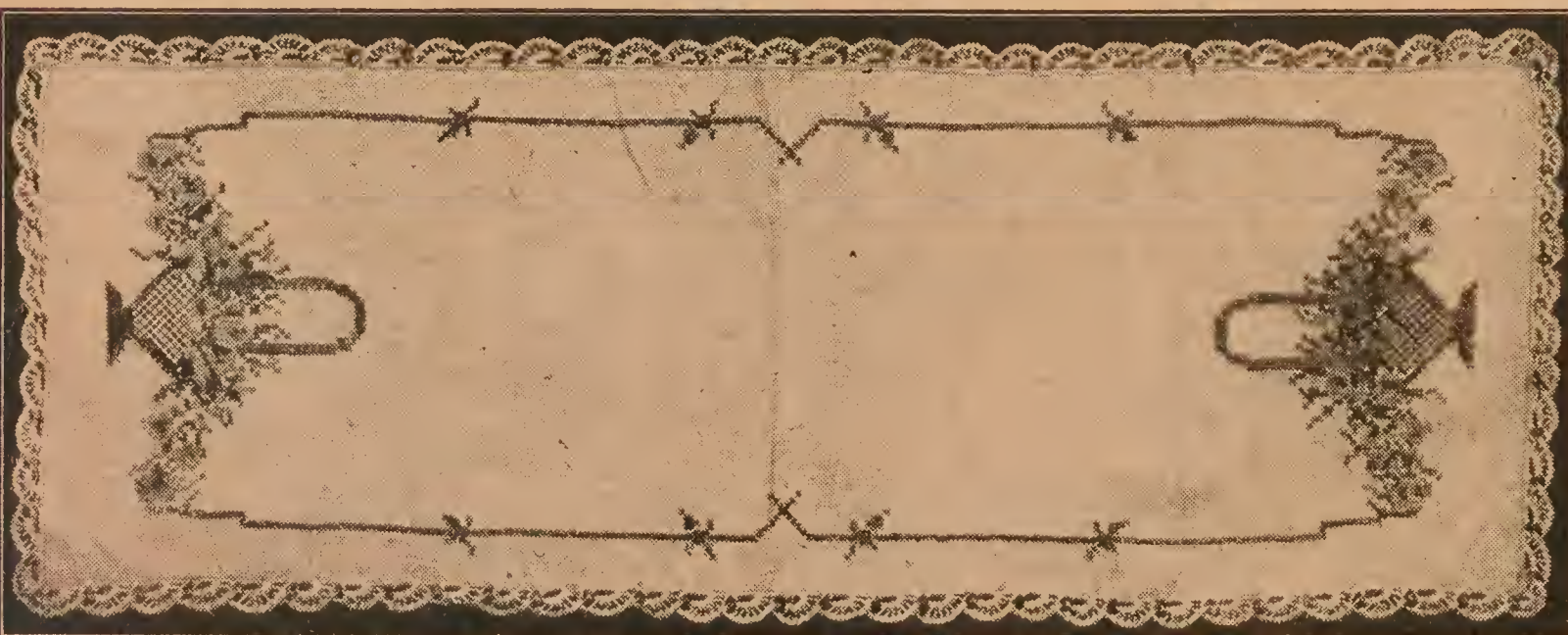
E 336-8. A pretty house dress for the mother of the family.



E 335-8. Dress for the Little Girl.



E 437-8. A Present for the Baby.



E 505-8. A Stunning Buffet Cloth, 50 inches long.

**A** LONG buffet scarf is always a useful addition to the linen supply and No. E 505-8 is unusually effective in design. Yet you can see from the picture that it is not hard to work. Use bright, striking colors, and some black to set them off. The scarf is 17 inches wide and 50 inches long. Stamped on good grade cotton it is 75c; on linen \$1.

**TO ORDER:** If you want any of these articles to embroider, it is wise to send check or money order for them. We are not responsible when currency is enclosed in a letter. Be sure your name and address are legibly written, that you give the number of the design you want and that the right amount is enclosed. Address your order to: Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



# What the Parties Offer Farm Women

## What the Republicans Stand For

(Continued from page 133)

itself to the development of measures which will place the agricultural interests of this country on a basis of economic equality with all other interests.

Adequate tariff protection for such agricultural products as are always threatened by foreign competition has been a feature of every Republican tariff bill. Such protection is as necessary to the farmer as it is to the business man and to the worker in the factory.

Farmers who plant the full acreage of their land in such staples as wheat and cotton suffer when their crops are poor or prices are low because of overproduction. A farm with a diversity of crops, a farm supported by its own garden products and its own milk and butter and eggs and which is able to sell any surplus of these—here the problem of better marketing enters—such a farm offers the most stable form of existence, and it is such a farm that is the backbone of America.

The enactment of the co-operative market act into law has been one important step taken toward agricultural relief. The grain futures and packer control act gives to agriculture direct representation on the Federal Reserve Board and on the Federal Trade Commission. This was a necessary step. Agriculture should have a direct voice in these bodies.

The revival in 1921 of the War Finance Corporation with loans of over \$100,000,000 tided over the agricultural industry, averting a complete collapse. New intermediate credit banks for agriculture have also been established during the present Republican administration and the capital of the federal farm loan system has been increased. Drought stricken areas have been aided by emergency loans. The farmers, it must be remembered, receive no weekly pay envelopes. They must deal largely in futures and in case of crop failure and lack of ability to save for one year or for a period of years, they must have credit while waiting for their new crops to become marketable.

As President Coolidge pointed out in his first message to Congress, no one way offers a solution to the problems confronting the farmers. "Indirectly," said President Coolidge, "the farmer must be relieved by a reduction of national and local taxation." The Republican party in its national platform pledges a progressive reduction of the taxes of all the people as rapidly as may be done with provision for the essential expenses of the government. The high prices and the prosperous times now promised the farmer show that the Republican party has been right in its belief that many factors enter into agricultural relief.

All of this has to do with the prosperity of the American farm and of the nation. The United States Department of Agriculture has a much broader field than this, however. It is concerned with the well-being of the American family in the home and the improvement of the living conditions not only of those who live on the farms but in the cities.

The Department of Agriculture took a distinct step forward in service to the women of this country when a little more than a year ago it established the Bureau of Home Economics. This bureau on an equal footing with all other separate bureaus of the department, grew out of the former office of Home Economics. Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture placed the bureau on an independent basis because he recognized the need of a more inclusive study of the problems of the home.

It is felt that economic investigations which will yield information as to how people actually live are fundamental to all the work of the bureau. This bureau finds out what the home conditions are in this country and studies plans for improving these conditions. Suggestions for improvements are put into effect

through the extension division of the department. The extension division in its encouragement of canning clubs for girls, and pig, corn and similar clubs for boys and girls, reaches the children on the farm as well as the adults.

The Republican party in its program for the improvement of agricultural conditions should have the support of all the voters, both men and women. It is a sane program, and it spells prosperity and general well being for the farms and the homes of this country.

\* \* \*

## The Democratic Platform

(Continued from page 133)

public land to big companies to "develop" in the way described above, whereas, the Democratic policy has been to keep these vast tracts in the hands of

great possibilities for the man on the farm but life made incomparably easier for his wife by the many labor-saving devices which cheap electric power makes possible. To the western farmer's wife and to the woman whose husband is taking up land in the great Southwest this question of government or private control of your natural resources is of vast importance. Much as we may value private initiative it must be clear to all that where a man or a company is operating in their own interest, they are of necessity going to watch that interest primarily, whereas when it is a question of developing all the resources to the best future advantage of vast areas of land, the project should be handled as a whole for the good of all the people and not by individual enterprises.

During the past few years the farmer's wife of the great Northwest has at last

## AUTUMN IS ALMOST UPON US

WHEN fall draws near, every woman, whatever her occupation, begins to think of new clothes and to plan what she can afford to have. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST patterns shown here meet the needs of the stout woman, the slim woman,



For the Stout Woman

the home-maker and the young girl; they are the most economical patterns to be found, both in their own cost and because they cut the material so well. They are sealed to fit perfectly and are clearly marked for every step, so that the beginner can start on any one without hesitation. If you have never ventured on home dressmaking before, now is the time and these are the patterns!

No. 2184, dress for mature figures sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 3/8 yards 40-inch material, with 3/4 yard contrasting. Pattern, 12c.

No. 2139, for the slim woman. A diagram dress with the popular side pleats. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 3/8 yards 40-inch material. Price, 12c.

No. 2177, for the home-maker. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 12c.

No. 1861, for the young woman. A diagram dress requiring little sewing and less fitting. Sizes, small, medium and large. For the medium size, use 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material. Pattern, 12c.

TO ORDER: Write your name, address, pattern number and sizes clearly, enclose correct remittance and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

And—don't forget to add 10c for our splendid new fall and winter catalog, the best of our many excellent style books in size and contents. It will go at once if you add its cost to your order. Patterns and catalogs are sent separately so if one arrives before the other do not think your order is incomplete.



The Morning Dress



For the Average Figure



The Afternoon Frock

the government or at least under government control.

A good illustration is the development of the water power in New York State which for some time has been one of the big issues between the Republican and Democratic parties. The power generated by Niagara Falls, owned on the American side by private companies, costs the consumer far more than that owned on the Canadian side by the government. There is in New York State, and in many other parts of our country, a vast amount of electric power latent in our rivers and streams, and if their sources are kept up by the proper care of the forests this may mean not only

come to realize one thing, which perhaps has not been clear before, namely that her prosperity is tied up with the possibility of markets in Europe and markets which can buy. No amount of protective tariff has helped the farmer when he could not sell his goods and had to buy in a protected market. The tariff has hindered, not helped, where he was concerned, because he could not sell and the large industries having succeeded in getting tariff protection sold to him at high rates. It is claimed that at present this situation is much improved but it is an artificial improvement, the fundamental cause of the trouble not having

(Continued on page 143)

No Cold Air Floor Drafts

## SUMMIT Pipeless Furnace

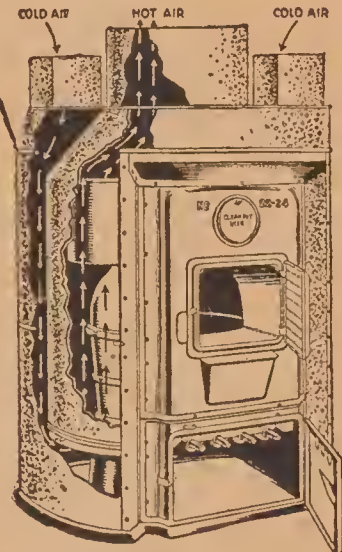
The Special Summit Installation which prevents all cold air drafts over your floors is the big outstanding feature of this splendid heating plant.

There are two separate cold air return registers, and through these registers the cold air is returned to the furnace where it is heated, purified and re-distributed throughout the building.

This system of installation was originated and perfected by us—and it has gained for the Summit Pipeless the endorsement of experienced heating engineers and building contractors.

Summit Engineering service is Free. Send us your heating problems.

Summit Foundry Co  
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## An Up-to-Date Bathroom \$60

One of a few SPECIAL PRICED sets, consisting of a 4, 4 1/2 or 5' iron enameled roll rim Bathtub, one 19" roll rim enameled flat back Lavatory, one syphon action wash down Water Closet with porcelain low down tank. Oak post hinge seat. Faucets marked hot and cold. All nickel plated fittings.

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## 580 Acres at Big Sacrifice Stock, Full Modern Equipment

Conservatively valued at \$30,000 ideal for summer boarders; just outside village, many advantages, city markets; 350 acres dare machine-worked loam soil, 150-cow spring-watered pasture, estimated 1000 cords wood, 500,000 ft. timber; 125 apple trees, 100 pears, plums, cherries; big house with 3 porches, furnace, electric lights, running water, overlooks beautiful lake; 2 tenant houses, 80-ft. main barn with basement, silos, stables, poultry, ice, hog house, garage. Price reduced to \$9,000 by aged owner and if taken immediately 20 dairy cattle, 3 horses, full modern implements, complete operating equipment included. Only \$2,500 required. The biggest opportunity of the year. Must be settled at once. E. J. Stewart, Ravena, N. Y.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES ADVANCED

**T**HE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for the month of August for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City: *Class 1*, milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$2.60 per 100 pounds; *Class 2A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90. If skim-milk is used for any other purposes, additional payment over this base price is added, depending on use. *Class 2B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain, condensed milk and ice-cream, \$2.05; *Class 2C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05; *Class 3*, used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, powdered and evaporated whole milk, \$1.55; *Classes 4A and 4B* based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The *Class 1* price of \$2.60 became effective August 18. At the same time, retail prices in the city of New York advanced one cent a quart on all grades. Loose milk is now selling for 10 cents a quart while bottled milk of Grade B is 14 cents. *Class 2B and 2C* have advanced 10 cents since our announcement last week. Before the next issue appears, there may be a change in *Class 3*.

### July Pool Prices

The League announces that the pool price for July for 3% milk in the basic freight zone is \$1.50 gross. Deductions include 8 cents for expenses and 10 cents for certificates of indebtedness, leaving net cash to farmers of \$1.32. The net cash price to farmers last month (June) was \$1.24. The July pool price in 1923, net cash to farmers, was \$1.81½.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Company Producers announce the following prices for August for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile freight zone. *Class 1*, \$2.10 per 100; *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3*, \$1.55; *Class 4* to be determined by market quotations of butter and cheese.

### Non-pool Cooperative

The Non-pool Dairymen's Cooperative announced that the August price for *Class 1* milk is \$2 per 100 pounds. We have received no information that indicates any change in *Classes 2, 3A and 3B*. In July these classes were priced as follows: *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3A*, \$1.60; *Class 3B*, \$1.45.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia) receiving station price for August for 3% milk in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from Philadelphia is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

## SLIGHT CHANGE IN BUTTER

The change in the butter market from last week has been very slight. Prices have advanced to a small degree, but as we go to press the indications are that with the weakening market prices may be shaded slightly, so that undoubtedly the week will close about the same as it did on the sixteenth. Early in the week there was quite a bit of activity in the market. Buyers took hold very well, and a feeling of confidence was evident in the market, which was responsible for a slight upward turn on Tuesday. There was rather active buying for immediate trade needs on the part of chain stores, and some speculative activity was in evidence. As soon as this buying trade was satisfied, however, the market eased off, and by Thursday there was a weaker tone. The quiet trading on Wednesday afternoon resulted in ¼ to ½ cent falling

Established 1898

## EGGS WANTED

—BY—

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318 Greenwich St., New York City

- PROMPT RETURNS
- HONEST PRICES
- EFFICIENT SERVICE

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Bank of America  
(Atlantic Off)  
Franklin Nat. Bank  
Your Bank

## SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

**FOR SALE** Egg Cases—Clean with whole fillers and flats. Butter Tubs—just like new. W. J. SCHINTZIUS, Inc., Elk St. Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

off in prices. This decline in price was due to the pressure to sell in view of light buying.

Advices still indicate that conditions are favorable for production, particularly in the West, although there has been a little more shrinkage in the make. Throughout the East heavy demands for market milk have caused quite a pronounced shortage and very little butter is being made. Shipments of Western cream for Eastern consumption have also increased. However, there is a feeling in the market that present prices are not out of proportion and that in view of the anticipated shrinkage we will see a gradual reduction in make, with the consequent ability of the market to at least hold its own. While a fair proportion of the butter coming in is of good quality for this time of the year, nevertheless a good many markets show characteristic summer defects. These defects are responsible for a wide variation in quotations. Creamery firsts are quoted anywhere from 36¼ to 37c; seconds, 34¼ to 36c; while lower grades are down to 33 and 34c.

## CHEESE SLIGHTLY WEAKER

During the past week the market has shown a rather weakening tendency all along the line, especially on grades of State flats. There is a disposition on the part of operators to shade asking prices, and on the 22d there was a buyer's market on all grades. This week this is primarily due to a similar condition in the consuming market. If there were any demand at all at the present time we would see a strong cheese market due to the fact that the heavy demand for market milk in the East has cut down the make materially. The market is working both ways to keep it fairly stable.

Whole milk, State flats, Junes, grade fancy to special, are now quoted from 20½ to 21½c; fresh fancy State flats, are from 20 to 20½c; while average runs seldom go above 19c.

## FANCY EGGS HIGHER

Eggs that grade very fine to fancy, especially on nearby whites form a comparatively small percentage of the supply at the present time. Eggs of this grade are "moving out" quite promptly at prices from two to four cents above last week. However, fairly good eggs of lower grade are more or less quiet, with considerable accumulation reported. The reason for this is that with a high market on strictly fancy quality eggs buyers are very critical and fussy. Rather than pay too high prices they have been taking fancy eggs out of storage, and these storage eggs are competing with average fresh grades.

All told, the egg market is firm, and for those who continue to ship closely graded eggs of high quality, it will continue so. In fact, indications are that with steadily decreasing arrivals, prices are bound to advance to some degree. However, we cannot avoid the competition that will exist between good storage eggs and fresh eggs of only average quality that have been "short held."

## LIVE POULTRY EASIER

The return of warmer weather in the metropolitan district has undoubtedly had an effect on the poultry market. The fowl market has

not been working right during the last week. Trading has been slower and much stock has been shaded in price even on the fanciest receipts. Express receipts have been quite liberal and the easier aspect of the market has been in evidence from the very beginning of the market on Monday, the eighteenth. As a result fowls have been trending downward all along, quotations eventually locating on par with the freight market. Express broilers and chickens are selling well, better than fowls, by a long shot.

Long Island ducks have been finding a ready outlet all during the week. Close to six thousand Long Island spring ducks were received this week. The tendency of the market on Long Island breeders is to strengthen and increase to a higher price. Breeders have been quoted in the vicinity of 21 cents, but this quotation is almost sure to go higher. Spring ducks are in the neighborhood of 25 cents with a firm market.

## POTATO MARKET WEAKER

Lack of a good buying trade and heavy digging in the country with consequent heavy shipments into the market have been responsible for a much weaker tone in the potato market. And if the feeling of the market is any indication, we will see it go still lower. At this writing, August 22nd, potatoes at Riverhead, Long Island, are quoted at 65c a bushel f.o.b., or \$1.90 f.o.b. per 150-lb. bag. The probability is that the price will go still lower. South Jerseys in 150-lb. sacks are quoted at \$1.80 f.o.b. while North Jerseys are \$1.75 f.o.b. with \$1.65 in almost immediate view. This is not at all satisfactory, but warmer weather has discouraged the consuming trade, and with consequent heavy arrivals, we are bound to see this weak situation exist.

## APPLE MARKET WELL SUPPLIED

Supplies of apples have been fairly free all the week and have met more or less of an irregular market, and an easier one, except on fanciest marks. As long as a lot of mixed goods are coming in, we can only report the same story. There is a lot of stuff arriving that should never leave the farm. The best of large-sized marks of most all varieties are meeting a pretty fair demand, and prices are holding fairly firm, but undergrade stuff is dragging, and prices are trending downward.

During the past week western New York apples appeared on the New York City markets for the first time this season. The shipments consisted of Dutchess and Yellow Transparents from Livingston County. Although the stock was generally of small size, quality and color were considered very good. Trading, however, was limited in face of the dull and weak market. Dutchess, 2½ in. are selling from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel basket, while unclassified stock is in the neighborhood of \$1. Yellow Transparents are bringing from 50 to 75c a bushel basket, depending upon size and quality.

The pear market has turned weaker. The buying trade is dull due to this situation. Klapp's Favorites have been accumulating and prices have declined so that now they are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.75 per bushel basket,

and from \$4 to \$7 a barrel, depending upon quality, size, etc.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed August 16.

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more. Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

There has been no material change in the wheat market during the past week. Prices have been somewhat flighty. As soon as any cables are received that indicate an upward market, heavy selling immediately develops with the result that advances soon calm down. Recent advices indicate that Western Europe is experiencing unfavorable weather for harvest. Argentine is having extremely dry weather and the Northwest is experiencing very heavy rains.

There has been no material change in the corn market. Weather conditions over the Belt are somewhat more favorable for growing. Other grains remain about the same.

	Albany	Ogdens	Utica	Rochester	Buf
	burg	Syracuse	Syracuse	falo	
No 2 W. Oats ...	61¾	.62¾	.61	.60¾	.58¾
N 3 W Oats ...	61	62	60¾	.60	.57¾
No 2 Yel. Corn ...	1.34	1.35½	1.33	1.38	1.28
No 3 Yel. Corn ...	1.33	1.34½	1.32	1.31	1.27
Ground Oats ...	47.00	47.00	46.60	46.30	44.90
Spr W Bran ...	30.75	31.55	30.35	30.05	28.65
Hard W Bran ...	31.50	32.10	31.40	30.80	29.40
Standard Mids ...	33.00	33.60	32.60	32.30	30.90
Soft W Mids ...	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.30	35.90
Flour Mids ...	37.00	37.66	36.60	36.30	34.90
Red Dog Flour ...	43.00	43.60	42.60	42.30	40.90
D Brew Grains ...	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.30	35.90
W. Hominy ...	46.00	46.60	45.60	45.30	43.90
Yel Hominy ...	45.50	46.10	45.10	44.80	43.40
Corn Meal ...	50.00	50.60	49.60	49.30	47.90
Gluten Feed ...	43.75	44.35	43.35	43.05	41.65
Gluten Meal ...					
36% Cot. S. Meal	47.50	48.20	47.10	46.60	45.40
41% Cot. S. Meal	51.00	51.70	50.60	50.10	48.90
43% Cot S. Meal	53.00	53.70	52.60	52.10	50.90
31% OP Oil Meal	46.00	46.60	45.60	45.30	43.90
34% OP Oil Meal	46.50	47.10	46.40	45.80	44.40
Beet Pulp ...					

### Local Buffalo Market

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. Ground oats \$43; spring wheat bran \$28; hard wheat bran \$30.50; standard middlings \$29.50; soft wheat middlings \$35; flour middlings \$34.50; red dog flour \$40; dry brewers grains \$34; white hominy \$45.50; yellow hominy \$45; corn meal \$50; gluten feed \$42.25; gluten meal \$50; 31% old process oil meal \$47; 34% old process oil meal \$47.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price ¼ cents on oats; ½ cents on corn; 10 cents on cottonseed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## TOPGRADE HAY SCARE

Top grades of old hay are scarce and the market for such is steady. As usual, lower grades are dragging, especially those of heavy pressed in small bales. These make up the bulk of the offerings at the present time. There is little or no real fine old hay coming in, and any that does arrive is easily bringing from \$30 to \$32 a ton. The market for new hay is the same as quoted previously. Complaints are still being made of heating, and much of the receipts are of more or less mediocre quality.

## Among the Cow Testers

(Continued from page 137)

The Garnsey Farm of Seneca Falls is building a new milk house and silo.

E. C. Jonas of Cayuta has recently completed a new milk house with ice house attached to the rear.

Herds producing above 1000 pounds of milk per cow for the month of June are:—

- H E Burrell, Watkins
- Ralph Beardsley, Odessa
- Lee Bales, Cayuta
- King's Grand View Farm, Burdett
- W. L. Hoogkirk, Hector

Dryden Agent, W. A. Boyd

The highest average herds were:—

Carl Mott & Son	32 cows	1093 9 lbs milk	37.0 lbs fat
Victor Wright	6 "	823.8 "	40.4 "

Whitewashing, the cheapest means to sanitation and lighter barns, was done by fourteen dairymen in the association last month.

Two more herds tested for Tuberculosis came clean. Six boarder cows disposed of and four new cows purchased.

Unadilla Agent, W. W. Sadler

Two out of the six dairies are feeding grain. The others think it is unprofitable for them to feed grain at the present price of milk. The two that are feeding grain believe that their cows will come thru the summer and pay more in the fall, even tho they do not make anything in June.

Chenango Valley Agent, W. W. Sadler

The general trend in the association is to improve the herds; two purebred bulls have been bought to head herds. One heads the herd of Neidlinger & Son, the other heads the Prindle Bros. herd.

Boarder cows are disappearing, several being sold this past month.

## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to Eastern farmers sold on August 21:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennery whites uncandled, extras...	54 to 56		
Other hennery whites, extras...	50 to 53		
Extra firsts...	45 to 49	39 to 42	
Firsts...	40 to 44		
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts...	40 to 46	36 to 37	
Under grades...	34 to 39		
Pullets...	36 to 40		
Hennery browns, extras...	42 to 48		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras...	39 to 41	38 to 39	
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score...	39¾ to 40¼	39 to 40	40½
Extra (92 score)...	39 to 39¼	32 to 33	40
State dairy (salted), finest...			
Good to prime...			
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2...	\$27 to 29	\$20 to 21	\$23 to 24
Timothy No. 3...	24 to 25		19 to 20
Timothy Sample...	12 to 19		
Fancy light clover mixed No. 1...	27 to 29		21 to 22
Alfalfa, second cutting No. 1...	29 to 31		
Oat Straw No. 1...	14 to 15		14 to 15
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy...	24 to 26	27 to 29	
Fowls, leghorns and poor...	22 to 24	23 to 25	
Chickens, colored fancy...			
Chickens, leghorns...			
Broilers, colored...	30 to 31	28 to 33	
Broilers, leghorns...	28 to 30	23 to 27	
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium...	10½ to 13		
Bulls, common to good...	4 to 4½		
Lambs, common to good...	10 to 14		
Sheep, common to good ewes...	3¼ to 5		
Hogs, Yorkers...	10 to 10½		



# My Fall Poultry Chores

Mrs. C. J. Doxtater Tells How She Controls Poultry Pests and Troubles

THIS is one of the most trying seasons of the year for the poultry raiser, especially when that party is a farm woman with all the extra work of haying and harvesting and the garden "sass" ready to be canned, etc.; then of course the weather is hot and mites breed especially well then, as do also the big turkey lice. Many a night it is past nine p. m. when I am "powdering" chicks, hens and turkeys after a full day riding a mowing machine and hay rake. But they will take their toll, so it is best to keep the quarters free from these things. Sometimes it seems almost impossible, so we must just fight them. We use the old oil from our car and tractor, and with a large paint brush, paint the roosts, coops, floors where chicks set, and the walls; we find it very satisfactory. Sometimes we add the kerosene the ear engines are cleaned with to make the oil a little thinner.

Then, too, the hens are beginning to moult and the dry mash must be changed, that is, some oil meal added to it to help make feathers. We do not agree with many who say discard the early moulters for ours have proved to be the best layers when eggs are high in price, and it stands

to reason the early moulter has her new coat of feathers and is ready to lay 80-cent eggs when her late-moulting sister is getting on her winter coat. The early moulter may not lay as many eggs in a year, but her eggs will bring the most money for a year, so what difference if she doesn't lay so many? She will last longer and you can board her cheaper during the summer if she is not laying so hard. Then give her that extra feed in late fall and winter and that hen will pay a profit. Of course, the lighter breeds may not do this, but we are breeders of pure bred Columbian Wyandottes, bred for winter laying and that one point is always kept in view.

It is all right to cull. However, I do not believe any one can cull a flock as successfully as the party that handles and lives with that flock. And they needn't trap-nest either. It is careful watching and knowing what is fed, as the feed plays an important part in the culling game. The best layer ever hatched will not lay eggs if she is not given the material to make them from. How often, in hot weather especially, we see a pan or jar the hens drink from refilled day after day without even rinsing

out. The same party may be buying a lot of expensive feed, when water is the largest part of the egg. But a hen will go without water or drink just as little as she can if it isn't good the same as a person. It only takes a few minutes each day to keep these dishes clean and the water pure. It is cheaper to keep poultry well than to cure them after they are sick.

Just as an experiment, if you happen to be one who does not wash out your drinking dishes every day, try it and refill with good clean water. Put it in the shade or building where it will be as cool as possible and watch biddy's surprise when she comes to drink and also see how much longer she will drink. Surely there is nothing cheaper than water.

Next, how is ventilating in the roosting quarters? Go through the pens every night. If the hens are too warm, open up so there is lots of air, but don't have drafts in summer any more than in winter. Try to make the quarters comfortable, provide shade of some kind if it is only sun flowers or a vine growing over a park. Trees are best, but everybody does not have trees.

All these things help save the feed bill and the cheaper we can produce anything of course the more profit there is in it.

## What the Parties Offer Farm Women

### The Democratic Platform

(Continued from page 141)

been removed. This will only be done when we return to a tariff for revenue only and decide to finish the job which we undertook when we entered the war.

The present administration has allowed private individuals to go abroad and try to help. It prides itself, however, on keeping, as a government, out of all European entanglements with the result of keeping out of world affairs. So it sends off unofficial individuals for which it assumes no responsibility although they have the "sympathetic support" of their government in their efforts, and when they succeed the administration takes to itself the credit of a "forward step" in the solution of the international problems.

This is not the Democratic policy. They believe in officially trying to eliminate the causes of war, and in helping to re-establish the European nations financially so that their markets may again be open to us in a profitable way. With this policy I feel all women in this country should be in sympathy, for they hate the thought of the useless waste of human life which they spend so much of their own lives in conserving. It seems to me that at the moment the farmer's wife has perhaps more things that intimately concern her at stake than at any time in my memory and I hope she will think seriously before she casts her vote on Nov. 3rd, weighing carefully which of the parties in their fundamental principles most nearly answer her needs.

\* \* \*

### The Third Party

(Continued from page 133)

from money belonging to them as from the control they possess over the money of others. If you are a small depositor in a bank, or a minority stockholder in a company, your money is often being employed contrary to your interests and your will. This is owing to the opposition between our political and our economic system. We have universal suffrage in our political life, but in our economic life we still have the ancient and discredited system of plural voting. It is not one man, one vote, but one share, one vote, which gives us minority control and dangerous power in the hands of a few.

What remedies does the Third Party offer? First, real support of co-operative enterprises, which are the only democratic corporations, and second, Government ownership or control of railroads, and

third, the submission of a constitutional amendment providing that Congress may, by a two-thirds vote, overrule a decision of the Supreme Court. Co-operation needs no defense, but it meets much dishonest opposition and needs public encouragement. We already have Government ownership in our highways, our schools, our post-offices and our water supplies. Would we return any of them to private ownership? Are teachers or postmen overpaid? Are we overcharged for stamps or water?

### What American Women Want

The Supreme Court has undoubtedly encroached on the power of Congress in a way not contemplated by the framers of our Constitution. We are the only country with a written constitution, yet fundamental rights are as thoroughly respected in England or France as here. Theodore Roosevelt saw no danger in such a limitation of the judicial power. Two-thirds of the States can call a Federal Constitutional convention to re-write the Constitution, and in about 1910 twenty-eight States had done so.

## Should Women Help with Farm Work?

(Continued from page 131)

not paid either socially or economically, but the work had to be done and theirs were not the hands to shirk the task.

In my opinion, the answer to the question, should the women do farm work, is the same answer for a great many other problems of life. It is, "keep to the middle of the road." If it is a question of laboring as peasant women have had to, the answer is absolutely No. It is No also, if working outside is an added burden to doing all the work in the house for a large family, or if it means working with no rest from dawn to dusk, as too many of women folks of the past, or even of the present, have done or are doing.

But on the other hand, a good many of the women folks like to do a reasonable amount of farm work, and if it is a substitution for house work, and not an addition, outdoor work is good.

"That's all right to talk about cutting out the heavy work," I can hear some of both the men and the women say who read this, "but how is it to be done? That's what we'd like to know."

I answer that by saying, more and more farm people are going to cut out unprofitable enterprises. There has been too much of a boast among farmers about

Further action was staved off by the passage of the Amendments for the Income Tax and the direct election of United States senators.

The women of the United States want two things before anything else, Peace and Prohibition. The enemies of peace are a minority of ambitious politicians and financiers, the enemies of prohibition are a minority of corrupt office-holders, who, both before and since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, have found their profits in the violation of the liquor laws.

The great and fundamental opportunity we are now offered is the possibility of a Third Party pledged to carry out the will of the people. It is nearly a hundred years since de Toqueville, after a visit to this country, warned his contemporaries that the principle of majority rule was established here and would prevail in all countries, that the path of wisdom lay, not in fruitless and contentious opposition, but in persistent education of that majority. His prophecies have been fulfilled and wisdom and patriotism urge us to follow his advice.

keeping a larger herd each year, or raising a larger and larger acreage. The boast in the future, for both crops and animals, is going to be not how much, but how well; to grow less crops and fewer animals, but to grow them better. In the future those who farm are going to keep records and by these records they are going "to make their heads save their heels."

Right there is where the farm women are going to come in. Business men who employ women know that they are invariably better than the men in keeping records and in working out details that save labor.

My suggestion is then that the woman can save more labor by keeping the accounts and by bringing her judgment to bear on the farm enterprises, than she can by working beyond her endurance in physical labor all of the time. Then in addition to this, outdoor enterprises, such as keeping poultry, working some in raising good stock or even in driving the hay rake in an emergency, are all right, if both the man and the woman remember that after all what counts in the long run is not so much making a living as living itself, and that all the details and the hard work of life are failures if we do not get some happiness out of them.

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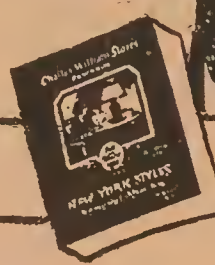
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY



The New York State Fair and the Farmer—By Lieut.-Gov. Lunn



# Hay—Most Important, Gets the Least Attention

*A Plow Handle Talk by a Man Who Raised Over 500 Tons This Year*

CAN we safely say that our most important eastern crop, the grass crop, receives the least attention of any crop we grow? Somehow, because nature is so lavish in providing a covering, we forget that she will only give the covering and then ask us to provide ways and means if we want more.



H. E. COOK

Most of us want more, but not all of us are doing the things necessary to get more. Really the low prevailing prices of recent years have not given much encouragement for study and work. My experience has been that pretty well defined rules and methods must be followed if annual worth-while crops are to be harvested. This means that the effect of seasonable variations must be reduced to a minimum. All other things being under control, hay plants have an outstanding advantage over whole season crops that a safe growth can be made early before drouth can materially injure the plants. The year 1888 was the only exception to this rule in my memory, with practically no rainfall from April 1 to July 1st.

Most of us understand the dirt mulch value for cultivated plants. Hay plants need mulch just the same, but of a different kind and prepared the year or years before. Fortunately all of our grass plants are low temperature plants, growing early in the spring even under frosting conditions. Of course, frost usually lessens growth, especially of the hay plants, that must produce long stalks. Pasture blue grass which has a more leafy growth is less injured for the same reason that it withstands grazing better.

If these plants have a congenial home for the winter they will be as ready for action in the spring as a woodchuck. Land, therefore, must have

H. E. COOK

reasonable drainage. Grass roots will stand a lot of water but not standing water. I have grown splendid hay crops on a silt subsoil which to the eye seems quite impervious to water but there is enough filtration to satisfy the grass roots. If water does not drain off the nitrates will not form, bacteria will remain dormant and we lose the advantage of early moisture. Good farming, that is, profitable farming, means not much more than taking advantage of natural conditions by supplementing and working with them. Profits will otherwise disappear. Good cultivation and available plant food are necessary. Grass plants are not unlike potatoes and corn; they positively must have plant food in abundance.

## Summer Fallow a Safe Investment

A plant that grows rapidly and at low temperatures can't forage for its fodder. There are differing methods that may give this sort of preparation. I have not practiced the Clark plan of summer fallow and fall seeding independent of a grain crop enough to learn it, and few people have. I expect the drawback is that clovers do not respond to late summer seeding like redbud and timothy. I don't think we can afford to abandon clover sowing and so we continue seeding with grain in the spring. The summer fallow, however, is a safe and sure investment and should have a place on every farm.

Somehow, there is a disposition to put away the tillage tools after the spring's work has been finished—using present accepted methods of seeding with grain. We use approximately four quarts of timothy, three quarts of medium red clover, one quart of alsike and four quarts of alfalfa per acre. The first year the three clovers appear with timothy, the red predominating. The second year the red partly disappears and the alfalfa increases.

Top dressing with a spreader in the fall seems to be our best method of preserving the growth

and establishing the much-to-be-desired mulch previously mentioned. We have a six-acre field that has just yielded its eleventh cutting, in weight I should estimate about three tons per acre—my estimate made from a judgment formed from a number of years of weighing hay and other crops. Anyhow, the crop was sufficiently outstanding to attract observation and discussion as to how it was done. It is naturally good grass land to which there have been added, in eight years out of the eleven, seven loads of stable manure per acre but no chemical manures of any sort. This reference does not mean that I would always advise permanent meadows of mixed grasses, of alfalfa no one would differ. If the field is adapted, the plants fed and the plan is best for that farm, it can be done.

Back again to our meadow mulch—all hay plants have easily injured crowns and hay growers will profit almost in proportion to the way they protect these crowns. In earlier days I often wondered how hay farmers could grow crops without stable manure. Now I understand. On the hay farms, cows were not eating the second growth, thereby protecting the plants and forming a mulch by the decay of the aftermath. It seems beyond comprehension that dairy farmers will allow cows to graze the scanty second growth. When the growth is heavy, say 25 to 50 per cent. of the first crop, no serious damage will occur by pasturing a portion, if the animals do not poach the land. On meadows to be plowed the following year, cows may be allowed to run indefinitely, saving their droppings without much waste for a succeeding crop.

Two false notions prevail in regard to this second growth, one that it is wasted if not made into milk and the other that a heavy growth will smother and cause so-called winter killing of the roots. This is about as reasonable as it is to expect that a man will smother and die because he uses covering enough in bed to keep his body warm. Not only does the grass give protection to

(Continued on page 147)

## Buying Cooperatively Through Local Dealers

*How the Farmers of Waukesha County Save Money*

By W. A. FREEHOFF

THAT it is possible to buy at reduced rates and still patronize the home dealers, is being demonstrated by the Waukesha County Farm Bureau, Wisconsin. In some localities considerable ill-feeling had resulted on the part of home merchants because farmers' organizations bought everything over their heads, so the officers of the Waukesha association determined to try out a new policy.

"We felt that our own business men should be given first chance to do our buying for us," explained O. H. Cooley, Secretary of the Farm Bureau. "So we put our problem frankly up to them. We told them that we would insist upon very material reduction in prices, but in return for that we would buy in large quantities, and pay cash."

"See how that would benefit both farmer and dealer? The dealer was sure of his money on the spot, and would not have to charge off any losses. The farmer was taught the value of paying cash and getting his discount; he would be weaned away from the bad business policy of charging his purchases. Credit badly used keeps more than one farmer poor."

Take the matter of coal, for instance. The Waukesha members use about a thousand tons a year, so Secretary Cooley asked for bids from all the county coal dealers for the full thousand tons. The lowest bidder gets the business. Gasoline and oil is another proposition on which Cooley is working. He has already succeeded in getting the chief oil companies, through their local dealers, to sell at car-load rates, yet making individual deliveries in small lots to the participating members.

Grass seed is also an important item. One Waukesha County farmer gave the Farm Bureau

his check for \$5,000, to cover his purchases of Grimm alfalfa. There are five seed dealers in the county who gave a rebate of one and one-half cents a pound on grass seeds. About 1,000 automobile tires are handled per year, at discounts ranging from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. A car-load of flour is ordered about every three months, at a saving of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per barrel.

Cooley's records show that the Waukesha Farm Bureau, in less than a year, sold \$80,082.25 worth of merchandise to its members at an estimated saving of \$12,177.25, or an average saving to each member of \$20.29—more than twice the annual membership fee.

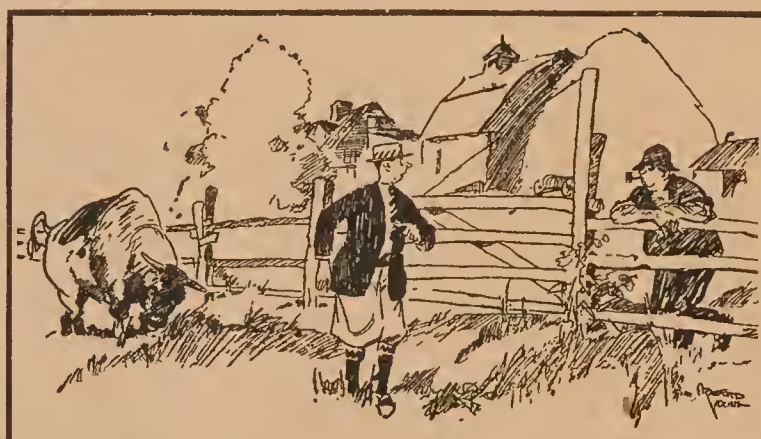
The Waukesha County Farm Bureau has also been active in helping the milk shippers of the Milwaukee fluid milk territory get the best possible price for their milk. Ten farm bureau members, one from each town where possible, are on the milk shippers' board which meets with the Mil-

waukee distributors. This board, after conferring with the distributors, reports back to the producers, and then goes back and closes its deals. There are 1,500 milk shippers in the county, and the work of the farm bureau, it is estimated by Cooley, has saved them a good many thousand dollars in the past two years.

In order to get the reduced prices for quantity buying, the Bureau members are not required to buy more than they need at one time. Most contracts cover a year, and the farmers take their produce, and pay for it, as they need it. Reductions are often made in the form of dividend checks when the contract has been fulfilled; a good case in point being a check for \$800 recently distributed by Cooley to members on oil purchases.

Cooley also conducts an exchange department for the members. This has proved particularly useful in selling seed corn and grains, seed potatoes, etc. This spring he secured quite a little seed corn from Farm Bureaus in Minnesota and Iowa to eke out a short local supply. During the spring rush there were days on which over a thousand dollars' worth of this "exchange" business was done.

Since the Waukesha Farm Bureau has been adopting this business policy, of making memberships pay out in hard dollars and cents, there has been renewed interest in the Bureau, and many volunteer memberships are now coming in. Membership is now a business proposition in which direct and not intangible returns are guaranteed. Last year the Bureau treasury was empty, and this year it showed a balance of over three hundred dollars. Other Farm Bureau units have written Cooley and secured an outline of the plan, and the idea is spreading in a manner which indicates that the Waukesha Bureau has hit upon a workable, business program.



City Feller—Say! Is that bull safe?  
Rustic—Well, he's a dangsite safer'n you are!  
—Judge.



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Volume 114

For the Week Ending September 6, 1924

Number 10

## The New York State Fair and the Farmer

An American Agriculturist Radio Talk Broadcast from Station WEAFF

THE New York State Fair at Syracuse is one of the foremost instrumentalities for education along agricultural lines. Its primary purpose is to serve as a great outdoor university to which hundreds of thousands of our farmers and their families may annually come in order to gain helpful knowledge along every phase of farm life.

This is a distinct work of the State to help the farmer. The State Fair is but one part of our endeavor, for I am not unmindful of the fact that the State's greatest contribution toward the advancement of agriculture has been its establishment and maintenance of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca together with other agricultural schools throughout the State. Many millions of dollars have been expended in this most worthy endeavor.

The advancement in knowledge and skill for general farm operation, and for the wide range of specializations in agriculture, and in public and private service dealing with agriculture are such as to place upon these institutions a very wide and exacting field of endeavor. From these institutions must come both farmers trained for their work and the educated leadership required in many of the farmers' societies and cooperative organizations and the businesses serving the farmers, as well as teachers and scientists to extend the boundaries of knowledge of agriculture.

Agricultural progress has been immensely accelerated since the organization of these agricultural colleges and experiment stations which bring the facts and methods of science to apply upon the problems of the farm.

The work which the State of New York is doing along this line is most commendable. Now, the State Fair at Syracuse supplements all this work. There are brought together thousands of farmers throughout the State bringing their exhibits and entering into friendly competition for premiums. The results of new methods are seen. The advantages of one method over another are demonstrated. There isn't anything connected with agriculture that is not exhibited at the New York State Fair. The whole purpose of the institution is to help the farmers in every way possible. No man or woman can visit the fair and give attention to the multiplied exhibits without going away with an increase of knowledge that is bound to be of inestimable value to them in their work.

While the primary purpose of the fair is to advance the farmer it gives large space for other lines of activity.

The average person living in the city is so busily engaged in his own affairs that he simply forgets the importance of agriculture until some sudden food crisis brings it forcibly to the front. So long as the individual city dweller can purchase his foodstuff he forgets the source from which it comes. The vital connection between the farmer and the city dweller is of utmost importance.

The more we can bring the producer and

By HON. GEORGE R. LUNN

Lieutenant-Governor State of New York  
Chairman New York State Fair Commission

consumer of foodstuffs together in intelligent conference the better it will be for all concerned.

While last year's fair eclipsed all previous exhibitions, the State Fair Commission this year looks forward to the greatest and most successful fair in the history of the State. Last year the splendid equipment of buildings was increased by the addition of a coliseum which will be available for stock-judging contests in the day time and for horse shows and other entertainments in the

### Is the State Fair Worth While?

WHETHER or not you are in the habit of attending the New York State Fair, you will be interested in reading Lieutenant-Governor Lunn's article on the State Fair, published on this page. This talk by the Lieutenant-Governor, who is by virtue of his office chairman of the New York State Fair Commission, was broadcast over station WEAFF Wednesday evening, August 27th.

The State Fair is an enterprise of the people of the whole State, held chiefly for the benefit of agriculture. A great deal of money in the shape of taxes is spent by the State to make it worth while. There are some who believe that the Fair costs more than it is worth; or putting it another way, that its possibilities for helping agriculture are not developed as fully as possible. Most of those who visit the Fair each year, however, seem to have both a pleasant and profitable time. Certainly the Fair is the one great opportunity of the year to advertise what the State is doing agriculturally. If it does not realize its full possibilities, it is in the end the responsibility of the farmers of the State to study wherein it fails and make suggestions to the Fair Commission for improvements.

evening. The grounds are to be kept open this year at night.

As an added attraction for the evening crowd, arrangements have been made with the General Electric Company to install one of the most gorgeous and beautiful lighting spectacles ever exhibited in New York State.

The farmers of the State have loyally supported this institution and we hope more and more to interest the city dwellers.

To those who are listening to me, who have never visited the State Fair at Syracuse, I urge you that if it is at all possible, you resolve this year to do so.

In addition to what I have had to say regarding the State Fair, I want to say a word regarding the need of greater organization among farmers, both in their own interest and to the better interests of the entire State.

We have not witnessed the advancement and development of agriculture as an industry in any such tremendous proportion as has characterized other lines of human effort. It was subsequent to the panic of 1875 that manufacturing plants began to multiply in America. During the forty years beginning shortly after 1873 manufacturing developed on the most colossal scale known to history. Men in that industry entered into the most intense competition, but above this competi-

tion there was a field in which they united for the common purpose of advancing their mutual interests. They never forgot the interests which they held in common. They forgot many times the interest of the people at large, so that the Government had to place them under regulation in many ways. In spite of this regulation they continued to advance and prosper. This same thing may be said of commerce and of general business and banking institutions. This cannot be said, however, of agriculture. Notwithstanding the fact that agriculture is the basic industry of every State and nation, it, nevertheless, remains true that the average person does not so consider it.

If it is easy for the city dweller to forget the farmer, it is pathetically true that in too many instances the farmer forgets his own interest. Agriculture does not begin to be organized on so efficient a basis as is manufacturing or commerce or banking. Only within recent years has there been any real attempt to emphasize the need of and bring about organization among farmers. We know something is wrong and decidedly wrong when the men and women who through hardship and toil produce necessary foodstuffs, are compelled, through lack of organization, to take whatever the market price may be, regardless of whether that market price pays even the cost of production. The various cooperative undertakings among farmers today should receive the hearty support of every farmer. It is well known that the beginning in organization among farmers, just as it was in manufacturing, will at first be attended by many discouragements and oftentimes

losses, but eventually it is the only way out toward successful agriculture. Cooperative marketing is the hope of the future for the farmers of New York State as well as the nation. Just what plan will be the most successful will be the result of practice and experience among the farmers themselves. While agriculture has been retarded in its advance at every step by reason of the intense determination of other groups to develop their own interests, there has been, nevertheless, encouraging progress.

### Hay—Most Important, Gets the Least Attention

(Continued from page 146)

the plants but there is plant food in it and its decay on the surface furnishes a home and environment for bacterial growth, so very important for the growth of plants. We have urged and practiced the growth of legumes as soil improvers until we forget that the decay in the soil, and with grass plants on top of the soil or any other plant growth, is not only very valuable as bacteria producers but also is making potential or inert plant food available, and is also a sort of first aid to the growth of legumes.

I wonder how many of our readers ever figured out how much real milk tonnage they ever got from the scanty aftermath grazed off by their cows. Cows will

(Continued on page 149)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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E. R. EASTMAN . . . . . Editor  
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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114 September 6, 1924 No. 10

### Can the Cows!

WE hope that every dairyman will give consideration to what we have proposed on page 155 for increasing the farm family's meat supply at low cost and at the same time reducing the surplus milk by getting rid of the main factor which is chiefly responsible for it. There is not a dairyman that does not know that the chief trouble with the dairy market is too much milk. There is not one either but who will agree that it is the cow producing four thousand pounds or less who is chiefly responsible for too much milk; responsible because there are many more such cows than there are better ones.

As we have suggested in the article, nearly every farmer knows of at least one cow in his dairy which is costing him more than she returns. We have been talking about cooperation to sell milk; all right, why not see if we cannot work together a little to cut down the costs of production? The plan we propose is simple. You elect no officers, pay no dues; all that is necessary is to agree to work together to eat the cow that is eating into your profits.

### What Credit Costs the Farmer

A RATHER striking proof of what it costs farmers for credit when they get it at other places besides the bank is shown by the figures recently compiled by the New York State College of Agriculture. During the fall of 1922, visits were made to farmers, bankers and country merchants in Tioga County, a dairy-farming region, and in Genesee County, a prosperous crop-farming region. Over one hundred farmers were visited in each county.

The study showed that 54 per cent of the farmers had checking accounts with banks in Tioga County, and 70 per cent in Genesee County; 14 per cent of the farmers in Tioga County and 31 per cent of the farmers in Genesee County borrowed from banks during the year. In Tioga County, 63 per cent, and in Genesee County, 66 per cent, paid their farm expenditures in cash without borrowing.

The most interesting part of the investigation showed that the credit at feed stores cost the farmers 13.4 per cent; at general stores, 19.6 per cent; at hardware stores, 14.7 per cent; at implement stores, 10.6 per cent; at farm supply stores, 13.2 per cent; and at blacksmiths, 21.8 per cent; making the average cost of credit to the farmer 13.8 per cent. In most cases, he could have

borrowed at six per cent at the bank in town. As W. I. Myers and L. Spencer, who wrote the report of the investigation, point out, it is the business of the feed store to sell feed. It is enough to do this work and do it effectively. And for the same reason, it is the business of the bank to sell credit. They are equipped to do this, and by exercising great care as to the character and resources of their borrowers, banks practically eliminate the costs of bad debts and of collection.

### "By Their Works—"

FIFTEEN years ago, T. B. Freestone of Seneca County, New York, determined to set an apple orchard and to enter the lists as a fruit grower. Shortly after his orchard was started, it was our pleasure to become acquainted with Mr. Freestone, and to watch during the years since the growth and development of one of the finest orchards of its size in the State.

The other day we called on him, and although it was raining, we could not resist his invitation to put on rubber boots and walk down the long rows of beautiful trees loaded full with unblemished fruit.

As we walked and talked with our friend and looked at the loaded trees, we recalled the years of painstaking care and work he had given to his orchard, the long years when it was growing, requiring labor and expense and making no return. We remembered going through the orchard many times with him when it was young and seeing him stop to pinch off an extra shoot here or to train a small limb in some other place.

And as we remembered all this care that "Tom" had given his apple orchard, and as we looked about us and saw his reward in the many barrels of perfect fruit which will bring pleasure to hundreds of consumers this fall and winter, we thought how much humanity owes to him and to thousands of other good farmers like him who are the world's real producers. The rest of us may have our doubts sometimes as to whether our existence is justified or our work worthwhile, but the man who grows the stuff that feeds and clothes the world never need have any doubt. Truly, "By their works ye shall know them."

### Time for Caution

THE Grain Marketing Company is the name of the new cooperative organization which plans to be the largest farmer cooperative in the world. This company will acquire elevators of the five largest grain elevator companies in the United States, and will have elevators placed in Chicago and in other centers with a capacity of more than fifty million bushels of grain. It will be financed by selling its stock to farmers. It contemplates taking over the control as soon as possible of 5000 more elevators already owned or controlled by the various cooperative farm organizations. The initial capitalization of the company will be \$26,000,000.

At the risk of being called reactionary by cooperative enthusiasts we must say that it is time for farmers to cease organizing these great companies until they have put in better working order those which already exist. There is great danger of over-organization. Among the many already organized there are some sure to fail, with the danger that their failure will make farmers lose confidence and cease to support the many good organizations that are doing very effective work.

Although it has been preached to the contrary, farmers' marketing companies are no cure-alls for economic troubles. Membership in them is not going to make any farmer rich over night, nor even save him from his own farming mistakes. The most that can be hoped for, and this is already being accomplished by some cooperatives, is increased efficiency in putting farm products on the market. It is possible that cooperatives may do away, in some instances, with middle-men, but most of the service that middle-men perform must always be rendered by some agency, and unless the cooperative can do this service cheaper

and better than the so-called middle-man, it will cost farmers more than the old system and will have no justification for its existence.

But results cannot be measured in a short time, and the cooperatives should have plenty of time and sympathetic support before they are judged. Some of them have already shown results. Others will do so if they have the same sound judgment and management that other big successful businesses have. It takes time to obtain and train great managers, and the bigger the enterprise, the more difficult it is to get sound management, and the more danger there is of possible failure. It therefore seems to us that the big job now before farmers in solving this market problem is to give especial attention to increasing efficiency and perfecting the management of those enterprises they already have. Until the cooperatives in which the farmer has already invested much time and money have returned results, caution and conservatism should be used in starting new ones.

### A Farmer's License?

As a subscriber of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I wish to bring to your attention my new idea in the nature of a "farmer's license." By this I mean every farmer would have to secure a license to farm. Every one desiring to farm who is not farming would have to take an examination before a board of farmers as to whether he would be qualified to farm before he could have a license.

A "farmer's license" would raise the ethics of farmers, promote cooperation, prevent the side line farmer from placing his small surplus on the market at any price and weed out that undesirable element.

Let me hear what your opinion is in this matter.—S. L. M., Luzerne Co., Pa.

THE above is a letter which we received a short time ago, making what seemed to us a very interesting suggestion. On first reading, we thought it just another one of the thousands of wild schemes that come to the office of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST every year for helping farmers. But after reading it and rereading it, we are not so sure that it is entirely wild.

Farming of to-day is a different business than it used to be. It is getting more complicated, and takes more science and better business methods than it ever has before. We license our doctors and our lawyers. Would we be so far wrong in licensing our farmers? Not those that are already on the job, of course, but those who start new in the business. This, as our correspondent points out, would have a tendency to raise farm standards and crowd out those who never had any chance of succeeding, giving those who are efficient a real opportunity to make good. We are not advocating this scheme; we are just wondering about it. What do you think?

### Eastman's Chestnuts

C. E. LADD, Extension Director of the New York State College of Agriculture, has told this story around the State so many times that I think it is time to fix things so he cannot tell it any more. Therefore, in order to do this, and for the benefit of the two or three who may not have heard Dr. Ladd tell it, I am repeating it here.

A farmer took a calf to town in a lumber wagon with wide-tired wheels. He drove on to the scales and weighed the wagon with the calf, and then drove around to the yard and unloaded the calf. On his trip back to the scales, to re-weigh the wagon, he had to drive all the way through heavy clay mud.

After he had driven on to the scales, he waited a long time for the weigher who seemed to be puzzled over the result that he was getting. Finally, the farmer, becoming impatient, asked:

"Waal, what did he weigh?"

"By gosh, I dunno! 'CORDIN' TO MY FIGURIN', HE WEIGHS SIXTEEN POUNDS LESS THAN NO CALF AT ALL!"

The noisiest drum has nothing in it but air.—PROVERBS OF ENGLAND.



# Some of Those Who Will Pitch

## Barnyard Golfers All Set for A. A. Tournament at Syracuse

**S**ELDOM has there been anything that has created more interest and real fun in New York State than the horseshoe pitching contest conducted by the farm bureaus of the different counties, and by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We have already published some of



The Cattaraugus winners are John Emke and Roy Waldron of Eddyville, second and third from the left.

the winners in the local contests, and on this page are the names of the winners in several more. Because some of the contests are still to be held, we are sorry to be unable to publish the names of anywhere near all of those who will take part in the tournament at Syracuse, but full publicity will be given to all contestants later.

Arrangements have been made for the elimination contests at Syracuse, near the coliseum, where fine outdoor courts are being prepared, and the grand final to determine the State championship will be held within the coliseum and will be witnessed by a good many thousand people.

All contestants should register either Monday or as early Tuesday morning as possible of State Fair Week at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tent where full instructions and information can be had. The rules which will govern the contest at Syracuse will be the same standard rules that have been used in the local contests. No one will be eligible at Syracuse unless he is a member of the teams which have won either first or second place at the local contests which were in charge of the county farm bureau agent. In other words, each county is privileged to send two teams, of four men, providing these men took part in the local contest and won first or second place.

R. Q. Smith, county agent of DELAWARE COUNTY, says:

"We are sending you under separate cover picture of our two highest teams in the barnyard golf contest taken after the ringers were made on the 21st—the day of our annual county picnic. The winners are: Fred Gray, George Tweedie, William Miller, Clyde Constable, all of Walton, New York.

"The contest continued all day. The committee did very good work and there were loads of folks that found pleasure and entertainment along the side lines. We had over 5,000 people out.

"The cup in the picture is one given by our committee to winners."

P. L. Randolph, county agent of MADISON COUNTY, writes as follows:

"We have completed our county horseshoe pitching tournament. George Philpot and Arthur Trew, both of Munsville, took first place and the Judd Brothers of Nelson, winners of last year's tournament, took second place. Judd Brothers represented Nelson Grange.

"Both of these teams will compete at the State Fair."

OTSEGO COUNTY will be there of course. Harlo P. Beals, county agent, says:

"The winners of the horseshoe pitching contest at the Otsego County picnic were Howard Brown and Clyde Wright, both of Oneonta. These men are young men and both are planning on attending the State Fair with the idea of working out in your contest there."

E. D. Merrill, county agent of MONROE COUNTY, writes that Lester Shockow and Roy Shockow of West Henrietta are going to represent their county at Syracuse.

J. C. Otis, county agent of LEWIS COUNTY, writes:

"The two men who had the highest standing in our horseshoe pitching contest at the farm and home bureau picnic are George Higby, Turin, and Solon Gordon, Lowville. These men will represent Lewis County at the State Fair tournament."

Southwestern New York is on the job too. CATTARAUGUS COUNTY reports through county agent O. H. Chapin, that the winning team in the horseshoe pitching tournament were John Emke and Roy Waldron, of Eddyville.

CHENANGO COUNTY will be there too. V. A. Fogg, county agent, says that over 8,000 folks attended the picnic.

The horseshoe pitching contest kept a lot of men busy, and a lot more people interested all day. The winners are Herbert Coxe, Norwich, and his son Alton Coxe, Norwich, Walter Sanford, Otselic, and Charles Humphrey, Smyrna.

William S. Stempfle, county agent of STEUBEN COUNTY, reports the following winners in his county: Allen Ball and Roy Clark of South Pultney.



It Appeals to Old and Young.

CHEMUNG COUNTY, represented by R. H. Hewitt, county agent, reports as follows:

"The two teams which will compete in the horseshoe pitching contest are as follows: Roland Rose and Charles Moore, both Horseheads, New York, John Monks, Pine City, N. Y., and J. P. Moran, Elmira, N. Y.

"Messrs. Rose and Moore won the contest at our picnic and were awarded a \$10 prize."

The good old dairy county of SCHOHARIE has found time to forget the cows long enough to try out some golfers for the Syracuse contest. Ray F. Pollard, county agent, reports that the winners are Grover C. Guernsey and George Turner of East Cobleskill for first place, and Alfred Rickard and Charles Salsburg for second place. They will represent Schoharie County at Syracuse. Third position was won by Clayton Mattice and Wade Mattice, of North Blenheim.

Harry C. Morse, county agent of FULTON COUNTY, announces that Clark Bennett and Floyd Fiske of Gloversville were their winners.

Last but not least, Chester M. Austin, county agent of MONTGOMERY COUNTY, sends us the following report:

"Our sixth annual picnic and field day was held on Saturday last near Fonda in which the Fulton County Farm Bureau joined. Previous to this year very little has ever been done with barnyard golf in this county. This year the farm bureau provided a contest between Granges, the winners to receive a banner which will be attractive enough to hang in the Grange hall. It is understood that the prize will remain with the winning team but one year unless it can be retained against oncomers at each succeeding annual field day. Each year it passes to the winner in the field and the trophy will carry record of the winners.

"We were especially pleased over the offer made by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST which has been an objective in our contests this year. Three Granges entered the contest, namely, Sprout Brook, Mohawk Valley and Palatine. Sprout Brook won first. The latter then tried with an independent team from Minaville, and was defeated. For this county, then, the Minaville team has the privilege of entering at Syracuse. The winners are Walter Wilkie and F. Robbins of Minaville.

"We can look upon this year's contest with real encouragement. A great deal of interest centered around the contests and no doubt another year will bring forth a greater number of Granges to participate. We wish to express appreciation for the sheet of rules which you forwarded for our use."

We repeat, these are by no means all of those who will compete at Syracuse. It is possible that some local contests have not been reported and several have not yet been held. Therefore, it is very evident that there is going to be a "hot time in Syracuse." We hope that we are going to be able to keep the contestants throwing the shoes at the pegs and not at each other's heads!

MEET US AT THE FAIR.

### Hay—Most Important, Gets the Least Attention

(Continued from page 147)

generally, if taken from a scanty dried pasture make a quick gain, but about one week will cover the time of increased milk flow. During this period, whatever its length, we are decreasing the hay crop for the following year to feed twice the time.

These are facts—not fancies. Hay should generally be fed in the fall, at least two months earlier than is customary, chiefly because the feeder hasn't got it to feed and have enough to last through the winter when no other feed supply is at hand. The combination of purchased grain and poor pasture is altogether too frequent in dairy sections. I am not talking about larger hay crops for baling alone but to feed our cows.

I know from our own plan of feeding hay every day in the year something about a cow's capacity for hay and she will show the good effects in the summer-time if we do not wait until the flow is down. Then there will be very little to the good. There is no use in discussing methods of securing better crops or better cows or better morals or anything else in this world until we are thoroughly

convinced that it is something we want and ought to have, and so concerning a hay crop on a dairy farm. If there could come over us a general conviction that a better market for hay is found on our own farms already established that would not call in the pressers or buyers or a second hauling, we would be interested and would find ways and means at once.



Delaware winners, left to right, Fred Gray, George Tweedie, William Miller, Clyde Constable, all of Walton, N. Y. The winners hold the cup.



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# Catering to Consumers

## How Jersey Peach-Growers Do It—A Radio Talk

"PEACHES is peaches," little Jerry once said when asked to define his favorite summer fruit.

By J. E. KLAHRE  
Manager, Jersey Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association

or redistribution. But that is not the story of the method used by cooperative marketing asso-

ciations, which are responsible to a large extent for the progress in marketing of food products. For example, the Jersey Fruit-Growers' Cooperative Association, which represents through its membership of eight local units, and in turn through its individual growers, practically half of the commercial peach crop of New Jersey and a third of the early apple crop. This organization of the leading fruit-growers in central and southern New Jersey's great fruit belt is geographically the peach-marketing association nearest to metropolitan New York at this season of the year, when the movement of New Jersey peaches is at its height, and practically all of the fruit upon these markets is from near-by territory.

Now, however, upon the markets we find baskets of peaches which are well-graded, carefully packed, officially inspected, and branded and labelled so that we know just what we are buying. Some are packed in the bushel baskets and some in the 24-quart carrier containing six 4-quart baskets, or tills. The peaches from leading growers or their organizations can be recognized by a certain handiwork which has come into their packing and marketing. The size of the fruit is practically uniform, the quality is even throughout the package, and in very many cases a brand label or poster drawing attention to the pack is displayed by the dealer.

The busy housewife needs no argument to convince her that a basket of well-graded peaches is economical for use in her household. Whether the fruit is to be eaten in the fresh form with the breakfast cereal or whether the peaches are to be used for canning purposes, a standard basket is her economy.

The advent of peaches, packed and standardized according to fixed grades, is not mere accident. It is the result of years of consistent effort on the part of the growers to produce the popular varieties of peaches which meet the consumer's needs and to offer those peaches in a package of known value to the consumer. In other words, it is the catering of modern peach-growers to the consumer's needs.

### Business Methods Bring Progress

This evolution in the marketing of peaches is a long story, and one filled with a record of failures as well as successes. We are all more or less familiar with the modern methods of peach culture to the point that the growers are renewing their orchards with varieties which meet popular favor—an example of keen business, the same as is found in the manufacturing industries. Modern methods in spraying have reduced the waste in damaged fruit from insect and fungous pests. More recently, the thinning of the growing peaches on the trees to throw the strength of the tree into the fruit left to ripen, has become a popular practice. All of these production methods, coupled with care in the gathering of the fruit at harvest time, have made for a quality product.

In the old days, and still to a large extent, the individual growers made one market contact and placed their peaches upon the nearest market for sale

or redistribution. But that is not the story of the method used by cooperative marketing associations, which are responsible to a large extent for the progress in marketing of food products. For example, the Jersey Fruit-Growers' Cooperative Association, which represents through its membership of eight local units, and in turn through its individual growers, practically half of the commercial peach crop of New Jersey and a third of the early apple crop. This organization of the leading fruit-growers in central and southern New Jersey's great fruit belt is geographically the peach-marketing association nearest to metropolitan New York at this season of the year, when the movement of New Jersey peaches is at its height, and practically all of the fruit upon these markets is from near-by territory.

### The Jersey Fruit-Growers' Task

The organized growers in New Jersey operate as follows: When the individual grower has finished his task of producing and picking quality fruit, his organization steps in and, through central packing houses, the peaches are graded by experienced workers, who follow rigid standards in sizing the fruit. The cull and damaged fruit is thrown out to be disposed of separately. The Jersey fruit-growers follow grades which have been established by the government in cooperation with the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets. As assurance to the consumers that the baskets of fruit are truly graded and honestly packed, the association makes arrangements for state inspectors at all packing-houses who officially certify to the state and government grades. The fruit packages are then marked according to the variety and the brand of the association, which, in this case, is the "Jersey Jerry" brand, and the fruit is ready for rapid distribution to a wide outlet of markets.

For example, Elberta peaches, which are now just beginning to move to market—you all know them, that large, yellow variety, so excellent for eating on your cereal in the morning and one of the best varieties for canning purposes—go through this same process of grading, packing, inspection and marketing.

This journey of the fruit through the packing-houses eliminates the poor peaches which formerly went into the consumers' package. The waste is disposed of at the point of origin and is not carried through to the consumer as in the old days. Through the development of wide market contacts through their association, the organized growers find a ready outlet for their fruit, breaking up, to a large extent, the old bugaboo of glutted markets, which are a loss to growers and consumers alike.

In New Jersey, the organized growers have taken several very modern steps to cut down the period of time between the packing of their fruit and the delivery to the consumer. A series of motor truck routes from the large producing area of central and southern New Jersey have been mapped out to reach northern New Jersey markets such as Newark.

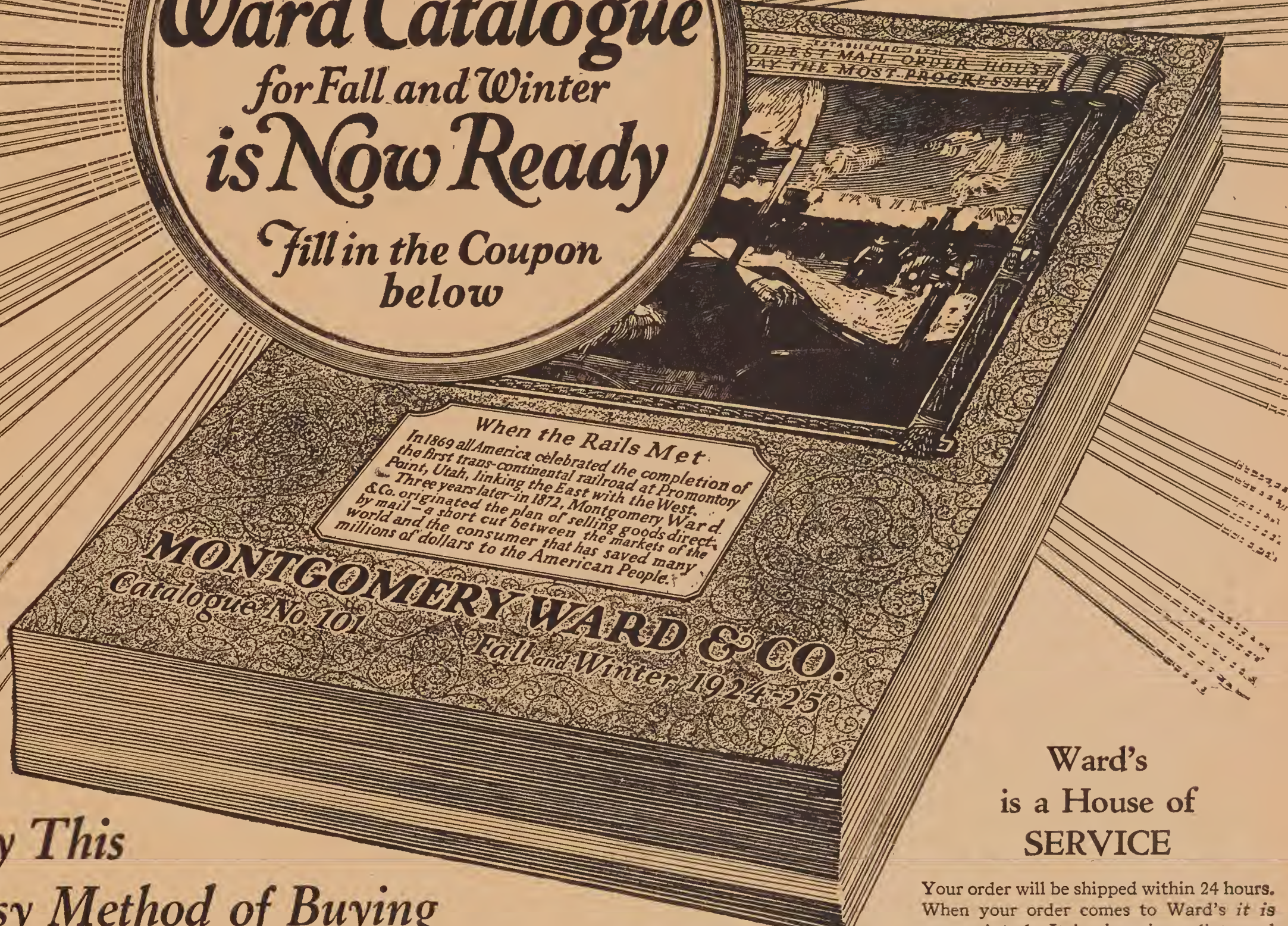


"I'm going out to prune those apple trees."  
"But, Frank, you know I don't care for prunes."—Life.

(Con. on page 168)



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# New York Farm News

## Vegetable Growers to Meet at State Fair

PRESIDENT C. E. HAW, of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, has called a meeting of this organization to be held in the Horticultural (Old Manufacturers and Liberal Arts) Building at the State Fair grounds, at Syracuse, at 11 o'clock Tuesday, September 9. This meeting is for the purpose of bringing together those who are interested in the further development of the vegetable exhibits and to further the drive for a new horticultural building on the fair grounds. It will also afford vegetable men an opportunity to visit the exhibits in this department at the Fair. This display is, without question, one of the best in the country, and with improved labeling and skillful judging it now offers an unexcelled opportunity to compare variety types.—PAUL WORK.

Wherever taken off we find a fine seeding of clover and timothy. The moist weather has favored the growth of these grasses.

The Broome County Fair was held the week of August 12 to 16, and attracted the usual crowds. The display in many lines was better than was expected because of the unfavorable crop-growing season.

Frequent rains have kept pastures from drying up as much as in previous years. This has enabled cows to maintain a fairly good yield of milk. Some wells, however, have gone dry.

Eldon Rozelle, farmer, who was badly hurt when the ladder broke on which he was standing while painting his barn, is so he can get around again after being shut in several weeks.

Thieves recently went into a vacant house of the farm of L. J. Emerson, on the road from Delano's Corners to West Chenango and took some old furniture in broad daylight. Mr. Emerson placed the matter in the hands of State Troopers and it is expected that arrests will follow.—E. L. V.

### New York County Notes

Warren County—Farmers are nearly through haying and in general report more or less of a light crop. We had local showers during the second week of August. Potatoes are looking fine. Corn is very late and everything depends on weather conditions for a crop. We had a slight frost in some sections during the week ending the 16th. The apple crop will be poor. Milch cows are not doing well on account of poor feed. Pastures were damaged by white grubs last year. Grain and feed are advancing in price each week. The traffic on the state road is the heaviest it has ever been. We had a good attendance at the County Fair at Warrensburg. Summer houses were well filled during the last month.—R. T. A.

Franklin County—The season has been several weeks late compared to normal in regard to practically all kinds of vegetation. Potatoes are making fairly rapid growth. Oats and other small grains have been doing very well. Nights have been too cool for corn which shows very uneven growth in most fields. A good many farmers have just finished hay harvest, the delay being due to wet weather and lack of help. The harvest this year is not so heavy as last year. Cows are shrinking rapidly in milk flow, but there are prospects of a better price for this month. Mill feeds all remain very high in price. New potatoes are selling for a dollar a bushel; eggs 38c a dozen and butter 48c a pound. Farmers are getting their exhibits ready for the County Fair at Malone.—H. T. J.

Nassau County—A severe storm, the tail end of a hurricane, hit Long Island on Tuesday the 26th. We needed the rain for corn, young cabbage, etc. However, the wind put corn down almost flat on the ground.

### Among the Farmers

FARMERS in many instances in Lewis County were still busily engaged during the third week in August in harvesting the bumper hay crop which is quite general in Northern New York. They have been greatly delayed the past three weeks by frequent heavy rains with the result that large fields of hay have become over-ripe, with a resultant loss to the dairyman, as hay in that condition loses much of its milk producing qualities.

The frequent showers, though coming at this late season, are very beneficial to pastures and to early cut meadows. This means that they will produce an abundance of fall feed later on, as pastures seldom ever do more than just produce a bare living for dairy cattle at this season of the year. Therefore considerable benefit is derived from an abundance of rain in the latter part of the season.

### Grain Looks Good

Although grain was sown late and delayed by much cold and frosty weather it is making fine growth of late and promises a heavy yield in case the weather improves in the very near future. It seems to be very late in ripening this year. Few fields are ready for harvest.

Although corn and potatoes are maintaining a fair growth, it is a bit early to predict just what the outcome will be. An early frost, which often comes in September, would destroy the prospects of much of a crop of either commodity.

The price of milk, which was around \$1.70 per hundred pounds for the months of June and July, was very discouraging, and although dairymen have been promised a substantial increase for the last half of August, the marked shrinkage in the flow of milk at the present time means a depleted check at the end of the month.

### Along the Southern Tier

At the middle of August our farmers are mostly done with haying. The crop has been good in this section and most of it has been harvested in good condition in spite of the catching weather we have had for a number of weeks.

Robert Pitcher, a farmer living near Maine village was severely and perhaps fatally injured August 9, when a pulley broke while unloading hay with a team and struck him in the head, fracturing the skull. Mr. Pitcher is a most estimable man, with a wife and several children. It is the hope of all his many friends that he may recover from this injury.

The oat crop of this section is below the average in quantity, although it is believed that the quality of the grain will be better than usual.



Cattaraugus County Contestants in Action



## The State Fair

A STATE FAIR is an arena for friendly competition. It is an educational opportunity. It is a medium of exchange for ideas and property. It is a social event. It is a reflection of agricultural optimism. It is an annual census of progressive agriculture. It is a pageant of progress.

The crop and livestock products of a great commonwealth are on display. The best grains, the most nutritious grasses, and the finest farm animals on exhibition give evidence of man's progress in soil husbandry.

Ever keeping pace with the progress of the world's basic industry—agriculture—has been the development of the Nation's arteries of transportation. Interdependent as are agriculture and transportation, it is becoming more and more evident that the prosperity of one depends upon the success of the other.

Always in the lead to recognize the needs of the country, the New York Central Lines have spent millions upon millions of dollars in providing livestock cars, box cars for grain, and refrigerator cars.

When visiting the State Fair, consider also the fact that the progress reflected there is, in a large measure, possible through the foresight and progressiveness of the builders of our great railroad systems.

At the New York State Fair the New York Central will have on exhibition one of the latest type of heavy locomotives, under full steam, and also three fully-manned railway mail cars.



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# Pennsylvania Farm News

*Berkshire Breeders Will Exhibit at Chicago*

IN keeping with the program outlined at their annual meeting at Harrisburg last January, the Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association has made much progress thus far during 1924.

The 1923 car-load of Pennsylvania Berkshire barrows, furnished by over 60 different breeders, made an enviable record at the 1923 Chicago International Livestock Show. The car-load was entered in the class weighing from 200 to 225 pounds and won second prize in one of the largest contests that has ever been held at Chicago. When the load of barrows were sold, they brought fifty cents per hundred more than the load placed first, and the Berkshires sold for \$10.25, or just one dollar less per cwt. than the grand champion load of the show.

This record the Pennsylvania Berkshire men hope to better at Chicago next December. Forty-eight breeders have donated eighty outstanding March and April barrows to be fitted at the Pennsylvania State College under the direction of the college herdsman, Guy Stearns, who fitted the last Pennsylvania car. Mr. Grimes, in charge of swine work at the college, says the barrows are a better lot than last year. The car-load this year shows better than ever the results of community swine-breeding work and proper selection of breeding stock in the uniformity and type of individuals.

This project, the major part of the Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' program for 1923, will mean much to promote Pennsylvania's most popular breed of hogs. The men who have donated the car-load and made the undertaking possible deserve much credit. Dr. Havner and Mr. Madison of the swine extension department at the college have done much toward the success of the car in their selection of the barrows and with their management through the feeding and showing.

The following Berkshire breeders have donated barrows to the 1924 Pennsylvania car-load.

Consigner	Address
J. C. Cowan	Brookville.
M. Earle Moore	Reynoldsville.
Fred A. Moore	Reynoldsville.
Alex Cooper	Reynoldsville.
T. P. Smith	Falls Creek.
James H. Marshall	Brookwayville.
A. M. Wilson	Allens Mills.
W. A. Haag	Oliveburg.
C. R. Jordan	Oliveburg.
J. G. Schwab	Punxsutawney.
D. W. Bish	Frostburg.
Alpha Hazelett	Punxsutawney.
O. W. Minnich	North Point.
A. W. Bish	Porter.
A. A. Neville	North Point.
Byron Anthony	North Point.
Jack Neale	Punxsutawney.
T. J. Stevenson	Reynoldsville.
D. H. Doverspike	Punxsutawney.
Joe Rhodes	Cloe, Penna.
Hollis Greene	Reynoldsville.
J. W. Waigle	Gardeers.
G. E. Tanger	York Springs.
I. T. Zook	Belleville.
H. S. Wagner	Carlisle.
Laurel Locks Farms	Pottstown.
Penhurst Farm	Narberth.
Geo. Neff	Doylestown.
C. L. Wilkinson	Rushland.
Woodbrooke Farm	Southampton.
M. M. Bender	Landisville.
Mrs. H. S. Nolt	Columbia.
C. F. Hess	Lititz.
Sycamore Farms	Douglasville.
R. M. Altman	Sligo.
J. M. Hindman	Corsica.
S. S. Yocom	Douglasville.
I. Yocom	Douglasville.
C. S. Adams	Reading.
Palmyra Quarry Farms	Palmyra.
W. F. Rischel	Center Hall.
Dus Dippe	Stillwater.
H. S. Catchill	Peachbottom.
Harry Brinton	Hanover.
A. B. C. Williams	York Springs.
Elmbrook Farm	Bennezzette.

October 18th has been set aside for the Berkshire Field Day at the Pennsylvania State College. The State Association will make an effort to have a real gathering of the Berkshire crowd to inspect the car-load at that time.—J. P. WINSLOW.

## Eastern Pennsylvania

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

THE annual picnic of farmers of the Susquehanna Valley, between Sunbury and Selinsgrove, grows in magnitude and attendance yearly, and this year proved no exception. Judge Miller of

Susquehanna county, vice-president of the Dairymen's League and chief counsel, was the principal speaker.

The drought of the past three weeks has offset the growth of many crops in a serious degree. Corn and potatoes, as well as pasturage, are affected by the dry weather. Apples show a sharp decline in the estimated yield, due to the heavy drop of immature fruit.

The Kutztown, Berks County, Agricultural Fair, one of the oldest organizations of its kind, attracted a large attendance. The farm and garden exhibits were splendid, but late varieties of fruit still lack color and size.

Shartlesville Grange members united in purchasing the fall supply of commercial fertilizers. They cooperate whenever any considerable quantity of farm supplies are necessary to supply their membership.

Russet varieties of potatoes far eclipsed nearly if not every other popular variety in point of hardiness and productiveness. Many varieties suffered from an attack of early blight.

Poultry is again proving to be a valuable adjunct of farm production. Dressed poultry (old) sells at 40 to 55c per pound; spring chickens, dressed, 50c to \$1.75 per head; eggs 40 to 50c per dozen. Young ducks are in special demand.

State authorities have decreed in unmistakable language that county fair managers will not be paid any appropriations by the Commonwealth unless the amusement features on the fair grounds are properly regulated. Gambling, immoral shows, sale of alcoholic drinks, etc., must be prohibited. It is but proper to add that there has been a very material improvement along this line within recent years throughout Pennsylvania, and agricultural fairs stand upon a higher educational plane than ever before.

Regardless of "blue-sky laws," questionable oil and stock investment schemes are again being largely exploited in farming districts through the medium of literature forwarded by mail. Some of our agricultural counties have been especially vulnerable and as a result, invested largely but not always well.

Grange picnics are popular in many localities, attracting large crowds. John G. McSparran, Master of the State Grange, is elated with the growth of the membership and is in continual demand as a speaker at these rural gatherings.

## Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

THE farms of the Frederick estate in East Buffalo Township, Union County, were sold on the 16th. The home farm of 82 acres was bought by Charles Frederick, the present tenant, for \$8200; and the 89-acre farm was bought by John M. Erdley for \$89 an acre. They are both good farms and the former is along the State road and near a school.

The Arbogast farm of 42 acres in Buffalo Township was bid to \$3800 at public sale on the 23rd, but not sold, as they want four thousand for it and it was appraised at \$4500.

The showers have put the soil in good condition for plowing and harrowing in preparation for wheat seeding. Warmer weather is helping corn to mature and make ears.

Some rural schools opened on the 25th of August for the eight-month term. The encampment and picnic at Centre Hall next week promises to have a large exhibit of implements and a good attendance. At the tri-county farmers' picnic at Rolling Green there were 10,000 persons present, and the display of farm machinery was very good.

Honey will not be so plentiful this fall as bees have not done as well at storing honey as usual. Prices: wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1.15; oats, .55; potatoes, \$1; eggs, .30; butter, .42; chickens, .22; veal calves, .10.

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Now by a process of our own we can tan it soft. Softer even than ordinary leathers. It is thick. But you can bend it in your fingers like oiled rawhide. And it always stays soft. Even after many wettings it dries out soft as velvet. Something you will find in no other work shoe.

Only the choicest horsehides are used in Wolverines. And only the tough, long-fibre butts of

these hides. That's why you can expect such different service from these work shoes. The secret is in the leather. We tan the hides ourselves. And we specialize only on work shoes.

### Wolverine Comfort Shoe



This Wolverine is so pliable and soft you can double it up like a moccasin. It wears like iron but you'll hardly know you have a shoe on, it is so soft and easy.

For tender feet, or where you do not encounter wet weather, wear this Comfort Shoe. A blessing to the feet.

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# Getting Started with Sheep

Mark J. Smith Gives Advice to a Beginner

We would like some information about what kind of sheep would do the best here in northern New York. At present we have 70 head of stock in all and milk 50 to 55. Do you think sheep would pay here? What time of the year should we buy sheep and how many head of sheep would a 70-cow farm keep? We have 400 acres nearly all pasture and meadow.—D. W. J., Oneida County, N. Y.

It would appear to me that you are ideally situated to profitably engage in sheep raising, providing, of course, that your land is not low and wet. Judging from your location, as shown on the map, I would expect most of your land to be upland.

I believe that well-cared-for sheep will pay larger returns, in your section, than any other type of livestock considering the amount of feed and labor required. Regarding the time of the year to buy, that, of course, depends upon conditions and opportunities. I like to buy sheep in the spring that are nearly wintered, that are to lamb, and that are yet in their fleeces—this is the same as buying three articles in one. Last year sheep I bought in this way stood me practically nothing after the lambs were sold. I bought the best flock of grade ewes in this section in April last for \$16 a head. The price looked big at the time but the sale of wool and lambs per ewe for the season was \$14.50. The first bunch mentioned had been shorn and cost \$10.00 per head. I bought a deck of grade Delaine ewes this spring that were unshorn and heavy with lamb in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Although not public property, I am going to tell you what they cost me—about \$10.25 delivered here. I already have lambs from ten of them. I sold the \$16 ewes, bought last spring, in October for \$12.00. Locally such ewes as I bought in Pennsylvania are bringing \$15.00.

### Advantages in Fall Buying

There are advantages in buying sheep in the fall for most people. They can be bred as desired and when desired—usually more sheep are for sale in the fall. For most people the one best way to get a flock of sheep together is to save ewe lambs from their foundation ewes and raise them. Perhaps you can buy a few native ewes locally, buy a good ram and save the lambs. As to the number, that depends upon the man—in your case, knowing as you do how to take care of stock, perhaps about thirty would be a nice, practical flock for you to start with. The carrying capacity of land for sheep varies with the land. I have a 16-acre pasture that takes care of from 25 to 30 sheep and their lambs a season.

Best results are obtained when pastures are rotated—on two weeks and off two weeks. In the old country forage crops are raised and sheep hurdled, expensive

land is stocked with sheep four times as heavily as we do in this country—then when they plant a crop they get something. This requires shepherding. Two great health preservers of sheep are: large range on the one hand and the use of the plow on the other, the former system is our Rocky Mountain range method.

When you get your flock up to a hundred ewes you will be able to judge what you can do with regard to the possible number. Most people succeed best with sheep when they start in a relatively small way and grow into the business as their experience increases.

There is no type of breeding ewe that surpasses, for practical purposes, the half-blood Merino ewe—this is the type of sheep that most commercial flock owners are striving for. The Corriedale is practically that, only the type has been fixed by breeding operations in New Zealand over a long period of years. Constitution is first in importance in a sheep. Health precedes profit. Dorset-Merinos make good sheep. As your number increases the need for Merino blood to make them run together in large numbers and keep healthy, becomes more imperative. All Down breeds are good for their particular purpose.

### Veterinary Inquiries

We have a cow that had a teat bitten off by a shont. It healed all right but her udder has gathered and broken on that side ever since. Six months have passed since it happened. The milk from the other quarters seems to be all right but I have never used it. Can you tell me anything I can do for her?—W. S. B., New York.

It is most practical for you to have a good veterinarian come and examine the animal. There is no question but what a slight operation is necessary and it may be that it would be possible to regain the quarter again. The outbreak shows that pus is confined in that part of the udder and should have proper drainage in order to overcome this condition.

\* \* \*

Could you tell me how to cure one of my horses? We bought it last fall together with our farm, after it had been caught in a barb wire fence. But it did not look bad then. During the winter the owner never took care of the sore and in the spring when we took possession of the place, it had spread almost around the whole leg. It is just over the foot and full of proud flesh. If the horse works it does not seem to hurt much, but if he stands still he will bite on it until it is bleeding.

Wire cuts are usually very serious conditions to treat and often take a long time to heal. We would suggest that you have the following compounded at your local pharmacy: 1 pint raw linsced oil, 1 ounce potassium nitrate, 1 ounce lead acetate, 1 ounce sulphuric acid, ½ ounce carbolic acid. Apply this to the cuts with a small brush or feather once or twice a day.

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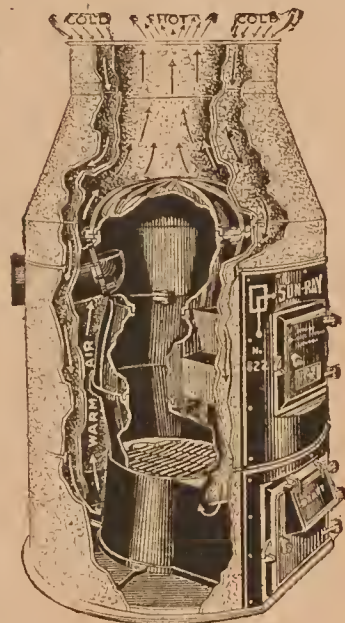
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FATTENING LAMBS IN THE CORNFIELD

THERE is no place where lambs will thrive better and do so little damage as in standing corn. They may be turned into the cornfield as soon as the roasting ear stage is passed and the corn has commenced to harden.

They strip the seeds from the weeds, thereby destroying the seed, as weed seed picked by sheep never grow. They remove the lower blades from the corn, thus making it more easily harvested either by hand or by harvester.

The lambs will not bother the ears as long as there is an abundance of weeds and corn blades within reach. When they have the rows well cleaned out they may be removed to other pastures. This method is practiced largely in some sections of the country, and has proved a very successful way of destroying the weeds and fattening the lambs.

—Lewis Dieffenbach, Pennsylvania.



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# Help the Dairy Industry

## A Plan to Reduce Costs and Increase Prices

EVERY farmer knows that the success of his business depends upon two chief factors, economic production and good markets. So much has been said in recent years about the marketing problem that many of us have forgotten or lost sight of the fact that economic production, which means chiefly keeping the costs of production down, is **EQUALLY IMPORTANT**. We have perhaps expected too much of cooperative marketing. Let us by all means continue to cooperate, but let us at the same time never forget that the strongest cooperative organization never can save the man who does not raise his products by good business methods.

There is not much point in slaving long hours to raise stuff which is continually marketed below the costs of production. But it is equally true that sales prices will be determined on the production costs of good farmers and not on those of poor ones.

I have been connected directly or indirectly with the dairy business practically all of my life, and of late I have been giving a great deal of thought as to what could be done by dairymen if they would work together, even in a small way, to lower their costs of production in addition to marketing their products. Out of this thought I want to propose a plan which I believe workable, and which will, even if followed in a comparatively small way, be of a lot of help.

### The Plan in a Nutshell

In a word, the plan is this. To get at least ten thousand dairymen in the New York milk shed to pledge that, between now and April, 1925, they will get rid of at least one cow from their herd for meat purposes. This cow can be fattened and that part which cannot be eaten while fresh can be canned. In this way the family will be kept in meat all during the winter. A large number of farm women have learned the secret of canning meat so that when it comes out it is practically as good as when it is fresh. Many home bureau clubs have done a lot of good in putting on demonstrations showing how to can meat so it will keep well, and anyone who wishes may get complete information through the home bureau agents or the State Colleges of Agriculture.

There are also many fine possibilities in the formation of neighborhood meat clubs. A few families in a neighborhood

By E. R. EASTMAN could agree to each kill a cow at different periods so that fresh meat might be had by all of them practically all of the time. Of course, there is always the possibility also of selling the cow to the local butcher. The only reservation on the disposal of a cow is that she must be sold for meat purposes. It does not help the situation any to merely transfer a poor producer from one farm to another.

"That's all right," some who read this will say, "but what cow shall I kill? All of mine are good producers."

That might be true, for a comparatively few herds, but I know from my own experience that at least 90% of the dairymen have at least one cow in their herd that they know way down in their hearts is not paying her keep. They know this even though they have kept no records of any kind. She is so much poorer than the best cows in the herd that her deficiencies are well known, whether the farmer admits them or not. He simply has not gotten around yet to get rid of her.

### Ideal Winter Work

Now why cannot we all work together to eliminate these cows during the winter? What better job could we do in cooperation, for every individual and for the whole industry? It is this class of low producers that is not only keeping down the profits for the individual farmer, but it is her milk that makes the surplus and keeps down the prices for everybody.

If you stop and think about this plan, I think you will agree it has a great many good points. It is not hard to put into action, will not cost a single dairyman a cent; but on the other hand will put money in his pockets. It will help the whole industry and it will raise the standard of living by improving the diet of all those who consume a part of the meat at home.

It is too bad many of the old-fashioned practices of our fathers and grandfathers have disappeared from country districts. Then most farmers would kill a beef sometime during the fall and winter. It used to be a regular thing. We probably eat more meat now than they did then, but instead of raising it, and preparing it for own table, we sell it to the butcher and then buy it back in small quantities **AT TWO AND THREE TIMES THE ORIGINAL PRICE**, or else we buy western beef at the same hard retail prices.

I think that we are beginning to realize  
(Continued on page 162)



## Do You Milk Cows for a Profit or a Loss?

Not such a foolish question as it sounds. Thousands of dairymen are milking thousands of cows, twice every day, without realizing a penny in return for their trouble. They don't know it because they don't keep records of feed consumed and milk produced by each cow each day.

When you have your cows back in stanchions this fall, start keeping records. Get rid of the boarders if you have to give them away. Feed a ration built around **BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED** or **DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL** as its protein basis. Unprofitable cows on such a ration are apt to be unprofitable on any ration.

Spend less for feed and boost the milk price by eliminating the costly surplus from boarder cows. Fewer cows, better cows and the right feed will do it—make up your mind to that this fall . . . . . We have a ration card that will help you. Write for it.



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AND EVERY GOOD  
DAIRY RATION

**Corn Products  
Refining Co.**

New York

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23% Protein

40% Protein



WORLD'S CHAMPION FOR REPRODUCTION DEAD

WORD has been received that Financial King's Interest, the pure-bred Jersey that holds the world's record for reproduction, all breeds, died at the Greystone Jersey Farm, Pennsylvania, on August 6th, at the age of 24 years and 7 months.

This marks the close of one of the most notable careers that is to be found in live-stock history, for during her lifetime Financial King's Interest was the mother of twenty heifer calves and one bull calf. Unfortunately she was not tested until she was in her nineteenth year, but even at that great age she produced, with calf, 401.09 pounds of butter-fat, and followed this with another official test in her twentieth year, when she again produced over 400 pounds of fat.

At the 1923 National Dairy Show she was exhibited with ten other of the greatest Jerseys that have ever been gathered together, and was the center of a great deal of interest.

Mr. Sharples, her owner, is having her head mounted, in recognition of her useful life and wonderful record.

## Dispersal Sale of Registered and Grade Guernseys

the property of Mr. A. A. Gillette

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Locust Grove Farm, Lima, N. Y. (19 miles from Rochester)

**Friday, September 12, 1924**

at 11 A.M. Eastern Standard Time

The offering is headed by

**Marshie's Moonlight May King 56887**

Sire: Moonlight King of Anna Dean Farm 29586 AR.

Dam: Marshie D.V. 67481 (A.R. 6858) 12038.70 lbs. milk, 691.61 lbs. fat (Class E); 14729.90 lbs. milk, 915.05 lbs. fat, 2nd cow Class B.

Included in the sale are several A.R. cows; some splendid heifers, fresh cows, a few choice calves, a well bred yearling bull ready for service and a number of choice high-class Grade Guernseys of the best dairy quality. A good, working herd, which has been regularly tested and bred for production.

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7 weeks old \$6 each. All these pigs are healthy and fast growing. I will crate and ship from 1 to 100 C.O.D. on approval.

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# Fall Strawberry Hints

For the Man Who Grows Them in a Small Way

**T**he garden strawberry, like Indian corn, the potato and a lot of other good things, is 100% American. From its humble beginnings (about 1840) it has come to occupy, commercially, the most important place among all the so-called small fruits. And there is a double reason. It is the most popular as a fresh fruit for table use, and it is a profit-producing crop.

As a commercial proposition, however, late summer or fall is no time to start a plantation. This chat is meant for the farmer and suburbanist who grow strawberries primarily for their own use—to keep peace in the family. While the grape, on the table four months in the year, is a more important small fruit in food-value, it probably took a thousand years to get a hold upon popularity such as this humble first comer of spring already has in its eighty years.

The strawberry plant is so constituted that a bed may be started by transplanting any month in the year when the ground is not actually frozen. But there are two recognized seasons for this work: April-May and the present time, which is in some ways the better of the two, especially for the real garden "fan" with a liking for fancy work. Pot-grown plants that have been carefully selected will give a half crop next spring besides a bumper crop a year later. In case of the everbearing strawberry, fall is the better time to start them.

### Methods of Growing

For garden use, plants may be set in rows three feet apart every 15 to 20 inches—no closer, and these, after once fruiting, be allowed to make a few runner plants until these stand 6 to 8 inches apart, making what is called the narrow matted row, but retaining an aisle of one foot width. But if there is plenty of land, as in the usual farm garden, set them in four-foot rows, two feet apart. It will be easier work caring for them. This is the regulation field-culture distance.

Do not set other than new plants nor before about September first unless well potted. With any others there is great risk in August from the burning sun and less frequent rains. Careless work here will never win unless the season happens to be favorable.

Use rich garden soil only. Never set a strawberry on newly turned turf, on poor land or where so low or flat there is danger of mud in summer or flooding in winter. If manure is needed, let it be in the form of chemicals only. Any other will heap up trouble in the form of weeds—the constant bane of this relatively plodding plant. Acid phosphate, well incorporated with the soil before setting (1000 lbs. per acre) is almost a complete manure until near blossoming time, then, topdress a 4-10-6 liberally. Unlike most garden plants, they do not require the land to be sweet or limed tho there must be plenty of humus for best results, well rotted turf being the best.

### Giving Berries Winter Protection

Clean and frequent culture is the only other requisite until the ground freezes, then immediately apply a mulch that while always admitting air gives a complete shade from winter sun. It is not the freezing but sudden thawing that injures the crowns and heaves out the roots. Use any kind of clean straw, salt hay, pea-haulm, corn-stover or even pine needles—but never forest leaves, as these sometimes settle down air-tight.

Then, in March, or whenever the crowns begin to show signs of growing, rake the mulch into each aisle for later returning about the plants. If stover or rough haulm was used in winter, shorter softer stuff must now replace it. This is scattered lightly above the plants just before the blossom stems rise. With a

little hand help these will grow up thru it, protecting the fruit from the ground. Do not fear smothering now. The rains pound down and decay the stiffest straw. Use it freely. Never permit yourself to grow gritty fruit.

### Varieties That Are Desirable

The only safe rule is to plant the kind that others have succeeded with in your immediate neighborhood. With a few notable exceptions such as the recent Howard 17, the Chesapeake and Premier, which are so vigorous they are almost sure-fire everywhere, no expert feels safe to recommend by name. The wildness has not yet been bred out of this gamey plant. It has strong likes and dislikes not yet fully understood, every variety succeeding in this place and failing in that, and vice versa, without any apparent rule.

More than 1800 named "varieties" have been listed and offered for sale by reliable growers. Perhaps a hundred or more, now twenty years old, are locally still favorites. Here in the eastern States Sample, Abington, Glen Mary, Wm. Belt, Bubach, Late Stevens, Gandy, Dunlap, Marshall, Kellog, Heritage and Big Joe, with Progressive, Superb and others among the more recent everbearing. All these have their enthusiastic endorsers.

### Set Only Good, Strong Plants

No variety will satisfy unless good plants are set and then thoroughly cared for. Only the strongest plants should ever be used. Those first formed on a runner from the mother plant are far preferable to any farther away. Precisely like what we croneously term "seed" potatoes, the runner strawberry plant is but a "bud extension"—not a new generation at all. Yet people who would not plant potato parings or long-cut potato "seed" with spindling, secondary sprouts, will unthinkingly accept and transplant by the thousand the weak tip plants dug from the aisles by unscrupulous dealers.

The plant set should be big—fresh dug from strong, thick-stemmed runners and have stout crowns. Then clip off all but the two youngest leaf-stalks, set them at exactly the right depth and tramp firmly, following immediately by raking the surface soil loose again, unless too wet, and keep loose and cultivated till November.

### Getting Another Year Out of the Old Bed

The old bed may be made to bear one more year if at once handled thoroughly. If now a matted row, plow or spade up the aisles until the row remaining is not over 10 inches wide and then carefully cut out any old parent plants remaining in the row and fertilize liberally—at least at rate of one ton per acre. Thereafter cultivate and hoe clean of every bit of weeds and grass the same as for a new-set bed.

If, however, the old bed is badly leaf-spotted or rusted, this will hardly pay. Better turn it under or, if a small garden, first mow off the rusted foliage and burn it. The spraying of strawberries is not to be recommended. Better change the variety, and the location.

### Don'ts

Don't try to go into commercial strawberries by fall setting a large area. It won't pay. Set such in spring only.

Don't set any large area to a strawberry not yet tested thoroughly in your own neighborhood. Maintain an experimental plot.

Don't set any but fresh-dug plants that are big and strong. The tip-runners, such as the cultivator turns out, are worthless.



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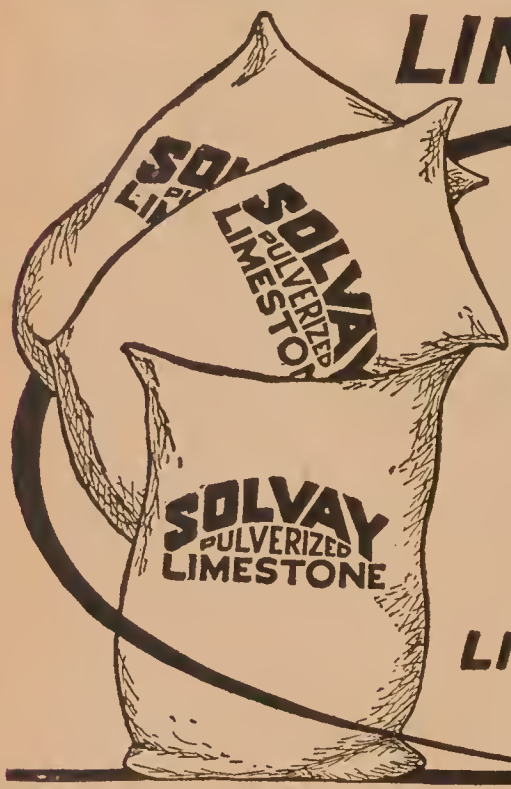
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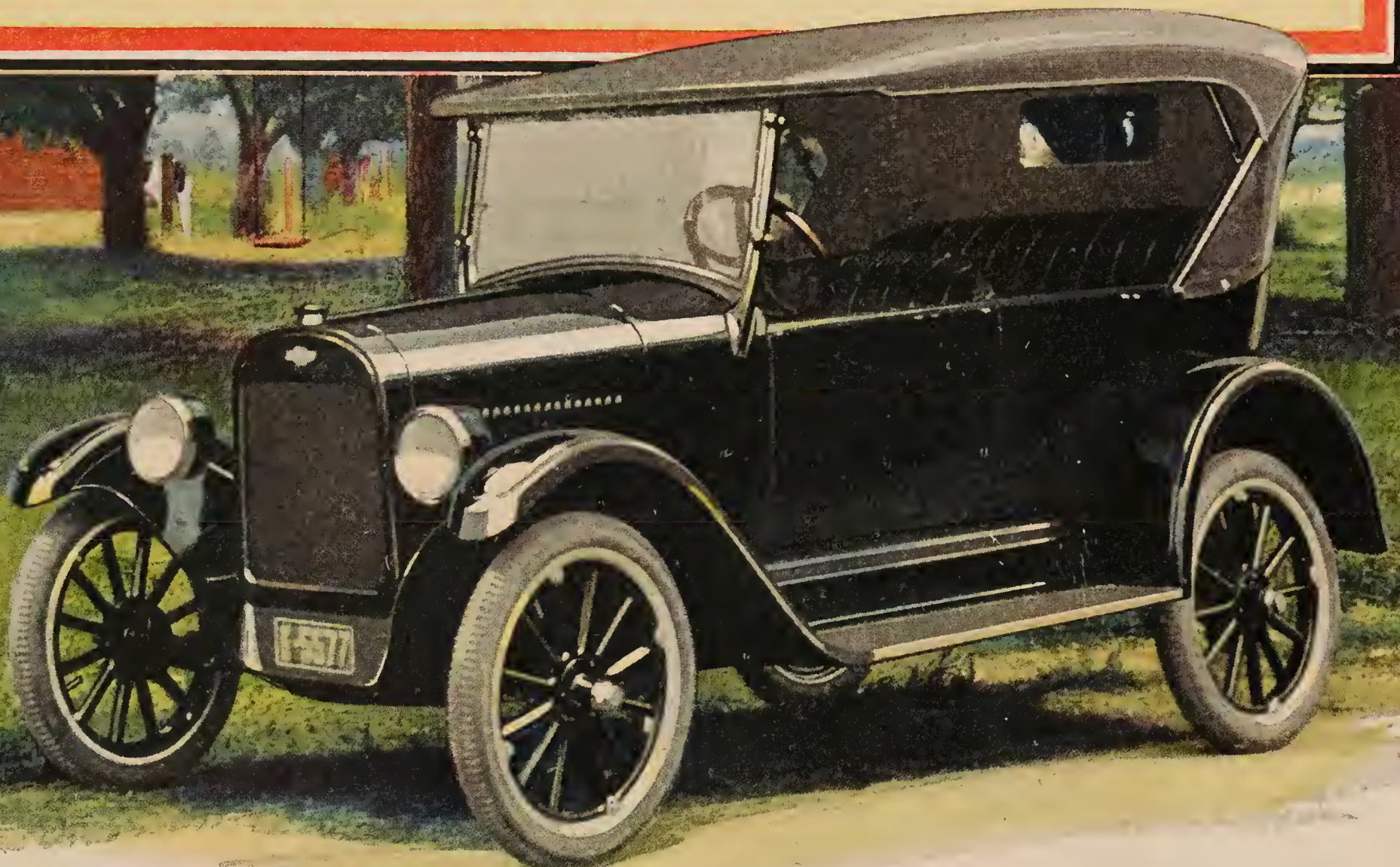
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# Early Fall Crop Notes

## Wheat Varieties Recommended—Curing Tobacco

THE New York State College of Agriculture in a recent release calls attention to varieties of wheat that are showing up better in A. A. territory. Among the red wheats *Forward* is undoubtedly the best yielder, according to the college, and should supplant other varieties of red wheat. It is beardless, resistant to smut, has a stiff straw, and has good milling qualities.

Of the white wheats *Honor* and *Junior No. 6* take first rank. *Honor* is a selection from Dawson's Golden Chaff and the latter is of the Gold Coin type. Both are stiff strawed and beardless and are recommended as the highest yielders of the white wheats.

Using varieties of wheat such as these is growing blooded grain just the same as is the growing of blooded live stock by breeders of pure blood cattle. However, few grain growers have put this into practice. By selection, wheat can be made to grow tall and spindley or short and rank. However, the plant breeders at the State College realize that these qualities are not desirable and have developed those varieties named above which are considered best adapted to New York needs. In buying these varieties be sure that the seed has been field and bin inspected. Crop specialists at the college will undoubtedly be glad to aid anyone buying this stock.

following factors have been held to be responsible for the premature development of the seed stalk of biennial vegetables; starting plants early in the winter, poor seed especially lacking in vitality, and a checking of plants due to freezing drying or any other condition retarding development.

"However, experiments which have been carried on for the past five years by the vegetable gardening department have shown that the earlier the seed was sown the earlier the plants went to seed and the greater was the number of seeds stalks developed. These experiments have also shown that the effect of withholding water and checking the growth of plants when they are small, delays the development of the seed stalk because such plants require a longer time in order to develop sufficient leaf surface to manufacture food enough to maintain growth and store a surplus for seed-stalk development than do similar plants not checked in growth. Plants not crowded in flats have a higher percentage of seed stalks than those where the growth was checked by crowding. Freezing apparently delays the development of celery-seed stalks because checking growth at this stage materially delays seed-stalk development.

"Plants started in December and January produce seed stalks in May, June and July regardless of the treatment they are subjected to in early life, while plants started considerably later do not normally produce seed stalks and are not stimulated to do so by any of the treatments tested, except that of subjecting them to relatively low temperatures, but not freezing, for two weeks or more while they are small.

### How My Father Cured Tobacco

W. H. DAVIS

FIFTY years ago my father, Daniel V. Davis began growing tobacco. A few years later he decided that there are better days than others for harvesting tobacco in order for it to cure up nicely and have a rich "waxy" and heavy body. To find the way to tell these days ahead was a hard job, but he was finally successful.

For some reason my father kept this information a secret from everybody even his own family until a short while before his sudden death last November two years ago. In August of that year he called a visiting sister and myself to the

table where he was doing some writing and explained it all to us.

I desire to pass this information to as many tobacco growers as possible. In explanation let me say that tobacco has an oily substance which is its natural possession. It has a sap (water) like other vegetation. When the sap rises it runs the oil out through the pores of the leaves on the principle that oil and water do not mix and oil being the lighter, is pushed out by the sap. Tobacco harvested in this state will be light and "chaffy" when cured. There being only (water) in the tobacco this evaporates in curing and leaves the

(Con. on page 168)

### Vegetables Going to Seed Prematurely

By I. W. INGALS

MARKET gardeners and truck growers in practically every county of this state have sustained considerable losses due to an abnormal tendency of celery, cabbage, beets and kohlrabi to go to seed prematurely this year, according to Prof. H. C. Thompson of the vegetable gardening department at the New York State College of Agriculture. In some cases in western New York losses of both early and late celery and cabbage through going to seed amounts to 25 per cent. of the crop. This percentage is so unusual that many growers have been alarmed and have reported to their local farm bureau office or have communicated directly with the state college for an explanation of this condition and for information regarding control measures for future crops.

Growers are asking why their plants are producing more seed stalks than normally and have been at a loss to understand why biennial plants, or those requiring two years growth to produce seed, are behaving like annuals and are producing seed the first year, making them unfit for market.

"It is fairly well known," said Professor Thompson "that plants go to seed when started very early in the season. There are several important factors that ordinarily cause a biennial plant to produce flowers and seed the first year. One of the more important factors causing the abnormal behavior this year is due to the low temperatures during the spring, which induced reproduction.



Disgruntled Gardener (to the tomato plants)—You've had bugs, slugs, worms—and everything else but growing pains!—Judge.

# The Connection Between Good Crops and Fertilizers

## Tobacco

The 5-8-5 "Tobacco Special" is growing one of the finest tobacco crops in the county on the farm of D. H. Landis, Windom.

## Potatoes

Levi H. Brubaker, near Rohrerstown, has an exceptionally fine stand of potatoes this season. He used the 3-12-5 "Potato Special" fertilizer.

## Wheat

High wheat yields and Farm Bureau fertilizers go together. Ask J. C. Brubaker, Lititz, M. G. Esbenshade, near Lancaster, or Ross Ulrich, Peach Bottom.

## Corn

Fine Corn Crops may be found on the Ezra J. Nolt farm, Quarryville, and the Masonic Home Farms, Elizabethtown. Both used Farm Bureau fertilizers.

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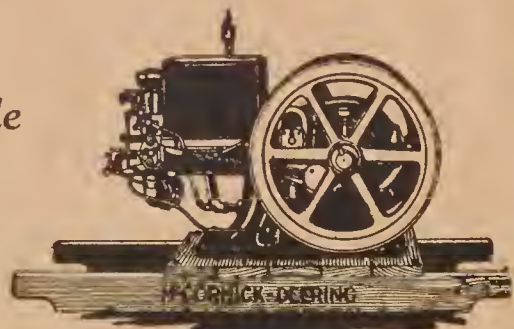


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# "Timing" Gas Engines

It Calls for Head Work, Not a Hammer

THERE seems to be a popular belief that there is something mysterious about gas engines, but in reality they are extremely simple. The reason some people never get to understand them is that they never take the trouble to learn them. They will crank until they are black in the face when anyone should know that if the engine is right it will go. If it won't go it is not right, and cranking will not make it right. If one of my engines fails to kick the third time over I lay off from cranking and start looking for trouble. Of course in very cold weather it may take a little longer to arouse interest in the engine than when everything is warm, but the best way to warm a cold engine is to put a lot of boiling water into the radiator, rather than to try to furnish the heat by means of friction generated by cranking, plus the heated waters that frequently flow on such occasions.

By A. H. DE GRAFF

the other end of the stroke. One can simply

turn the engine over and watch when the push rod starts to open the valve and when it releases again and see whether it is in time or not. Then the piston starts out again, with the exhaust valve again closed but with the intake valve open. On most small engines this opens automatically against a spring. The engine is now "sucking" in the charge. At the end of this stroke the piston travels back again with both valves closed, and compresses the charge. Just before the piston reaches the exact end of the stroke, the spark should occur, and the whole thing starts over.

### Problem to Get Three Together

The spark is the place where there is the most trouble about getting out of time. With the ordinary type of magneto, there are three things that must be synchronized if the explosion is to take place. In the first place, the engine must be on compression. Then the igniter points must be pushed together an instant and then snapped apart, and at the same time the magneto must be itself in time. It would be a little too complicated to explain here just why the magneto only delivers a good spark at a certain time in its revolution, but it suffices to state that this is the case. Every magneto has on it a timing mark, and when the movable mark is passing the stationary mark, the magneto delivers its spark. To find this mark, look up the directions given by the manufacturer or get the agent to show you. To tell whether the machine is in time or not, turn it over slowly until the igniter snaps off, and then leave it right there. Look to see the position of the crank. This should be not quite to the inner dead center, in other words, the piston should not have quite reached the end of its stroke. Then look at the magneto. The timing marks should be opposite each other.

### Three Seats of Trouble

There are only three things that ever get out of order on such an engine, mixture, compression and spark. If there is good compression, which may easily be determined by turning over the machine, it must be either in the mixture or the spark. Sometimes one floods an engine, but if the spark is right one nearly always gets one or two kicks before this takes place. In the ordinary farm engine there is seldom any other trouble with the mixture, for there is nothing complicated to get out of order. About the only other trouble is dirt or water in the gas or kerosene or lack of gas.

I would say from my experience that probably 95 per cent. of all the trouble encountered is in the spark. There are several different sorts of ignition devices used. With batteries sometimes connections break or a cell will go dead. One can test this in no time by removing one terminal wire from the "make and break" igniter and scratching it across the post to which it is supposed to be connected with the points first held together and then when they are apart. If there is a spark with the points together and none when they are apart, the batteries are all right and the points are clean. Also the insulation on the fixed electrode is all right. This simple test is all that is required to test these points out.

### Save Your Temper

If either of these things are off much, there will be no spark. If the engine is firing late, that is after the dead center, it will fire all right but will lack power and will heat up. If the igniters do not snap when the timing marks are opposite, there will be little or no spark and you can crank till doomsday with absolutely no result except to your temper. If the timing is wrong, it is more likely to be the igniter than the "mag" unless you have taken the "mag" off. To correct this, there is on most engines an adjustment on the igniter trip which may be moved back or forward enough to make the correction.

The best thing to do is to look the engine over CAREFULLY when it is all right, observing just what the positions of these things are when the different stages are reached. Then you will know what is the matter when something is wrong. In conclusion I exhort you to use your head instead of a hammer and cold chisel. It will get you farther and is easier on the engine.

\* \* \*

### Watch the Oil Feed

Oil is cheaper than machinery. Excess of oil is also bad. Too much oil on a magneto may cause it to become dirty and fail to give a spark. An excess quantity of oil in the cylinder may form carbon and foul the spark plugs. Too much oil keeps the engine generally oily and dirty.



"Pants is pants and vest is vest,  
But never the twain shall meet."  
—Judge.

## Post Your Farm

and  
Keep Trespassers Off

We have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are made of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

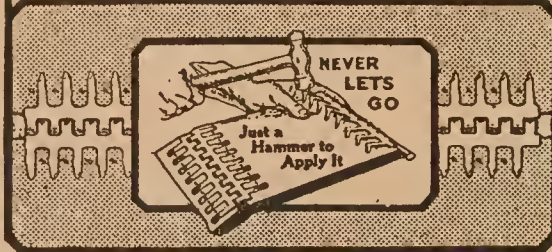
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST  
461 4th Ave., New York City

## ALLIGATOR STEEL BELT LACING

POINT by point the best belt lacing for the farmer: Quick and easy to put on; gives long service on farm engine, tractor and all belts; clinches down smooth and flat; protects belt ends. To take apart, just push out hinge pin.

At your dealer's in "Handy Packages" or standard boxes

Flexible Steel Lacing Company  
4666 Lexington St. Chicago, Ill.



Saws Logs—Falls Trees—  
Buzzes Branches—  
Does Belt Work

TRY  
80  
DAYS

10-Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms.

### One Man Saws 15 Cords a Day!

—Easy with the OTTAWA Log Saw! Wood selling for \$3 a cord brings owner \$45 a day. Use 4 H. P. Engine for other work. Wheel mounted—easy to move. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branch houses. Write for FREE Book—"Wood Encyclopedia"—today.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.  
Room 801-T Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



# Building a Concrete Base

For a Farm Engine or Mill—Queries Answered

FROM time to time the necessity arises of mounting a gas engine, an electric lighting plant or other piece of machinery on some secure foundation. Of the various materials that might be used to construct such a foundation, concrete is unquestionably as satisfactory as any, and surely more permanent.

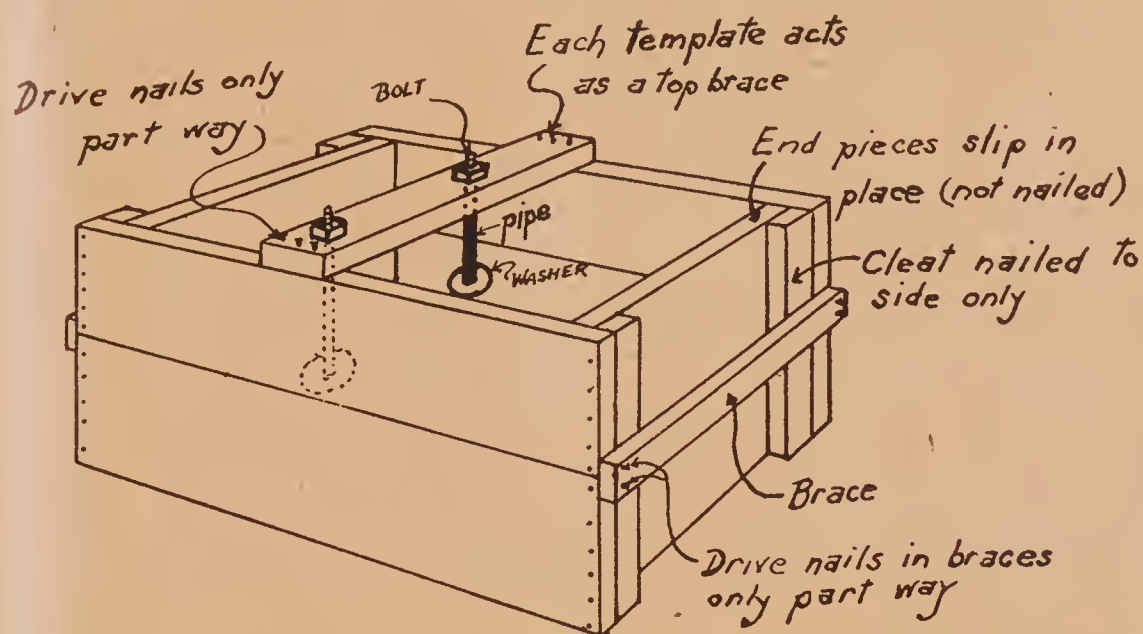
The size of the engine or machine to be mounted will, of course, determine the size of the foundation. For mounting small equipment the foundation may be constructed directly upon the floor. For larger machines, however, or under conditions where the ability of the floor to sustain the weight of the foundation and the machine is questioned, the foundation should be given a footing on some solid surface. If a concrete floor is already in the building and it is thought that the existing floor will not sustain the foundation and engine, a section of it, larger than the intended foundation, should be broken out. Just before placing the concrete, moisten the edges of this floor section and apply a paste of cement and

the bolt through the hole in the template and adjust for proper height. Place each bolt in a similar manner.

After greasing or oiling the form, mix up a batch of 1:2:4 concrete, using clean and well graded aggregates. When mixing add enough water to give the batch a quaky consistency. Place the concrete in the form and work or spade it well next to the form. Soon after the form has been filled, the templates can be removed, the top of the foundation leveled off and the surface finished with a float. The concrete will soon set sufficiently to allow the removal of the form. During the first few days while the concrete is curing, it should be sprinkled occasionally.

After the engine has been lined up and before it is finally bolted down, fill the spaces between the pipe sleeves and the anchor bolts with a cement mortar.

*Bolting an engine directly to a concrete foundation is less desirable, because of the rigidity of the concrete, than having wooden planks or pieces between the engine base and the concrete foundation. The installation*



water. This will make a stronger bond between the floor and the foundation.

When making forms for any kind of concrete construction, it should be borne in mind that the easier they can be dismantled the more satisfactory they will be. A form that may be easily dismantled after the concrete is hardened is shown in Fig. 1. It will be noted that the two end pieces are made enough longer than the foundation to allow for the two end pieces and cleats. These cleats are nailed to the side pieces only. The end pieces, the length of each of which is equal to the width of the foundation, are merely slipped in place and not fastened to any other part of the form. After the end pieces are slipped in position hold the side pieces in place against them by two braces, one at each end near the bottom. The two templates, each of which carries two bolts, by means of which the engine will be fastened to the foundation, will also serve as the two top braces for the form. It is very important that the two holes for the bolts in each template be accurately located and that the templates be placed in their proper position on the form.

### Center the Engine

Locate and bore the holes in each template for the anchor bolts for the machine. For an engine these measurements should be taken from a center line through the base of the engine. After obtaining these measurements, use a string and locate a center line through the form. Working from this center line of the form, locate the two templates the proper distance apart and then by measuring locate the bolt holes the required distance from the center line. Nail the templates in position.

In order to allow for a very slight movement of the anchor bolts after the concrete has hardened, it is often desirable to install them as follows: Slip a large washer over the anchor bolt and a short length of pipe for a sleeve. Slip

of such wood pieces allows for a certain amount of springiness, which is desirable in any engine foundation. The template will do well in this case.

### Concrete Drain Tile

A 13-acre field on my farm needs draining, and I am going to put in underground drain tile. I don't know where I can get clay tiles, so I plan to make my own of concrete. Will you please give me complete instructions.—G. E. F., Del.

IT is possible to make your own tile of concrete very readily, but you will want a first-class machine, and have facilities so the tiles can dry and cure properly in order that they may have maximum strength and durability. With this form of cement product, it certainly does not pay to overlook anything that will improve the quality of the finished material. Write to the Portland Cement Association, 111 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill., for a booklet that will give you all the details of construction. They will put you in touch with the most responsible manufacturers of tile-making machinery.

### No Chemical to Clean Cesspool

Do you know of any chemical that will clean a cesspool? If there is such a material will you kindly tell me what it is and where it can be purchased?—I. K., Dutchess County, N. Y.

THE principle upon which a cesspool works is that the disintegrated material will seep out through the walls of the cesspool and pass into the surrounding soil. In open porous soils this action will continue for a long time. In heavier soils, solids pass out from cesspool and gradually fill up the places in the soil surrounding it and it is only a matter of time before the soil becomes so filled that no more material can seep away.

Because of the reason of the failure of the cesspool to continue acting it will be seen that there is no chemical which can be put into it itself which will clean out the surrounding soil. The only remedy is to abandon the cesspool which has ceased to work and dig another.

Send for this free Booklet



## "A Hundred and One Farm Uses of Concrete"

Wouldn't you like to have more time for yourself? Wouldn't you like to know you were through fixing up fences for once and all? Wouldn't you like to know when you build a hog house that you will never have to repair or rebuild it?

You can be sure of these things when you build with Concrete. Concrete is not only sanitary and economical. It is permanent.

Send today for your free copy of "A Hundred and One Farm Uses of Concrete."

This practical little book has been especially prepared for you and other progressive farmers. It is well illustrated, and contains samples of blue prints which will help you in your building improvements.

It also gives you worthwhile information about Concrete silos, dairy barns, barn floors, feeding floors, hog houses, milk houses and many other forms of Concrete construction.

Finally, it tells you exactly how to make good Concrete; how to proportion and mix the materials, how to get the greatest values out of every sack of cement you buy.

You simply cannot afford to be without this practical little book. And remember, it is free. Write for it today.

### PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

347 Madison Avenue  
NEW YORK

*A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete*

Offices in 29 Cities

## The WINDMILL with a RECORD



The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 9 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-Oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the slightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm.

You do not have to experiment to get a windmill that will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine.

Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has specialized in steel windmills for 36 years.

**AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO SAY YOU "SAW IT IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST"



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

S. C. W. LEGHORN yearlings, \$1 each. 500 pullets hatched April 15, \$1.75 each. HILLSDALE POULTRY FARM, Hillsdale, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS ready for shipment from eight weeks to six months old. Also five hundred yearling hens. OLIN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

PULLETS \$1 UP. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, etc., White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Ancona, yearling hens. Circular. GARDEN STATE CHICKERY, 329 Arch St., Camden, N. J.

FOUR PURE BRED (single comb) Black Minorca cockerels. March hatch, \$3 each if taken at once. MRS. BERTHA DEVLIN, Arcade, N. Y.

CHICKS—7c up. C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 19th season. Pamphlet, Box 26, C. M. LAUVER, McAllisterville, Pa.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET Barred Rocks, also choice Rhode Island Reds, old and young stock, at attractive prices. 200 April hatched White Leghorn pullets, \$1.75 each. I guarantee to please. I. H. BACORN, Sergeantsville, N. J.

#### TURKEYS

A FORTUNE in turkeys properly managed. We are specialists and never lose a bird from blackhead or liver trouble. 24 capsules \$1; \$3.50, 100. Hundreds of testimonials. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY CO., 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

#### CATTLE

FOR SALE—25 head of heavy young Springer cows. They are all nicely marked Holstein cattle. I will help you buy cattle of any kind at a very reasonable commission. If you want the best write me for particulars. J. E. WHITE, R. F. D. 3, Cazenovia, N. Y.

PINE GROVE FARM offers 3 Registered Holstein heifer calves from real producers for \$100; bull not related, \$25. One year's time given or 5% off for cash. Write to the home of the first prize bull and champion heifer at New York State Fair. Will ship on approval. D. M. WHITE, Bath, N. Y.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES—Young, good producing cows and bred heifers. Bred right, priced right. Accredited herd. RAY MEAD, Hornell, N. Y.

ORCHARD GROVE Milking Shorthorn. \$175 buys five month old bull and four month old heifer, beauties from heavy producers. L. R. HOTCHKISS, West Springfield, Erie Co., Pa.

#### SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE RAMS. Yearling rams for sale, bred from the best stock in America that are right in every way. Estate of ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili Station, N. Y.

#### SWINE

CHESTER, Berkshire and Poland China pigs for breeding or feeding. Male or female. 8 weeks old, \$5 each; 12 weeks, \$10 each. I. R. TANGEE, York Springs, Pa.

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROUGHbred COLLIE PUPS, White or Sable and White; Scotch Shepherd pups from natural drivers. F. L. SWEET, Smyrna, N. Y.

FOR SALE—English Shepherd pups, males, \$10, females, \$7. STUART PHELPS, Solsville, N. Y.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS cheap. Trial catalogue. BECK, W 14, Herrick, Ill.

THOROUGHbred COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

DON'T run your legs off chasing cows. English and Welsh Shepherds go for stock alone. Just in from Canada. Order quickly while they last. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

SABLE AND WHITE Collie Puppies, Males, \$6.00; Females, \$5.00. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

#### FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE—Boomer and Boschert knuckle-power press, reversible platform for 48-inch racks, in running order, good as new for \$300 cash; also 2 or 3 hundred used Cider Barrels, \$2 and \$3 each. JAY CARPENTER, 835 Cliff St., Ithaca, N. Y.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and chocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

#### PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed, \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, New York.

#### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

MONEY IN WHEAT—If you sow best seed, try Leap's Prolific, great stooler, stiff straw, red berry, much desired by millers; record, 46 bu. acre; 10 bu. lots, \$1.95; over ten, \$1.90. Bags free. Freight paid. E. E. WRIGHT, Holcomb, N. Y.

HAY AND STRAW—Number one, number two timothy, light and heavy clover mixed, alfalfa, wheat, oat and rye straw and baled shavings. Ask for delivered prices. Thirty years in the business right in our home town. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

I BELIEVE these three wonderful strawberries will bring you the greatest profits in market fruit and plant trade. Beacon, best early; Boquet, greatest yielder; Bliss, highest quality. Originated at New York Experiment Station. Plants for fall setting; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per hundred; \$40 per thousand. Postpaid. Circular free. CERTIFIED PLANT FARM, Macedon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Choice Gold Coin seed wheat, \$2.15 per bushel, bags included. JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR., Lawyersville, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

CELERY AND CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading varieties, strong plants ready for field. \$1.25 for 1,000. \$10.00 for 10,000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

HOLLAND BULBS—Order now, our supply is limited. Tulips, Giant Darwin or Early mixed or separate colors, 40 for \$1; 100 for \$2; Narcissus, Single or Double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Hyacinths (Bedding), mixed or separate colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4. Hyacinths, Giant top-size, 12 for \$1; Crocus, 100 for \$1. Special prices on large lots. All orders sent postpaid. C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

ORDER NOW for planting time. Low prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All colors. All bloom next spring, 3 for \$1.00. 12 for \$3.00. R. I. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

PEONIES, 12 mixed, at \$2.50. Prepaid at \$3.00. A card will bring our price list. Large acreage of peonies and many new sorts. Wholesale and retail. MUNSELL & TILTON, Ashitabula, Ohio.

HONOR WHEAT SEED—College Inspected. White, beardless, heavy yielding. Improved selection from Dawson's Golden Chaff. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

#### REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—136-Acre Delaware County Dairy Farm. Will keep 25 cows, complete farming equipment. A bargain for quick sale. MRS. A. D. HOY, Bovina, N. Y.

MR. FARM BUYER. Good farms for sale. Equipped, with small payment down on easy terms. Reason selling, old age, sickness. Estates settled up, etc. Let me submit your offer to Owners. Tell your wants to C. M. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

60 CHEMICAL Indoor Toilet Outfits, regular price \$12.50, only \$6.50 each. (Satisfaction guaranteed.) IDEAL CLOSET CO., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FERRETS—White or brown from a great hunting strain. Prices very reasonable. Catalog on request. RALPH J. WOOD, New London, Ohio.

NEW RUGS made from old rugs and carpets. For detailed information write MANSFIELD AND WELLSBORO RUG CO., Mansfield, Pa.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$3.25. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.50. Pipe free. Money back if not satisfied. ALBERT P. FORD, Paducah, Ky.

MA JONG PEARLS, Watches, Manicure Sets given for selling our Hair Nets. Write THE BRILL CO., Dept. 9, 40 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

UNUSUAL OFFER—Delco Light Battery, 56 cell, 160 ampere hours, 112 volt, in excellent condition, cost \$600, asking \$250. New Jersey farmers note! Write BOX 450, Caldwell, N. J., or call at Amitage Estate.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed, ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

#### AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory 222, Chicago.

#### WOMEN'S WANTS

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer, 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free samples. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

# Service Bureau

## Recent Cases Up for Collection—Investments

THE Service Bureau recently unravelled a dispute over chickens delivered but never paid for. When the subscriber received his check he wrote:

"I received Saturday a check from Mr. F. B. P. for the poultry that I had not received pay for, and had put in your hands to collect. The check was \$15.58. Thanks, and many thanks to you for your kindness and services." P. H., N. Y.

\* \* \*

### Grape Cuttings Finally Paid For

LAST November a New England nursery ordered from Mr. J. W. F. of N. Y. a large number of grape cuttings. A check for \$50 on account was sent but not the full amount. A bank draft made by Mr. F. was not met and came back uncollected.

Mr. F. turned the matter over to us and after some little correspondence, he received a check for \$214.75. He wrote that it came with an apology for the company's negligence, and thanked us for our aid in getting it.

\* \* \*

### Egg Money Collected

A CHECK of \$38.72, covering four cases of eggs has just been received by a subscriber in Delaware who shipped to a New Jersey firm. It was a new company and the officers were not very experienced, so its affairs were somewhat tangled. "I give you people all the credit for getting my money for me, and I will do all I can to recommend the paper," writes Mr. M. R.

\* \* \*

### Incubator Sent At Once

AN incubator that had been some three months on the way was the cause of considerable trouble to Mr. L. L. of N. Y. and he asked the Service Bureau to take up the matter with the company. It transpired that the order had been promptly shipped but "lost" en route. Upon our request for a refund, the company sent Mr. L. his check, meanwhile filing claim for the loss with the railroad. A very courteous letter accompanying the check made us feel that the company were trying to give the service they advertised. Mr. L. was perfectly satisfied with their adjustment.

\* \* \*

### Refund for Unsatisfactory Stove

A PROMPT settlement of a claim for \$8.50 was recently made to a subscriber who had trouble with a stove sold on a money-back guarantee. It took only a reminder from the Service Bureau to bring the check by return mail, and our subscriber wrote thanking us for a perfectly satisfactory adjustment of her complaint.

### Questions About Investments

Will you please tell me about the International Nickel Co., also concerning American Tobacco stock and Universal Leaf Tobacco.—H. M. R., New York.

The only security among the obligations of the three companies you name, International Nickel, American Tobacco and Universal Leaf Tobacco, that we feel

#### HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners, \$150; later, \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 253 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

COUNTRY BUTCHERS WANTED—A man who can butcher all kinds of stock, and also do trimming and slicing of meats in meat market. Steady work and good pay to right party. Write experience, age and salary expected. Address WILLIAM KNIGHT, 115 N. Aurora Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, 40, highly intelligent, like farm position on shares or hotel. Will invest money. J. T. PROCTOR, Box 105, Newtonville, N. Y.

ready to recommend for conservative investment is the 6 per cent. preferred stock of the American Tobacco Company. This sells just about 102 to yield a little less than 6 per cent. and is very desirable. American Tobacco common sells around 147 and pays 12 per cent. but is more speculative. International Nickel pays 6 per cent. on its preferred stock but nothing on its common. Present earnings do not entitle even the preferred to more than a semi-speculative rating. Universal Leaf Tobacco appears prosperous but its stock, both the preferred and the common, lacks seasoning.

\* \* \*

Will you please tell your opinion concerning the following bonds: Penn Public Service Corp. 6's '29; Wills-Overland Co., 6 1/2's '33; Motor Wheel Corp., 6's '33; Grace Steamship Company serial 6's. The National City Bank of New York is Trustee of the last three and the National City reports very favorably of them. Do you consider them to be good safe investments?—A. L. C., New York.

Of the bonds you name we think the Penn Public Service Corporation 6's of 1929 the most desirable. The others undoubtedly have merit but are not high grade. It is difficult to advise you without knowing what other securities, if any, you hold. If you want a sound bond to yield about 5 3/4 per cent., we suggest Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power of Baltimore 6's of 1949, selling about 104. This company supplies electricity to the City of Baltimore and has a long and honorable record of meeting its obligations. It earns and pays dividends on its two issues of preferred stock and \$8.00 on its common stock. The bond is listed on the Baltimore Exchange and also on the New York Curb.

### Help the Dairy Industry

(Continued from page 155)

that the time has come when the man who is unwilling to cut out his poor farm practices and reduce his costs of production has got to go out of the business. Cooperation in marketing will help the good farmer; it cannot save the poor one. In the dairy business, the largest single cost factor with every individual and with the whole industry is the poor producing cow. Thousands of farmers have already begun to put their dairies on a business basis by keeping accurate records of the amount of milk the cow gives, and the amount of feed she consumes.

Belonging to a cow testing association is one way to do this, although cow testing association membership is impractical for a lot of farmers, and it is not absolutely necessary.

As I have suggested above, there are few dairies that do not have at least one cow that is so poor that the farmer needs no records to know it. The first step is to get rid of her, and the next is to begin to check up on the others by keeping feed and milk weight records.

Will you join hands, with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and with your neighbors in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and Western New England, to get rid of the poorest cow in your dairy this coming winter? Killing a thousand cows in this territory will be a start; eliminating five thousand will begin to have an appreciable effect on the market, and if twenty-five thousand men will work with us, and eliminate just one cow, we know of nothing else that will have as much effect in raising the price of milk.

Will you not therefore sign and send in to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, the following statement:

I hereby agree to kill or sell for meat purposes before March 1, 1925, at least one dairy cow from my herd.

It is understood that this is not a promise until at least one thousand farmers in the New York milk shed have agreed to do likewise

Signed.....  
Address.....



# Androcles Jones—

By Ellis Parker Butler  
(Copyright, McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

AS a matter of fact, his name was not Androcles but Orley Jones, and he was commonly called "Oily" for three reasons; "Oily" is not unlike Orley and made a good substitute for it in a company where substitute names were the rule. The old hands of the Hoggins-Weltz shows had an invariable method of hazing a newcomer—they called him out of his proper name. This had the effect of showing that the new hand was an unimportant bit of nothing-at-all and put him in his proper place at once. If his name was Mike they called him Algernon until he had writhed into a proper state of meekness or had objected and been beaten into a right state of mind. Then his new handle was softened to Algy, and if he proved to be a good fellow, he might become Al, but never—as long as he was with the Hoggins-Weltz bunch—was he Mike again.

Even Katie O'Hare, whose ring-name was Mile. Rosa Montmorency, was Susie to all connected with the show, and old Hoggins, safe in his office in the Metropolitan Tower in New York most of the time the show was on the road, was "Biff" Hoggins. The name had something to do with the fact that he had once owned a cheap Wild West show, a paltry imitation of Buffalo Bill's outfit, and had thus won the distinction of being dubbed "Buffalo Bull."

The two other reasons for the name were that Orley Jones had a certain gentleness that might, by extreme stretching, be called unctuous. "Orley, Hey?" said Codge Biggs, when he had asked the new man's name. "Well, you look Oily, all right!" And the name clung, and it clung the tighter because Mr. Jones had a way—due to his New York birth—of saying "I had to get up oily this mornin'," or "The oily boid gets the woin'."

The little man, with his eyes set too close together and his general air of having served a long term as a sweep-out in a cheap barroom, joined the Hoggins-Weltz crowd at Davenport, Iowa. How he ever happened to be at Davenport was a mystery, but he was down on his luck and ready for any kind of meal-ticket, and when Codge Biggs, our canvas-man, had knocked out three drunken rough-neck stakemen with one of the iron-capped blue tent-stakes, he took Oily and two other hungry-looking fellows to fill the vacancies. At Iowa City, Oily doubled with the camels, leading one of the tan-colored brutes in the parade, and the camel bit his arm. He had no luck with animals. If he stood in front of the cockatoo-cage for two minutes, the birds went crazy with rage. They seemed to take Oily as a personal insult of some sort, and screamed their heads half off.

YOU may have read of men who can go into the woods and sit down, and in a few minutes squirrels come up and kiss them, and dicky-birds come and roost on their shoulders, and beavers and badgers and things come and purr against their legs. Oily was just as different from this as he could be. Even pink-eyed rabbits tried to bite him. They say the reason some men make such a hit with animals is because they are innocent of heart and mind. If that is so, Oily must have been the toughest kind of a sophisticated criminal.

That was one reason Oily was assigned to the animal-tent. Nothing makes such a hit with the crowd as to have the animals yowl and jump at the cage-bars and show meanness, and all Oily had to do was to walk around inside the tent to have a wave of yowls follow him. Even the guinea-pigs in the Happy Family would try to bite the cage-bars when they saw Oily. And it takes something to make a guinea-pig show ferocity. Oily was the only thing I ever knew that could do it.

We had a Jap with the show once who used a kind of hair-oil that drove the

trained seals crazy. He was a little fellow and about fifty years old, and his star stunt was to go away up in the top of the big top and fasten his little wisp of hair to a pulley and slide down a long wire, hanging by the hair and whirling around and around until a couple of rough-necks caught him just as he reached the ground. Along in '98 his hair began to come out, and he wrote to an uncle of his in Vladivostok for some of this hair-oil. I guess it was one of the good old family remedies he knew about; anyway, it was so strong that if the Spaniards had heard about it in time they wouldn't have had to invent garlic.

The first time Yama Toy came into the big top doped up with the stuff, the eight trained seals were doing their stunt on the stage between the two big rings. They gave one whiff, said something that sounded like a seasick army and scooted! One of them went into a clown's giant fake tuba like a snail into a shell, and he went in so far and so hard that we had to cut the tuba off him with a can-opener. His head was jammed into the funnel of the tuba so hard that one of us had to hold down one of the keys of the tuba so the seal could get a breath. Every time

individual. I read a story some fellow wrote and got published in a magazine and although he changed the names, anybody would know it was about Pink and Morris (we used to call him Grunt, he was always so complaining), and it had a lot of stuff about how Grunt lay under the big stick, crushed and holding Pink's hand—you know, the "only a clown but human after all" stuff. That story would make a horse weep, but it wasn't any of it so. The big stick hit him on the head and he never knew what hit him. If he had known, his last words would have been "Sue the show! We can get damages for this!"

As I said, Grunt Morris was a good-enough clown, but he was not much of a husband. Pink gave him all the weeps he deserved, and I guess she didn't think much of marrying again until Oily Jones began to make up to her. Now, there's another thing not many people know or think about. The kind of man that makes the big hit with the innocent birds and beasts, like I mentioned, don't stand one-two-three with the ladies, as a general rule. You can take that or leave it, but it is so. Maybe the dames have an inside liking for killers—soldiers and

Some days one cat will be cross and all the rest will behave like little angels; another day they will all be cantankerous; another day they will all be good. Once in a while you'll find a cat that is good all the time.

I REMEMBER when I was a kid on my father's farm we had a bull that was so sweet-tempered a chipmunk could push it out of the way. Pink had one cat like that. It was a big he-lion with a mat of beard and mane and big yellow eyes and the sweetest temper any brute ever had. I'll tell you what he was like: he was like one of those big, heavy-haired orators they grow out West, who stand up on a platform and shake their manes and howl and look grand and ferocious and then go home and eat half a soup-plate of milk toast and call it a full meal. That was like old Leo. He was a star poser. He was the noblest cat I ever saw, did the lion-rampant act to perfection, yowled like a bloodthirsty hyena, and never even acted annoyed except when he had eaten too many chocolate creams and felt satiated. I believe that if he hadn't been ashamed to be seen doing it, he would have eaten hay instead of meat.

All this did not make Pink dislike Leo. He was the darling of her heart. You don't require a collie dog to be ill-tempered in order to love it, and neither was it necessary for Leo to be ferocious to keep Pink's love. She just about worshipped that dear old lion. She used to call him her big boy and her big baby and other pet names, and she always said that when she retired from the sawdust ring she would take Leo with her, no matter what happened to her other big cats. I told her a couple of things about Manhattan janitors and what they would think of a lap-dog like Leo, who was as big as a pony and looked as fierce as he wasn't, but Pinky said she had about as much use for a flat in Manhattan as for a submarine, and that when she retired she meant to have a nice little farm on a Catskill hillside with a good timber-lot where Leo could roam around—and eat beech-nuts, I suppose and lie down with Pinky's lambs, if the lambs were not too fierce for company for the dear old cat!

Yes, Pink was a nice girl, and the act she pulled off in the big ring cage at each performance was all it was cracked up to be on the big posters. She had all the big-cat stunts and some she had invented on her own hook, and when she stepped into the cage in her short spangled skirt and her ribboned sandals, with her short bull-whip in one hand and a reliable forty-four in the other, she always made a hit. She had a big lot of brown hair and a way of doing it up with a little red-and-gold turban on top of it that made her look like a real queen of beauty, and she was all that and more. She had a heart of solid gold.

I don't know just when Oily made himself prominent in her notice first. I think the first she ever thought of him was with annoyance. He worried her Leo terribly. Leo had the same feelings toward Oily that every other animal had, and when Oily would pass Leo's cage, the dear old thing would just yowl with rage. He would bounce around the cage and yawp and carry on in an awful manner. He would jump at the bars and bite them and get all worked up and nervous. He would get so mad he would fairly weep and the tears would run down his jowls, and Pinky said it upset him so that he would be like another lion for an hour afterward.

All this had one effect; it made Pinky notice Oily. They had one big row over it, and then Oily came and begged her pardon like a little man. From then on they were together a lot. Probably Oily fell in love when she gave him that rake-over. At any rate, we all knew, before long, that Oily was head over heels and that Pinky was favorably inclined. We

(Continued on page 165)

## Another Butler Story, by Request!

ELLIS PARKER BUTLER, one of the best known American humorist writers, made a hit with A. A. readers recently when they read his story "The Cave Men." "Give us more Butler!" came the request from our subscribers, so we have succeeded in securing another characteristic Butler story, this time of life in the circus. You all remember how the old Greek Androcles earned the friendship of a lion by drawing a thorn from his paw. The hero of this story tries the same experiment, but the result is not, perhaps, quite so satisfactory. You will find as many laughs in this as in "The Cave Men."

the seal drew a deep, frightened breath the tuba played a note. It was B flat below the scale, and whenever I hear that note now I can smell Yama Toy's hair-oil.

THERE must have been something about Oily Jones that had this effect on all the birds and beasts. I don't know what it was, and neither did Oily. Later on we tried every way possible to discover what it was; but that comes later in this story. It wasn't sophisticated criminality. Along about the time when Oily was dying of love, and when he used to tell me all his troubles, he told me with tears in his eyes he had never done a naughty deed, and I believe him. Maybe it was just that the animals did not like his looks. Perhaps they did not like his eyes. We tried to figure out that it was his scent—every man and animal has a distinctive one, as bloodhound-owners know. And we tried diet. Oily was fond of onions, and we thought maybe that was it. He went without onions for weeks, and it made no difference. We tried rubbing cotton on Oily and then putting the cotton in the cages with the brutes. You know how a dog or a cat or any other animal will go for anything scented with a scent they don't like. Well, they paid no attention to cotton scented with Oily. They just did not like him. During those days Oily just moped around the show and didn't care whether he lived or died. It was on account of Pink.

This Pink person was a widow, and a young one, and one of the finest girls with the show. I knew her before she married Morris, who was her first husband and who was killed in the big blow-down in Kansas in '11, and she always was just about as fine as they make them. Morris I had never cared much for. He was a good enough clown but a sour-tempered

big-game hunters and such always seem to make a hit with them, somehow. I give it up; I've got other things to figure out, at the end of a show-season when we've had rain once every day and sometimes twice, and then some.

Anyway, Oily seemed to stand in pretty well with all the dames in the show—Pink, especially. Come to think of it, he must have stood in with me pretty well, too, although I never thought of that until this minute! Come to think of it, I did push him along pretty fast, rushing him up from canvas-man to what you might call my general assistant in half a season. But Oily was a handy man, and he could get things done. He was oily, that way. He had a brain, and he greased the trouble-paths with it so things slid easily.

I've got to drive around the block like, and get back to Pink Morris. Maybe you'll bring her to mind without my telling you any more if I say her ring name is Princess Cara. Yes, I thought you'd remember her! She was just the best little handler of the big cats we ever had, and one of the best the world has produced. There's a lot of bunk about handling the big cats, and there's a lot that isn't bunk. Those who think anyone like Pink is in mortal danger every minute she is in the big cage have it all wrong, and those who think the trainers are as safe in the cage with the big cats as they would be at home in bed are just as wrong. You get one of the trainers to strip—get any of them to strip—and you won't find one that is not scarred up. The reason Pink wears her fleshings to her wrists is because one arm is so marred the public would turn sick to see it. One of the cats clawed her there. The truth is that the cats have their days. Some days they are as sweet as pigeons, and again they are as mean as rattlesnakes.



# Prize-Winners in Boys' and Girls' Picture Contest

Books Are Awarded to Those Who Best Describe This Photograph—Read the Winning Stories

WE asked the boys and girls who read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to look at the picture of the two cats "treed" up a ladder by the dog and tell us what story it suggested. All sorts of adventures were imagined for those worried cats and the self-satisfied dog, and the boys' and girls' editor had trouble picking out the best ones. The prize winners are:

**First:** Mildred Caroline Dix, Everett, Mass. Age, 14.

**Second:** Marguerite Montgomery, Bainbridge, N. Y. Age, 13.

**Third:** Dorothy Louise Luce, Marion, N. Y. Age, 14.

All will receive a copy of the book "Team Play," a collection of stories of high school life. In awarding prizes, the excellence of the story was considered first, but spelling, penmanship and neatness were also taken into consideration. These are the stories, in their order:

## How Midgie Was Fooled

MILDRED CAROLINE DIX

WE were walking along a county road when Midgie declared she was thirsty. I felt that way too, so we stopped at the next farmhouse to ask for some water.

As we walked across the front lawn toward the door, however, two cats came dashing around the corner of the house and quickly climbed part way up a ladder which was being used in repairing the roof. Behind the cats came a good-sized dog. He sat down at the foot of the ladder as if to say, "Now you can't come down."

"Oh, that horrid, dreadful dog will hurt those kittens, I know he will," sobbed Midgie, who dislikes seeing anything harmed.

Just then a boy came out of the house with a camera in his hands. The dog looked at him expectantly and the boy quickly took the picture of the trio.

Then Midgie sputtered. She just told that boy what she thought of anybody who would stand there and take a picture of those poor pussies when they were in such a plight.

"Oh, they do that every day. Watch them now," he said grinning.

Sure enough, down came the cats and proceeded to take possession of the dog. He lay on his back and allowed them to bite his ears and play with him. Our fears and sympathy were in vain, for the three were fast friends.

\* \* \*

## When Our Dog Learned a Lesson

MARGUERITE MONTGOMERY

ABOUT a week ago our dog was outdoors lying in the sunshine. All at once something began to pull at his tail. He kept his eyes closed and only moved his tail a little. Soon he felt it again. He raised up and looked. There were two little kittens. He jumped up and ran after them.

He made them run so fast that the little kittens ran up a cherry tree. It was a low tree and there was a box up to it so the dog jumped up on the box and cuffed them with his paw.

They jumped down and ran up a ladder that stood leaning against the house. The dog barked and jumped up at them. There was a pail of paint hanging on the ladder about half way up. He jumped up so high once that he scared the kittens and they ran up the ladder so fast that one of them hit against the pail and off it went, right on the dog's head. What a mess! He surely needed a bath! He rolled in the grass, shook himself and made such a racket that the whole family came running out to see what the trouble was. As the pail splattered back on the kittens too, we gave the dog and kittens all a good bath. It was a good lesson to

the dog. He never would go near the kittens again.

\* \* \*

## Kitten Kapers

DOROTHY LOUISE LUCE

MRS. BARNES, an invalid, looked about for some new amusement. She had long since grown tired of the day's usual routine. "What shall I do?" she murmured, as she gazed about her pretty room. Her attention was suddenly directed to a scene near her garden which she could see under her window.

Dempsey and Firpo, her little neighbor Peggy Ann's own especial property, were frisking about near a ladder which had been used for painting. Suddenly in kitten language, ending in a loud meow for warning, Firpo dashed up the ladder.



## What Story Does This Picture Tell?

The three prize-winning letters and the names of boys and girls who competed are printed on this page.

Dempsey soon followed, as he saw Smith's dog, Trix, dash into the yard. Trix frisked about several minutes intent on bothering his animal friends when he heard a low "Trixie."

Trix turned. There stood his mistress with a box-like object pointing at them. He then heard a click and all was over. With a leap and a bark Trix had soon frightened the prize-fighters from their perch. Down they flew. Dempsey and Firpo living up to their namesakes' professions. After several minutes of scrapping, Trix decided that the best place for him was home. With a final hiss and meow the kittens scampered away to play in the sunshine. Mrs. Barnes smiled as she witnessed the incident and finally dropped to sleep dreaming of the amusing scene.

\* \* \*

Here are two descriptions which are not so original as the prize winners, but tell a simple narrative very clearly:

\* \* \*

## One Moment to Pause

MARY D. VANDERBECK

GINGER, a little collie pup, belonged to Sammy Brown. He was a very playful pup and loved to chase cats.

Cindra and Puss were kittens belonging to Ann, Sammy's sister. These kittens ran away from their mother one day and

went to play on the velvet-like grass at one side of Brown's house. As they were tumbling about on the grass they heard a sharp bark. Four little eyes were looking immediately, trying to find from what source the noise came and who should they see but Ginger! They knew that their mother had often told them to run when a dog came near. There were no trees near and they would not have time to run to their mother. At last their eyes fell upon a ladder leaning against Brown's house. They climbed up the ladder just in time to escape danger. Ginger stayed there barking and growling for the kittens to come down. One of Brown's boarders happened to be taking pictures that day of the Brown place. He thought this would make a dandy picture. As he was taking it, Ginger looked up to see what

was going on. When the man left Ginger was back on the job.

In about an hour's time, how happy the kittens were when Sammy's voice was heard calling Ginger for his supper! When Ginger left, down came Cindra and Puss, and away they scurried as fast as they could go to their mother, never to run away again.

\* \* \*

## An Exciting Adventure

HELEN DICKERSON

"OH, dear!" said Tiny. "It is so warm, I think I shall roast!"

"It is very warm, but there is no use complaining about it, it will not become any cooler," replied Tiny's sister, Molly. Soon the conversation launched into other channels.

"Where is Teddy?" suddenly asked Tiny. A howl of triumph sounded and Teddy sprang at Molly.

"Oh!" shrieked the bewildered cat.

"Run, run for your life!" shouted Tiny as she started to run. Round and round the house they flew, in and out of flower gardens. Finally Molly discovered a ladder standing against the back of the house.

"Up the ladder, up the ladder!" she shrieked as she ascended and Tiny followed. Teddy stopped short and stood staring up at them. He heard a whistle and as he turned his head the cats jumped to the ground and around the house they ran. Just then the door was opened and they reached the kitchen in safety and soon both were peacefully sleeping in a box in the corner.

When Teddy turned his head and discovered his prey had escaped he became furious. He hunted everywhere but could not find them, so he soon went off with other dogs.

\* \* \*

## Those Who Competed

Other good stories were sent in by Martha B. Lyman, Marshalltown, Del., age 12, to whom was awarded a consolation prize; Norma Hoffman, Parish, N. Y.; and Emma Green, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Several excellent stories had to be thrown out because they reached us after August 23, the closing date of the contest, or they exceeded the limit of 250 words.

Here are the names of others who tried for the prizes:

Amber Weeks  
Mahlon Weeks  
Emma G. Crumb  
Catherine Fleming  
Ruth G. Mason  
Ruby Alexander  
Alice Louise Bardo

George Fitch, 3rd  
Rosalie Estella Dann  
Eleanor Barringer  
Margaret Wrayno  
Sara Hendershot  
Catherine Morrow  
Elizabeth Duntley

Mildred Irene Cruikshank  
Edith Benedict  
George N. Hubbell  
Dora Dupriz  
Helen Gertrude Mitchell  
Florence Wells  
Leora M. Hurlbutt  
Caesar Arena  
Elizabeth Simmons  
Everetta Cummings  
Agnes Patterson  
Mable Norris  
Elaine Griffin  
Pauline George  
Winifred Hall  
John D. Mortis  
Miriam Wengarten  
Margaret W. Swift  
Elsie M. Chubb  
Ida Mary Spencer  
Sammy Ernest Gangi  
Edith Derstine  
Lois O'Brien  
Mary Kielbowick  
Evelyn Shanty  
Ardeth Nevenger  
Clara Crumb  
Harold Rosenberger  
Pauline Povius  
Grace I. Wilson  
Frank Charles Wood  
Marion A. Weir  
Margaret Burrows  
Grace Stewart  
Ruby Viola Robinson  
Minford Burrows  
Helen G. Walters  
Thelma Barringer  
Thelma Isabell Howell  
Elizabeth Bruns  
Grace P. Phillips

Stanley Murray  
Leslie Brand  
Miriam V. Kachel  
Agnes Bucht  
Salone Hollenbaugh  
Anna N. Landis  
Mable Hollenbaugh  
Marian Rowan  
Frances Constance  
Grace M. Aschenbach  
Lewis Pickup  
Leona P. Clark  
Caroline Burgett  
Cornelius Schoon  
Mark D. Fausnacht  
Helen Farren  
Robert Simmons  
Carrie I. Dubbs  
Harry Light  
James Coslee, Jr.  
Emabel Decker  
Dorothy M. Osterhout  
Jeannette Coti  
William Bailey Allison  
Genevieve Pickup  
Sara Maher  
Florence Wells  
Marian Peckham  
Lavanch E. Reed  
Margaret E. Guy  
Lila Vivienne Rowell  
Lillian M. Bezner  
Esther Knowles  
John B. Reed  
Hazel Grace Gadsby  
Arnold Watts  
Hazel Agnes Frederick  
Mildred Burdick  
Gilbert Simmons  
Marjorie E. Woodworth  
Ada Louise Snell

## Some Southern Hot Breads

**Madison Biscuit.**—These biscuits are delicious, and the recipe for them came through our fourth President's family, James Madison.

1 qt. flour, ½ pt. yeast, 1 egg, 1 large potato, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 tablespoon lard. Beat yeast, egg and sugar together. Mash potato and mix it with enough milk to moisten. Work flour in as for rolls, add a little salt. They will rise in five hours. When light roll out ¾ in. thick and cut and place in pan to rise again. In placing in pan be sure to give plenty of space. Bake in quick oven 15 minutes.

**Maryland Biscuits.**—Two and one-half pounds of flour, 6 ounces of lard, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon yeast powder, 1 pint water. Rub flour and lard together, add all other ingredients and beat 40 minutes. Cut into pieces the size of a walnut, shape into small cakes, flatten with base of the thumb, pierce with a fork and bake in a hot oven 20 minutes. Good hot or cold.

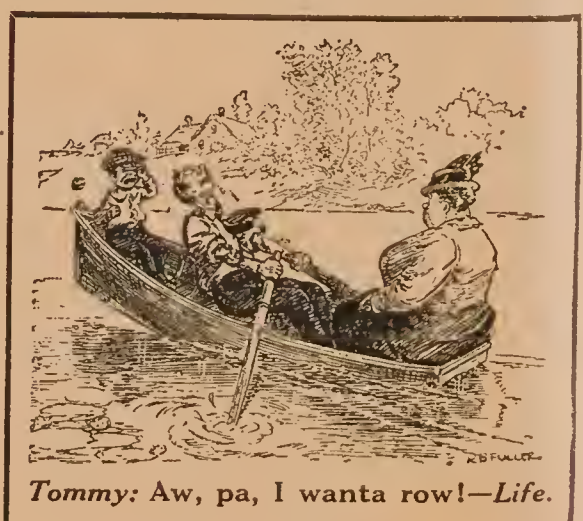
**Virginia Spoon Bread.**—1 cup of cooked hominy, 4 tablespoons lard, 1 cup of cream, four eggs, 2 cups cornmeal, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon melted butter, ¼ teaspoon salt. Mix the lard with the hot hominy; when cool add cream, eggs well beaten, cornmeal mixed and sifted with baking powder, melted butter and salt. Bake in buttered agate or baking dish thirty to forty minutes.—Mrs. A. L. LYON.

## What One Reader Thinks

Dear Editor: Just a few words about some articles in recent numbers.

The secret of making yeast and good bread is well set forth by the "A. A. Reader." She states the case just as I have made bread for many, many years and have received many premiums from the local and county fairs. She is right "that practice makes perfect," also strict watch on the job every time. Keep the sponge or hard loaf out of all drafts, and the outcome will give perfect satisfaction.

And I can vouch for Hazel Harper Harris' way of recovering parasols and umbrellas, as I have done the same way myself, and although I always found it a disagreeable job—(or disagreeable to my feelings) I always had a good piece of work accomplished when I had done with it. She tells it plainly and to the point, and anyone following her directions cannot make any mistake.—CLARICE RAYMOND.



Tommy: Aw, pa, I wanta row!—Life.



## Androcles Jones

(Continued from page 163)

expected to hear any day that they had been married between the afternoon and evening performances.

THEN Oily came to me looking like a lost soul.

"Mack," he said (my right name being John Roger Weltz), "what would you do if you loved the nicest little goil in the world and she handed you one that put your hopes on ice?"

"What's Pink been handing you now?" I asked.

Oily seemed surprised that I had guessed the girl was Pink.

"How did you know she was the goil?" he asked, but without much spirit. "Well, no matter! She's the dame I mean. Mack, she's willing to marry me—"

"Oh, that part is fine enough!" Oily said. "Sure, the big show is all right, Mack. She's willing to be tied, Pink is: but—say, did you know Morris?"

"Like a book," I said.

"Say, is it a fact he stood for being married in the ring-cage with all them cats?"

Then I knew. Oily didn't have to tell me another word. Pink and Morris had been married at the evening performance one night when we showed at Dallas. It was a great stunt, and advance news of it had filled the tent so full we had to walk the elephants single file in the grand entry to keep them from stepping on the Texans who were sitting on the sawdust at the foot of the blues. It was a great stunt, and Pinky never tired telling about it; and it was such a good stunt that every cat-trainer that got married after that had the wedding pulled off in the ring-cage. I could see why she had suggested the same thing to Oily. It was professional pride. It was her own stunt, and if the other cat-trainers were stealing her stuff and being married in the cage, Pink wasn't going to pass the chance to make good at it again.

(To be continued)

## Pickling Pointers

(Continued from last week)

### Green Tomato Pickles

Slice one peck green tomatoes and six large onions and sprinkle over them 1 cup of salt and let them stand overnight. In the morning drain and put over them 1 quart of vinegar and 2 quarts of water. Place on stove and boil the tomatoes for 15 minutes, then remove the liquid and throw away. Then pour over them 6 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons ground cloves; two of ginger, cinnamon and mustard, and 1/2 teaspoon ground red pepper. Mix the dry ingredients and pour over them 2 quarts cider vinegar. Boil for 25 minutes, then the pickles are ready to can.—PAULINE CARMEN.

### Mustard Pickle Sauce

1 1/2 quarts vinegar	6 tablespoons yellow mustard
1 lb. sugar	2 tablespoons tumeric
1/2 cup flour	1 teaspoonful salt

Place the vinegar, sugar and salt in agate or aluminum pan, over the fire. Mix together (dry) the flour, mustard and tumeric. Then mix smooth with enough water to make the right consistency and add to the boiling vinegar and stir thoroughly until well cooked.

This is nice to pour over raw cabbage, chopped raw onions, or freshened and sliced brined cucumbers, or turnips and carrots.—C. A. B.

### Oil Pickles

Twenty-five medium sized fresh cucumbers, slice thin without peeling. Let stand six hours with 1 full cup salt stirred in and stir frequently during the time.

Then drain well. And add one quart cold boiled vinegar, 1 tablespoonful each of white mustard seed, yellow mustard seed, and celery seed, and 3/4 cup of pure olive oil. Stir thoroughly, when well mixed seal in glass jars.

# A "gas-well" in your yard

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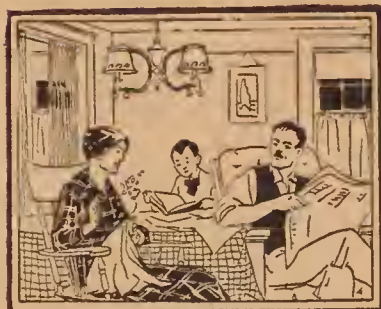
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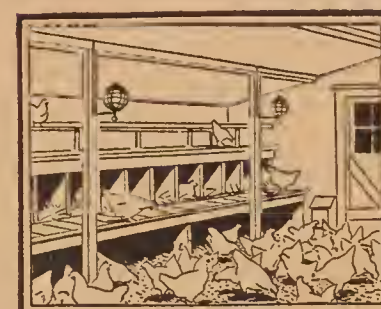
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The beauty of this recipe is that the brined and freshened cucumbers make just as good oil pickles as those fresh from the vines. But be sure to omit the salt when using the brined cucumbers.—C. A. B.

### Black Chocolate Cake

MIX together 3/4 cup cocoa, 1 cup sugar and 1/2 cup water. Set on stove, and remove as soon as mixture begins to boil.

2 tablespoons shortening	3 cups flour
1 cup sugar	1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs	1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup sour milk	1 teaspoon baking soda

Cream shortening and sugar, add well beaten eggs; add milk; add sifted flour, salt, and baking powder. Stir the cocoa mixture in. Dissolve soda in a little hot water and add. Bake in moderate oven.—MISS FRANCES WALDRON.

### Blanching and Storing Celery

CELERY for winter use need not be blanched in the garden but can be placed in a deep trench and the blanching will take place and it will be stored at the same time. Dig the trench two feet deep if the large late celery is to be blanched, and see that it is six inches

deeper than the height of the plants when you dig them. Make a six inch bed of good soil in the bottom and set the celery in this and water well, being careful to get none in the foliage. Keep rains from falling in with a shelter above, but give ample air. Cover with straw when weather becomes severe.—L. H. COBB.

Cover the frying pan with a perforated lid to prevent grease spattering.

\* \* \*

A clam-shell in the tea-kettle will gather the lime and leave the vessel clean.



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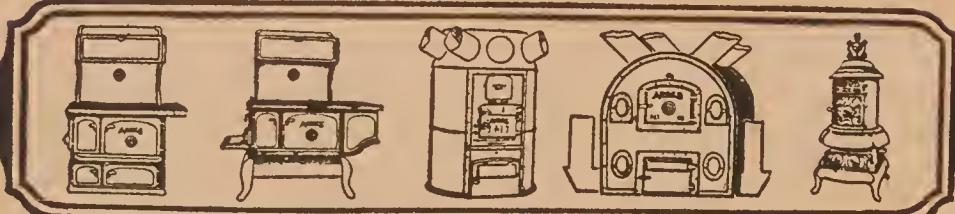


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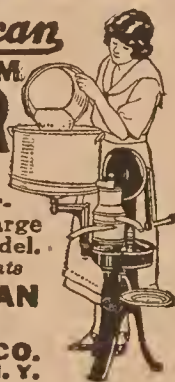
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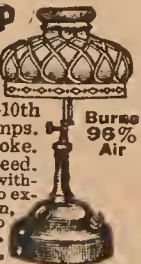
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# What's New In Fashion

## A Review of Styles for This Fall

COLORS, materials, trimmings, lines—they all change from year to year, even though certain styles, like the one-piece dress remain in favor many successive seasons. So we are all interested in "what's new" for the coming year, and the Household Editor has been doing a little advance investigating to find out.

I spoke of the one-piece dress as still being in the style. I wonder if they will ever go out? Surely not if the women who wear them have any say! These comfortable frocks have changed very little in style this season. They are still loose fitting, generally slip-over models, with a tie belt and perhaps a touch of lace at the neck. Sleeves are short, many of them kimono. The favorite materials are the soft, rather clinging ones—jersey cloths, knitted fabrics, soft satins and crepes. There are a few new weaves, given fancy names by the manufacturers, but they really are very little different from fabrics of last winter and spring.

Our patterns this week show three variations of the one-piece dress. No. 2120, which comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, shows the "shirt front" which is a new feature of the somewhat tailored dress. This pattern takes only 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the smaller sizes. It

would make up well in challis, poplin, twill or a figured cloth. Stripes, incidentally, are very good this year.

No. 2145, a slightly more dressy model, shows the new flounces at the side and the use of passementerie or embroidered trimming in panel style. It would be charming in black satin or navy blue crepe, with gay-colored trimming bands. It comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure and you will need 3 5/8 yards for size 36, with 5 1/2 yards banding.

No. 2182 proves that the surplice closing has not gone out of fashion and also that the coat-dress is still good. It has possibilities for a make-over, too, in case a last year's frock is worn in places, or outgrown. The pattern comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 2 7/8 yards 40 inch with 1 1/8 yard 36-inch contrasting material.

All our patterns are 12c. They are seam-allowing and fit perfectly. You will want our big new Fall and Winter Catalog too. It is only 10c. and is invaluable for the home-sewer. To order, send correct amount for patterns and catalogue to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue. Be sure name, address, numbers and sizes are written clearly.



1973  
No. 1973—The smart hat for fall wear—high crown, narrow, slightly drooping brim, simple, trimming on one side only. Cuts in ladies', misses' and girls' sizes. Price 12c.



## Some Fall Garden Suggestions

### Late Fall Salads

LETTUCE may be sown in the fall and be excellent for salads, for it grows well in the cool fall weather. Another good fall salad is the Chinese cabbage, which has a sprightly flavor that is much relished. Mustard grows very quickly if the Southern curled is sown and it is good used with lettuce to give it a spicy flavor. These plants are not strong or bitter at this time unless the fall is very hot and dry, and may be sown as late as September, as they grow much more rapidly in the fall, due to the greater supply of nitrogen in the soil at this season. The Chinese cabbage may be used as leaf salads, or it may be allowed to head and blanch.—BERTHA ALZADA

grass had taken them. The ground was full of grubs, and many of my plants were practically killed, for their roots were kept eaten off until they made no growth. I found grubs in almost every hill. Keeping ground free from grass and then plowing the garden late in the fall to expose the grubs to frost will get rid of many.—L. H. COBB

### Saving Horseradish Sets

THE new method of growing horseradish calls for as many sets for spring planting as we want mature roots for marketing in the fall, or for digging for home use. These sets are pieces of root averaging the size of a lead pencil and from six to eight inches long. They should be cut to the right length when you dig the horseradish and tied in bundles, twenty-five is a good size, and then packed in boxes of sand if but a few are to be kept. If many, then you can bury them outside, for freezing does not hurt them. If kept inside, store in a cool cellar and pack them with the large end down, just opposite to the way they are to be planted.—L. H. COBB

### Ridding the Garden of Grubs

WHITE grubs are very destructive of plant roots where ground that has been very grassy the year before is planted and cultivated, leaving only the crop to furnish grub food. One year I planted my garden where potatoes had been planted and not kept clean and the

When Writing to Advertisers Be Sure to Mention the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



# Health Helps to Mothers

## Miss Deming Answers Questions About Babies

Our girl baby is seven months old and has no teeth as yet although her gums appear to pain her. Any further help you can give on the care of infants will be appreciated.—Mrs. J. A. W.

I THINK you will find the Government pamphlet entitled "Summer Care of Infants," which can be obtained from the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., of help. Some babies are very slow in cutting teeth. It is nothing to be worried about if the baby appears perfectly well in other respects. If your baby girl is gaining each week, has clear, pink skin, clear eyes, sleeps well, cries little, has a normal bowel movement every day, and acts well, then the teeth will take care of themselves. She should be getting orange juice each day and if the doctor has no objection, she may have a little well cooked farina thinned with milk each day. Not more than one tablespoonful of the cooked cereal should be given to start with.

If one or two teeth do not come through in the next two months, you had better take her to a baby specialist.—D. D.

My baby girl is six and a half months old and weighs nineteen pounds. I take her to a nearby public health nurse every week. For the last two months she doesn't seem to have regular bowel movements. For about a month I've been feeding her one cereal a day. She also gets orange juice and is a nursing baby. The other day the nurse told me to give her oatmeal as a cereal and not farina. Kindly give me your advice.—Mrs. M. K.

I think I would try increasing the orange juice which you are giving the baby, also giving her two ounces of cool boiled water morning and afternoon and I would do as the nurse suggests, giving her a little well cooked oatmeal once a day. The oatmeal should be very soft,

fine may also be given. Start any new food in very small quantities at first, increasing if it agrees with the baby.—D. D.

Miss Dorothy Deming, R. N., recently spoke over the radio for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on the care of babies through the summer. Her advice to mothers who wrote of their problems has helped many of them during the hot summer months.)

### Greens—Greens—Greens

THE ever-healthful greens! They commence in the early spring and continue throughout the entire summer and fall. Just now we are having milkweed, horseradish leaves, and mustard greens. These are fine if parboiled and well cooked. Look them over thoroughly, eschewing all wilted or eaten leaves and all stalks. Wash until the water is clear. Never drain the water from greens of any kind, but remove the greens from the water, as there are always grains of sand or some sediment in the pan. Rinse this out and keep washing until there is none. Dandelions are fine in early spring, also now and in the autumn. If kept cut off (and not into the root) they will keep growing out and up and one can have them right along.

Always put a little baking soda in the water in which you cook greens of any kind. Dandelions require more than mustard. Cook them until they are done. The common weeds—red root, pigweed, pusley, (not parsley)—make the best of greens and every family should have greens once a week at least. They are health producing and give the body a certain rebuilding that other vegetables fail to do.—CLARICE RAYMOND

### Motherhood

NO CORONET of gems have I,  
And yet I wear  
A crown of regal splendor  
On my hair.

No limousine or yacht have I,  
And yet I ride  
The noblest steed of Heav'n,  
And earth besides.

The crown? The gray of motherhood  
Is in my hair;  
The steed? It is, forsooth, a  
Rocking-chair.

ESTHER HULL DOOLITTLE

### Good Uses for Salmon

#### Baked Salmon With Potato

Put a layer of mashed potatoes into a baking dish, next a layer of salmon. Make a gravy of two tablespoons of flour and a little milk. Pour this over the salmon and potatoes and on top slice four or five hard boiled eggs, and bake until a nice even brown.

#### Creamed Salmon and Rice

One can salmon, chopped fine and seasoned and half cup of bread crumbs, one tablespoon of lemon juice and two beaten eggs. Put in two molds, one oval and the other a small round one. Let them stand in hot water in the oven until browned over. Cover them with rice and place them on a dish, the small one on top. Decorate with slices of olives and strips of green pepper.—Mrs. R. C. DELYNE.

#### Salmon Pie

Make a cream sauce with 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon each flour and butter. Cook till smooth; season to taste, and add contents of 1 can salmon. Pour into buttered baking dish, cover with rich biscuit dough (which may or may not be cut into biscuits) and bake to a golden brown in a moderate oven.

#### Salmon Cutlets

To 1 cup boiling milk, add 3 tablespoons flour rubbed smooth with a little cold milk, 1 tablespoon butter, yolk of 1 egg, salt, pepper and cayenne to taste. Cook till thick, remove from fire, add 2 cups salmon, and let cool. When cold form into cutlets, dip into beaten egg, roll in cracker crumbs, and dry in hot fat till crisp and brown on both sides. Serve very hot.—MRS. E. M. ANDERSON.

Serving larger portions of food than can be eaten is not politeness; it smacks more of foolishness.

\* \* \*

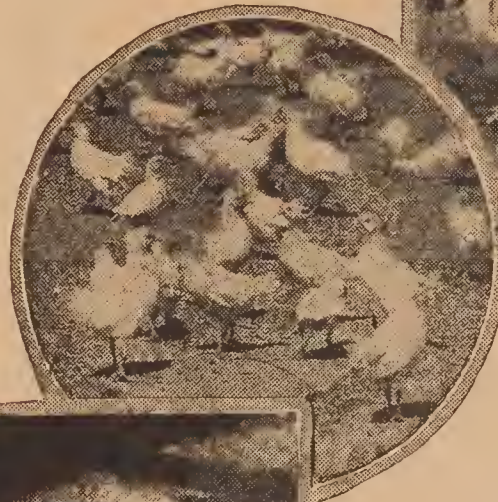
Small potatoes boiled and mixed with a bran mash make a fine feed for the laying hens in the winter.

# How you feed your growing birds now determines how they will lay next winter

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"We feel perfectly satisfied," writes R. W. Kebler, of the County Agricultural School, Menominee, Mich., where yeast-feeding experiments have recently been conducted, "that the feeding of yeast to poultry is a paying proposition and can recommend it to farmers and poultry growers in general."



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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for the month of September for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City: *Class 1*, milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$2.60 per 100 pounds; *Class 2A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90. If skim-milk is used for any other purposes, additional payment over this base price is added, depending on use. *Class 2B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$2.05; *Class 2C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05; *Class 3*, used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, powdered and evaporated whole milk, \$1.45; *Classes 4A and 4B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

Class 3 has dropped 10 cents per hundred beginning September 1. This reduction was due to and made necessary by, according to the League, unusually heavy stocks of condensed milk. Storage stocks are way above normal and dealers are cutting prices to reduce these stocks. This competition must be met. At the same time, buying interest is not keen, so all factors are working to a lower price.

Class 1 price is same as for the latter part of August.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Company Producers announce the following prices for September for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile freight zone. *Class 1*, \$2.60 per 100; *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3*, \$1.55; *Class 4*, to be determined by market quotations of butter and cheese.

In August Class 1 was \$2.10.

### Non-pool Cooperative

The Non-pool Dairymen's Cooperative announced that the September price for *Class 1* milk is \$2.40 per 100 pounds; *Class 2*, \$1.85; *Class 3A*, \$1.55; *Class 3B*, \$1.45.

In August Class 1 was \$2.00.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia) receiving station price for September for 3% milk in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from Philadelphia is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

## NO BIG CHANGE IN BUTTER

The situation in the butter market remains about the same as that of last week. On Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th, there was quite a pessimistic tone to the market and prices receded to 38c for 92 score butter. The market has been weak and unsettled and prices yielded under the pressure of full supplies and in the face of inadequate outlets. In other words, buying interest has been slack and with heavy supplies coming in there is no way to move stocks except to shade the prices to a point that would induce buying. Speculators are not interested until prices begin to shade. Advices report splendid conditions for production. It seems quite certain that receipts will run way ahead of normal as well as ahead of consumption.

The consumption demand, as is expected, is not anywhere near up to normal. Summer vacationists do not return until just after Labor Day. When school begins we should see the old buying market back on its feet once

more and if the weather is anywhere right, we will see better buying. However, we cannot see any real material betterment until fall sets in.

On Wednesday the butter took a sudden upward turn that yielded a one-half cent advance all along the line. This is looked upon as only temporary, however, for buying has been stimulated in anticipation of requirements to carry over the holiday on September 1. As we go to press, creamery 92 score butter is 38½c with lower grades running correspondingly low.

## CHEESE MARKET QUIET

The quiet tone that exists in the cheese market is not helping prices at all. It is a good thing that the demand for market milk for the fluid trade is as great as it is. It is absorbing so much stock that there is little manufacturing going on in New York State.

The chief activity at the present time is in well cured cheese. This stock is selling in small lots only and at irregular prices. June State Flats are anywhere from 21c to 21½c. However, some stocks of Junes can be bought for less money. As a matter of fact, so few State Flats are moving that values are not very well defined.

## EGGS HOLD THEIR OWN

The egg market is about the same as it was last week. As we go to press, there is some indication that stocks are beginning to accumulate. This is especially true of stocks that fall below fancy grades. However, this was true last week, so as far as news is concerned it is nothing out of the ordinary.

The market opened on the 25th with a light supply of fancy quality eggs that met a firm market. In general the trade was in the seller's favor. However, as business progressed the stocks began to back up slightly and eggs in less desirable grades are in buyer's favor.

Closely selected nearby henery whites typical of the finest Jersey products are bringing from 53c to 56c with one cent or two premium for candled goods. Average extra nearby henery whites are bringing from 50c to 52c while extra firsts are from 45c to 49c, with first dropping down to 40c and 44c. Gathered nearby whites are running anywhere from 40c to 48c depending on quality, with pullets down as low as 36c and 40c. Extra fancy henery browns from nearby points are quoted from 44c to 48c.

## LIVE POULTRY

The live poultry market has been more or less unsettled during the week. Due to lack of advices on the freight market, prices were not established and quotations have been more or less flighty. As we go to press, the market on fowls is firm. Colored stock will bring anywhere from 23c to 27c, depending on quality. The freight market prohibits any further advance as receipts via freight have been liberal. However, there is a ready market for fancy colored stock. Leghorns that are poor and rangy are bringing as low as 20c to 22c, but good stock will find a one cent premium waiting. Broilers were meeting a fairly good market during the week, but by the 27th a weaker tone developed in sympathy with

the freight market. Labor Day will have some effect on the market.

## POTATO MARKET WEAK

The potato market took a temporary jump following the heavy storm on Tuesday which swept the entire Atlantic coast. The rain held up digging on Long Island and in New Jersey with the result that prices hardened more. However, with clear weather following, prices are tending downward. Prices at Riverhead, Long Island, are in the neighborhood of \$1.90 F. O. B. per 150 pound sack. It looks, however, as though they will drop at least ten cents and maybe fifteen cents. Farmers are now getting 65c a bushel and it looks very much as though they will be taking 60c before this issue reaches the readers. Jersey potatoes are bringing from \$1.80 to \$1.85 F. O. B.

With a weakening outlook Long Islanders are easing off digging in anticipation of a better market after Labor Day. This may have a tendency to harden quotations.

## APPLE RECEIPTS LIBERAL

Supplies of early apples from Jersey and up-river sections have been liberal. They have been fairly moderate from south and western New York. As a result the market has been slow and generally easier on everything except real fancy marks. Average grades and poor qualities of small and medium sizes have been working out slowly at steadily weakening prices. It is too bad that shippers are flooding the market with a lot of wind falls that only tend to knock the market off its feet.

There has been a little better demand for pears, especially for good stock coming from Jersey and up-river sections. As is always the case, poor grades are dragging badly.

## BEAN MARKET QUIET

The bean market is quiet and slow, and business is dragging heavily. However, values are holding firm and some varieties are even tending to harden. This is a very dull period in the bean market. Consumption is light as baked beans served cold are about the only dish that is at all common. We have got to wait for cold weather to speed up bean soup consumption.

Domestic pea beans vary from \$5.50 to \$5.75 for common to fair stock while choice marks will bring as high as \$6.25. Red kidneys are from \$8.75 to \$9 for common to fair while choice marks will bring 25c additional. White kidneys are anywhere from \$10.50 to \$11 depending on quality.

But little information is to be obtained from the market on the outlook for beans. Reports from producing areas vary so that it is impossible to draw any conclusions. Some growers report too much rain while others report not enough. We cannot get much of a line on the bean market until we get a little closer to harvest.

## HAY MARKET STEADIER

The hay market has been firmer during the past week. Supplies have been more limited and with the firmer tone the range of values narrowed. As August draws to a close there

is very little hay in New York City that is good enough to exceed thirty dollars. That figure represents the price of Number 1 stock. Number 2 hay is from a dollar to two dollars lower, depending on size of bale, et cetera. New hay is bringing about thirty dollars for Number 1 with other grades ranging lower in proportion.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed August 23.

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more. Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester Syracuse	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats....	.62	.63	61¼	.61	.58¾
No. 3 W. Oats....	.61	.62	60¼	.60	.57¾
No. 2 Yel. Corn..	1.37	1.38½	1.36	1.35	1.31
No. 3 Yel. Corn..	1.36	1.37½	1.35	1.34	1.30
Ground Oats....	46.00	46.60	45.60	45.30	43.90
Spr. W. Bran....	33.00	33.60	32.60	32.30	30.90
Hard W. Bran....	34.00	34.60	33.60	33.30	31.90
Standard Mids....	35.00	35.60	34.60	34.30	32.90
Soft W. Mids....	39.50	40.10	39.10	38.80	37.40
Flour Mids....	39.00	39.60	38.60	38.30	36.90
Red Dog Flour....	44.25	44.85	43.85	43.55	42.15
D. Brew Grains....	41.00	41.60	40.60	40.30	38.90
W. Hominy....	48.25	48.85	47.85	47.55	46.15
Yel. Hominy....	48.25	48.85	47.85	47.55	46.15
Corn Meal....	51.00	51.60	50.60	50.30	48.90
Gluten Feed....	44.75	45.35	44.35	44.05	42.65
Gluten Meal....	49.00	49.60	48.60	48.30	46.90
36% Cot. S. Meal	49.00	49.60	48.60	48.30	46.90
41% Cot. S. Meal	52.50	53.10	52.10	51.80	50.40
43% Cot. S. Meal	55.00	55.60	54.60	54.30	52.90
31% OP Oil Meal	51.25	51.85	50.85	50.55	49.15
34% OP Oil Meal	52.25	52.85	51.85	51.55	50.15
Beet Pulp.....					

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. Ground oats \$41; spring wheat bran \$29.50; hard wheat bran \$31; standard middlings \$31; soft wheat middlings \$35; flour middlings \$35.50; red dog flour \$41; dry brewers grains \$34; white hominy \$46.50; yellow hominy \$46.50; corn meal \$49; gluten feed \$44.25; gluten meal \$56.25; 31% old process oil meal — —; 34% old process oil meal \$48.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price ¼ cents on oats; ½ cents on corn; 10 cents on cottonseed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## Catering to Consumers

(Continued from page 150)

Paterson, Hackensack, and also New York City. In some cases, the motor trucks loaded with peaches are going to points a distance of 120 miles from the point of production.

Elberta peaches picked from the trees in the morning, graded and packed, inspected and branded in the afternoon, are delivered by motor truck and are on the consumer's table within less than 24 hours. Peaches packed in solid carlots and sent to more distant markets by fast freight service are likewise delivered rapidly and in the refrigerated cars they carry with practically no deterioration. The motor trucks within the short-haul territory run right up to the retailer's door or to the chain stores, and there is little rehandling of the fruit with its consequent delays.

In a word, there is back of the honest pack of peaches of cooperating growers, an entire business in itself—a business which has called for the meeting of the same problems of executive direction, organization, financing, transportation and selling, as are involved in many other businesses. Modern fruit growers, through their cooperative associations, are building up an industry, if you please, whose avowed purpose is to place the growers' products on the consumer's table with the minimum loss of time or quality and in the best condition for the consumers needs.

## How My Father Cured Tobacco

(Continued from page 159)

tobacco light and worthless. But tobacco harvested when the sap is down and oil in the leaves renders it easily cured and makes it rich, oily and "waxy." This is because the tobacco is full of oil instead of sap and the oil being unable to evaporate remains to give the tobacco weight. I shall be pleased to answer any correspondence from tobacco growers who may desire to write me.—W. H. DAVIS, North Carolina.

## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to Eastern farmers sold on August 28:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey henery whites uncandled, extras.....	53 to 56	.....	.....
Other henery whites, extras.....	50 to 52	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	45 to 49	42 to 45	.....
Firsts.....	40 to 44	.....	.....
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	40 to 48	38 to 39	.....
Under grades.....	34 to 39	.....	.....
Pullets.....	36 to 40	.....	.....
Henery browns, extras.....	44 to 48	.....	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	38 to 41	40 to 41	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	39 to 39½	39 to 40	40½
Extra (92 score).....	38 to 38½	32 to 38	40
State dairy (salted), finest.....	.....	.....	.....
Good to prime.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)			
Timothy No. 2.....	\$27 to 29	\$20 to 21	\$23 to 24
Timothy No. 3.....	24 to 25	.....	19 to 20
Timothy Sample.....	12 to 19	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed No. 1.....	27 to 29	.....	21 to 22
Alfalfa, first cutting No. 1.....	25 to 26	.....	.....
Oat Straw No. 1.....	14 to 15	.....	14 to 15
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	23 to 27	25 to 26	.....
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	20 to 23	21 to 23	.....
Chickens, colored fancy.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickens, leghorns.....	.....	.....	.....
Broilers, colored.....	28 to 29	28 to 32	.....
Broilers, leghorns.....	27 to 28	23 to 26	.....
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	11 to 13½	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	3 to 4	.....	.....
Lambs, common to good.....	10 to 13½	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3¼ to 5½	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	10¼ to 10½	.....	.....

Established 1898

## EGGS WANTED

—BY—

### H. WITTNER

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1. PROMPT RETURNS Ref.: This Paper  
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## SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

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Farmers Supplied with

## STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

FOR HAY AND STRAW BALING, ETC.

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# Go After Winter Eggs

*They Are the Ones That Pay—Other Seasonable Poultry Notes*

"WHAT'S the use in keeping on with raising chickens?" asked a farmer of me, disgustedly, a few days ago. "As soon as my hens begin laying good the price of eggs goes down, and the faster they shell out the eggs the lower goes the price." He was right, but the egg market simply follows the age-old law of supply and demand. When eggs become a glut on the market it cannot be expected that the price of eggs will stay up.

As is usual in such cases, there is a way around; a way by which the farmer can cash in on a high-egg market. Here is a plan that has been followed by some farmers, with excellent success, I know.

In the spring a thousand or more chicks, depending upon the size of the hen house on the farm, are purchased from a reliable breeder who is known to have heavy-laying stock. The chicks are fed the best possible growing ration to produce vigor and rapid growth.

As soon as the cockerels and pullets can be told apart, they are separated, the cockerels put on the market and the pullets quartered in the laying house. They are gradually put on a laying ration so that by the time they begin laying they

are on full laying rations. The important thing is to keep them eating. Sometimes when it appears that their appetites are jaded, they are tempted along with moist mash—anything to keep them eating.

Lights are used either morning or evening to lengthen the short days of winter and the pullet's period of activity. The greater success has been obtained with the morning lights. Where electricity is not available, lanterns are used. Lights to lengthen the working day have proved to be an unqualified success in securing a higher egg production.

Then, in the spring when eggs begin to flow in on the market in large quantities and the price slumps, the pullets that have been forced along begin to slow up, stop for a rest and are disposed of. Another batch of chicks is purchased and the round begins once more.

Of course, culling the flock is not overlooked. Every pullet that proves a non-producer or poor layer is put on the market, so that those pullets which consume the feed are paying a nice profit above the feed cost. The flock must have comfortable quarters. There must be plenty of ventilation, but no drafts. A fowl can stand a great deal of cold, but she cannot endure a draft. And it is well to remember that most of an egg is composed of water, and that without all the water she can drink, a pullet cannot produce eggs, no matter how much feed she consumes.

Chicks purchased from a heavy-laying strain will cost more than common chicks, but they are worth every cent of their additional cost because they'll shell out more eggs. By following the above plan, one farmer made a net profit per pullet of four dollars. Granted that such a profit is above the average, cut that in half and you'll have a profit that is larger than the average farmer is getting from his chickens.—W. C. MULLENBURG.

## Big Chicken House or Little

FROM necessity we have used small, cheap old chicken houses for many years. There were several small buildings on the place and as funds were not plentiful we used them and found we had just as good results as our friends with up to date lodgings for their chickens. I know the objection to the old house is that it is harder to keep warm in winter and harder to keep free from vermin in summer, but some of the snug and tight coops have shown no better results than ours. I'm not advocating the shack if a better one can be afforded, but a coop banked with corn fodder in winter, though it be of the shack order, will get results. One of the best women with chickens I have ever known started with two piano boxes backed together, and it was years before she had what the neighbors called a decent house, but she always made hens pay.

## The Advantage of Small Groups

But there is one thing and that is the small house does better than the big one, in our humble estimation. Chickens are more like pets if kept in the small group, and there isn't so much chance of disease. In one small coop we went almost a year without a single loss and then the two that died lost their lives through spoiled meat. Chickens like sheep do well in little bunches. Of course the big coop with its glass and its large run looks fine on a farm and the little coops shiftless, but just the same we'll take the small house every time. If I were a beginner I would start with a small unit and keep nothing but pure breeds, unless as a few scrub hens for mothering purposes, and then I'd build up to several units, but not one big house. Even a corner of an old barn is a good place for twenty-five or thirty hens. We used such a place more than a year and had good results.

The men folks say it is more pottering and more troublesome to clean several

small houses rather than one big one, and that is true, but where money enters into the consideration a little more trouble can be taken. Without trap nests it is easy to spot the boarder hen in the small flock and little chicks do better if kept a few on a grass plot rather than a large number. Our coops for little chicks are home made of store boxes and they are moved frequently to keep clean. Often when it is cool thick layers of newspapers are used under the coops and burned when soiled. Where there is no brooder the little bunch will not crowd and smother like the big flock.—MRS. W. C. K., Ohio

## More Early Laying Pullets Reported

THE announcement that H. F. Warner of Belmore, L. I., had a pullet that laid its first egg at the age of 4 months and 3 days, has evidently created some interest. Mr. T. E. Halbert of Ithaca writes that The Patch Poultry Farm of Ithaca, N. Y., has a pullet that laid her first egg at the age of 3 months and 17 days. She was hatched on April 21 and laid her first egg on August 7. She laid again on the 9th and 10th. "Beat that," writes Mr. Halbert.

This record was almost broken by Fritz Kunz of Broadalbin, Fulton County, New York. He writes "The first pullet egg was laid August 13. Pullet is a cross of Rhode Island Red hen and Brown Leghorn rooster. The pullet was hatched on April 25, making her 3 months and 19 days old, which I think breaks the record."

W. J. Winans of Belmar, N. J., writes, "I have a pullet that was hatched the 4th day of April and she laid her first egg the 5th day of August, laid her second egg on August 8th and the third on the 10th. She is a nicely developed White Leghorn and was 4 months and 1 day old when she laid her first egg."

Fred Hurlbert of Mineral Springs writes: "I have a Rhode Island Red pullet laying at the age of 4 months and 9 days, which I think is pretty good for a heavy breed." We agree with Mr. Hurlbert.

A. P. Newton of Greenfield, Mass., congratulates Mr. Warner on his success, saying that Mr. Warner beat him by only one day. The peculiar thing is that Mr. Newton and Mr. Warner's pullets were hatched on the same day, March 19.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—There is an advantage in getting early pullets, but the man who follows this practice must know his business, lest he get into difficulty. Early hatched pullets are apt to go into an early molt and they will not lay eggs at a time the price makes them desirable.

## Young Ducks Getting Wrong Ration

Do ducks ever have white diarrhea? I hatched a nice flock of ducks and they were doing fine until a week ago when they began to die off. At first they just seemed to droop and then I would find them dead. But the last day or so their heads seemed to draw back and their necks twist around. I have fed them mostly corn meal, just moistened enough to be crumbly with sand mixed in. This morning I started to put a few drops of carbolic acid in their mash. If you can give me any information it will be appreciated.

DUCKLINGS are subject to diarrhea. Undoubtedly your experience with ducklings, especially the loss of them, has been due to an improperly balanced ration. The ration about this time should consist of three parts of bran, one part each of corn meal and low grade wheat flour, with about 5% of beef scrap added.

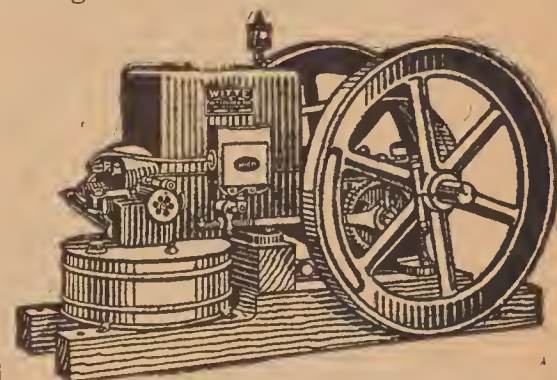
What you are feeding now is purely a fattening ration and your ducks are undoubtedly suffering from that. There is a disease or a malady among ducks known as fits. With this disease they simply keel over and die. This is especially true if they are young ducks. It is thought to be due to digestive troubles. We would suggest that you give your birds a dose of oil or Epsom salts and modify the ration to contain more bran and flour.

# NEW LOW PRICE PLAN ON 2 H-P. WITTE ENGINE

The Famous Standard Witte Can Be Had Now For Only \$5.69 a Month —Low Price Sets Record.

With the need for cheap, dependable power more pressing than ever before, farmers everywhere will be glad to learn of the new low-price plan just announced by Ed H. Witte, world-famous engine manufacturer for 42 years.

Now only \$5.69 a month for a short time buys the standard Witte Throttling Governor Engine, fully equipped with the celebrated waterproof WICO Magneto. In spite of this low price which sets a record, the engine has nearly 40 new improvements, including a patented new device that makes starting easy at even 40 degrees below zero.



Long regarded as the cheapest and most dependable farm engine built, the WITTE develops 50% extra power on either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. Operation on full load figures under 2c an hour. Trouble-proof and so simple that a boy can operate it. Easily moved from job to job. More than 150,000 WITTES are in daily use.

To introduce this remarkable engine to a million new users, Mr. Witte will send it anywhere, direct from factory, for a guaranteed 90-day test.

Every reader of this paper who is interested in doing all jobs by engine power should write today for a free copy of a remarkable new, illustrated book just issued by Mr. Witte, which explains the engine fully. You are under no obligations by writing. Just send your name, a post card will do, to the Witte Engine Works, 1803 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; or 1803 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., and receive this interesting and valuable book that gives you valuable information about the application of engine power on your farm.

## Poultry Disease Specialist Discovers Remedy for So-Called "Incurable Paralysis"

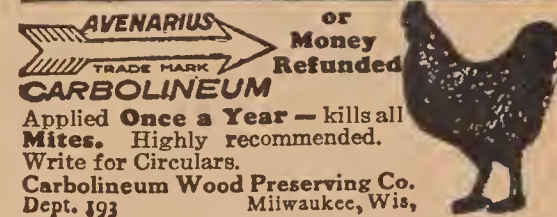
A famous poultry disease specialist, after examining hundreds of birds suffering from leg weakness (frequently said to be "incurable paralysis") is convinced that there is practically no such thing as paralysis in poultry and from his tests he finds that in most cases the reason birds go "down flat" is intestinal worms.

After 20 years of study this expert has discovered a remarkable new treatment: Happy Hen Worm Remedy; which for over 4 years has been used with startling benefit on poultry suffering from so-called paralysis. It expels worms like magic, removing the cause of the poisoning; makes the birds look better, feel better, and lay better.

If you think you have birds afflicted with coccidiosis or with paralysis, this specialist suggests that you make a post-mortem examination of a bird just killed, looking carefully into the blind intestines. If worms are found there, send at once for a package of Happy Hen Worm Remedy, only \$1.10 postpaid, and quickly restore the health and vigor of your flock. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Large flock sizes package. Write today to

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36 SO. MARKET ST., Dept. 1109, BOSTON, MASS.

## KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES



## 5,000 PULLETS 5,000

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS  
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Ready for shipment at \$1.00 each  
HECLA POULTRY FARM Bellefonte, Pa.

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4,500 husky chicks per week from choice, heavy laying culled flocks. 4 hatches only. \$10.00 per hundred and up. Write for our circular and price list today.

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY  
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BABY CHIX From heavy laying free range flocks. S. C. White Leghorns, 100, \$7; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 100, \$7; Barred Rocks, 100, \$9; S. C. R. I. Reds, 100, \$10; Broilers or Mixed Chix, 100, \$6.50. Special prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% prepaid delivery guaranteed. Address  
J. N. NACE, Box 30, RICHFIELD, PA.

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## Act Quick for a UNADILLA SILO

Spring was late. But nature often makes up for lost time. Corn's coming along fast—looks good. We'll have a full crop. What will you do with yours? Put it into your own silo. Get the benefit of its value—this winter.

You can get a strong, well-built, time saving, silage saving and money making Unadilla—in time to save this season's crop. Shipped within 24 hours after receipt of order. Make up your mind and act—now.

Write at once for prices and full information.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY  
Box B Unadilla, N.Y.



# UNADILLA SILO

BABY CHICKS, that are hatched to grow. Barred Rocks 15c, Buff Rocks 17c, Reds 16c, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns 13c, Mixed 10c. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed to your door. For quick service order direct from this ad. or write for circular.  
J. W. KIRK, Box 55, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS AND COCKERELS  
Purebred Barron Pullets and Cockerels at \$10.00 each and up. Also breeding hens at moderate prices. Descriptive catalogue free.  
C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 40 Elizabethtown, Pa.



# Renew Your Old Leaky Roofs

with

## SEAL-TITE

TRADE MARK THICK LIQUID REGISTERED

## ASBESTOS ROOFING

Guaranteed  10 Years



Cover All Your Roofs  
**DON'T PAY**  
 Until 4 Months' Weather  
 Proves All Our Claims

**Big Cleveland Bank Writes:—**  
 Monarch Paint Co.  
 It gives us pleasure to testify to your high moral and financial standing and your strict adherence to policies of clean and honest business.—  
 The Midland Bank  
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**YES!** Old roofs made new—absolutely guaranteed to be water-proof and weather-proof under the severest weather conditions, for ten years—at an average cost of less than \$1.00 for every 100 square feet of roofing.

*Seal-Tite* is not a paint—not a roll roofing. It is applied right on top of any form of old roof material, making a flexible waterproof veneer that we can safely guarantee for ten years. *Seal-Tite* has been proved by many years' use on the roofs of hundreds of big industrial plants, and thousands of stores and homes, the country over.

Don't waste your time and money patching one leak today—a new leak next week—a third leak the week after. Don't submit to ruined crops and rusted machinery, and all the losses that come from a leaking roof. Get *Seal-Tite* right now. Apply it any time when the temperature is above freezing. It requires no heating or thinning. Use it just as it comes from the barrel. Just spread it on with a roofing brush—that's all. It penetrates every nook and crevice. Then it dries and cures,

forming a tough, flexible, smooth one-piece covering that will not crack or check, or rust, and that is guaranteed to withstand the most severe weather conditions for 10 years.

You do the job yourself in a few hours. You pay only the rock bottom manufacturer's price for the *original* Liquid Asbestos Roofing, instead of paying up to \$1.75 a gallon asked by itinerant salesmen for inferior imitations of *Seal-Tite*. *Seal-Tite* comes in steel barrels and half barrels, and one gallon covers about 75 sq. ft. of average old smooth surface roof. Instead of offering a small trial package, we offer you enough to cover your entire roof, on a positive guarantee that *Seal-Tite* will do all that we claim for it. Order plenty. A half barrel will cover an average smooth surface roof of a building 40 x 50 ft with average roof pitch. The cost is but a fraction of the cost of a new roof. If you have any *Seal-Tite* left over, you will find many uses for it about the farm. Order a barrel or half barrel on the following guarantee, with full intention of making us live up to it. We fully expect to do so—but you see, *we know Seal-Tite*.

# Don't Pay Bill Until Four Months' Weather Proves ALL Our Claims!

**Free Tools!** We give you free of charge the only tools you will need for this work, viz: a roofer's brush and a small pointing trowel. We also include free, 25 lbs. of patching cement for mending leaks around chimneys, flashings and in the valleys and gutters.

—that is our free trial offer. Order enough *Seal-Tite* to cover your entire roof. Put it all on. Wait four (4) months. Then decide if *Seal-Tite* has made good all we said for it. If not, you do not owe us one cent. We put it all up to you. Could you yourself, write an offer that would give you greater protection?

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Gentlemen: Please ship to the address below the following:

- .....steel barrels Seal-Tite (65 gallons to the barrel)
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One gallon covers about 75 square feet of average smooth surface roof.  
 (Figure about 1/3 less coverage for shingles)

You agree to include FREE one Roofer's Brush, 25 lbs. of Seal-Tite Cement and a trowel for applying it. I agree to use Seal-Tite in accordance with directions, and will pay for same in four month's time from date of shipment, provided it proves to be all you claim. If not, I will promptly report to you and you agree to cancel the charge. (*Seal-Tite comes in black only.*)

Name..... Occupation.....  
 Post Office..... Kind of Roof (Check in Square)  Asphalt  Wood Shingles  Shingles  Gravel  Metal  Composition  Metal  
 Shipping Station..... State.....

## Send Trial Coupon Today!

Don't wait for the next rain-storm to remind you that your roof leaks. Make it watertight NOW. Send the trial coupon by return mail, stating the amount of Seal-Tite you need for your roof, and we will ship it at once from our nearest factory shipping point. That insures quick delivery. You simply pay the small freight charge and deduct it when you pay for the Seal-Tite. Remember—four months in which to prove everything we claim before you pay—and back of that a TEN-YEAR GUARANTEE. Act at once and get FREE a roofing brush and 25 lbs. of plastic cement, and a trowel for applying it. Mail the coupon TODAY.

### Prices

All territory east of the Rockies—  
**75c per gal.**  
 in barrels.  
**78c per gal.**  
 in 1/2 barrels  
 Less freight to all points east of Rocky Mountains; add 15c per gal. for Rocky Mountain and Pacific States.

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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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SEPTEMBER 13, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*A Part of the County Holstein Exhibits at the New York State Fair*

**The Outlook for Purebred Live Stock—By Gilbert Gusler**



# A Rural Tragedy of the Long Ago

*A Folk-Lore Story Where Justice Was Not Leaden-Footed*

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

I SUPPOSE that I first ought to confess that I suffer from one very pronounced "weakness"—viz., a sometimes irresistible desire to haunt old, decaying cemeteries and to read all wayside markers and to do homage at any place that by any stretch of courtesy can be called an "historic shrine." My family recognize this weakness and deplore it so that if we are motoring they make haste to call my attention to some other feature of the landscape if a neglected burial plot appears within exploring distance. I frankly confess that a ruinous old family burying-ground, with fallen and only half legible stones, and with the lilacs and myrtle and old tea-rose bushes cropped by vagrant cows, is for me far more interesting than most movies. I have, however, small desire to wander in great city cemeteries with their beautiful mausoleums and the "storied urn and animated bust" that speak of pomp and power. But give me the spot

"Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap  
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep"  
There is no place like it for musing and dreams and memories.

It is a great library of biography, too, for all about you, you may read the short, concise, stern records which constitute absolutely everything which is known concerning the forgotten folk that lie beneath.

Possibly it is in recognition of my peculiar weakness that I am the recipient of a public office which, while it may be perfectly "honorable," is surely in no way "lucrative," for I am the Secretary and Treasurer of the Lawyersville cemetery which lies close behind the old Reformed Dutch Church and the folk who are quietly resting there make up a very much more numerous company than could possibly be gathered within the walls of the sanctuary for any occasion. Compared with them, those of us who are still hurrying and worrying about our little businesses seem very few indeed.

And close to the western line and hard by the plot where my people lie and wait, is set up a marble slab which always recalls a crime which something more than a century ago unspeakably shocked and aroused the people of Schoharie County and more especially of this hamlet in which the victim was a resident. The slab of which I speak has stood there now for a hundred and six years, but the marble is of good quality, for you may still trace sharp and distinct the hour-glass crossed with the scythe and below it the inscription that this stone was set up by "Morality Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in memory of William Huddlestone, Esq., who was assassinated while in the discharge of his official duties, Oct. 9, 1818."

And because Huddlestone was at the time a resident in a house standing on this farm—a house that burned down within my memory and the cellar hole of which is to-day covered by a farm tenant house—and because my father as a boy heard all these tales from his grandmother who was of course very familiar with these events, I have felt that I would like to set down more fully than has yet been done the miserable, sordid, tragic story.

I do not claim to point a moral. I only know that always men have delighted to rehearse such happenings and that in more primitive times they have become the theme of song and story.

For example, there was Eugene Aram, the gentle and scholarly schoolmaster of Lynn, England, whose crime has been made the theme of a romance by Bulwer-Lytton and also of a most remarkable ballad poem by Thomas Hood. I

doubt if there are anywhere finer ballad lines than the closing stanza of Hood's

"And that same night when gentle sleep  
The urchin eye lids kissed  
Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn  
Through the driving rain and mist  
And Eugene Aram walked between  
With gyves upon his wrist"

Of Huddlestone I know nothing beyond the fact that he was a man of some standing and position and the deputy sheriff of the County of Schoharie.

John van Alstyne was the proprietor of a good farm some four miles distant—not a notably bad man perhaps, but one of violent and uncontrolled temper. He had run over and injured a child, had been sued for damage and judgment had been taken against him. A few days before the crime, while trading in the Lawyersville general store, he had vehemently declared with a sounding oath, "I will never pay it"—a statement that was remembered against him at the trial.

On the morning of October 9, Huddlestone in his capacity as sheriff started for van Alstyne's on horseback to collect this judgment and if necessary to levy upon property to satisfy it.



"There is no place like it for musing and dreams and memories."

He was never again seen alive. The two men conferred at the barn instead of the house. Just exactly what transpired can of course never be known. In any event, van Alstyne, losing all control of himself, caught up the heavy oak bar or pin used to keep shut the big barn doors and with it clubbed to death the older and probably less vigorous man. He was then immediately confronted with the problem which must have troubled every murderer of all time—the disposal of the evidences of his crime. There were no witnesses, so he concealed the horse in a swamp and buried the body in a field that had recently been sown with winter wheat and then harrowed the field (some say by night) to hide the exact spot where the earth had been disturbed. Within a day or two the alarm of his disappearance had been given and the whole countryside was aroused. Doubtless in that primitive time an occurrence of this kind caused even more public excitement than now. Everywhere men left the oxen in the stall and the plow in the furrow and gathered to the farm. Every bit of circumstantial evidence pointed in just one direction. It was of course known whither Huddlestone was bound and the nature of his errand. Several people had seen him riding west, but no one ever saw him after he reached the farm. When questioned, van Alstyne, unabashed, replied that he had paid the judgment in cash and doubtless the sheriff had run away with the money—perhaps the most ingenious answer that could have been devised. Men then asked him why he had harrowed a sown field. Some way suspicion centered upon that wheat field—a southern hill slope that my father has pointed out to me when I was a little lad. A large company of men

provided themselves with small sharp-pointed iron rods and went over the field systematically, jabbing the rods into every square foot of soil. It was our neighbor Dana who felt his rod pass easily downward through the freshly dug soil until it was cushioned against the body. Then in the eyes of the law the case was complete, for it is an ancient principle of the law that no man can be convicted of murder unless there shall first be produced the body of his victim.

Never was a more satisfactory chain of circumstantial evidence built up. Beneath the barn was found the bloody club with the hair of the dead man still clinging to it. Buried in the hay was found the warrant for the execution still without the sheriff's signature, although the defendant asserted that he had satisfied it by a cash payment. A sheepskin that Huddlestone used beneath his saddle was found concealed under a log.

Meanwhile between the time when suspicion became practically certain and the warrant for his arrest, van Alstyne fled the community in an effort to escape to Canada and was actually on board a lake vessel and apparently safe, but after sailing an unusual gale compelled the boat to return and seek safety, too, in the harbor and a passenger with a wandering newspaper containing an account of the crime caused his arrest. At

the trial the prosecuting attorney made much of the fact that the very elements by act of God had conspired that the guilty one might not escape.

Apparently Justice if not more blind was at least less leaden-footed than now. He was brought back to jail at Schoharie and four months later brought to trial, ably defended by the best legal talent of the time and with all the constitutional safeguards and privileges which our jurisprudence accords to the accused. Some seventy-five witnesses were called, but the entire trial lasted only nineteen hours and a jury of his peers, "twelve good men and true," quickly brought in a verdict of guilty. Doubtless, to-day,

the trial would have dragged through many weary weeks, would have cost the county many thousands of dollars and the chances are that the defense would have been able to have hired some smart experts to have testified that the defendant suffered from "brainstorm" or some "passion complex" and finally would have flimflammed an honest farm jury to bring in some sort of a verdict that in a few years would permit him to again endanger the world. Four weeks to a day following the trial he was properly hanged on the top of the hill behind the Court House at Schoharie in the presence of a vast gathering of people who came from far and near to make of it a Roman Holiday.

We now do things better than that, for our executions take place in the presence of only the official witnesses of the State and they are forbidden to give any details beyond the fact that the sentence was duly carried out—a provision frequently evaded but one which more and more the better class of newspapers are coming to obey.

There are just two other episodes of which I wish to speak. One of them I had from my father, who had it from the lips of his grandmother, who was of course near neighbor to the Huddlestones.

After van Alstyne's arrest, the way to Schoharie jail lay past the home of his victim. Then it was that Mrs. Huddlestone, the widow, came out to the road and halted the little procession and as only a fearfully wronged, distraught and half crazed woman could, she tongue-lashed him and cursed him—he and his and his children born and unborn until the guilty man cowered before her and the others shuddered at her unbridled speech.

The other incident is a far happier and more

(Continued on page 180)



# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 114

For the Week Ending September 13, 1924

Number 11

## The Outlook for Purebred Live Stock

*Facts Indicate that Present is the Time to Lay Foundations*

By GILBERT GUSLER

**T**HE present situation in the purebred live stock industry is mixed. Producers of purebred hogs, beef cattle and draft horses, on the one hand, have had an unsatisfactory market for their surplus breeding stock for the last two or three years. Business with breeders of purebred dairy cattle, on the other hand, is good enough to make them quite cheerful, while rank optimism rules among most of the purebred flock masters.

These diverse conditions are due to the fact that periods of adversity and prosperity in purebreds tend to parallel the broad ups and downs of market prices for the corresponding kinds of live stock, but with a lag of several months to a year or more.

First, take the case of hogs. Prices of market hogs have been low compared with feed costs for the last year and a half. The incentive to produce better market hogs by increasing the tincture of improved blood in commercial herds has been lacking. Farmers have been curtailing production so that the number of purebred males wanted by them has been below normal and they have not been willing to pay good prices. Because of the temporary lack of profit in the purebred hog business, there have been few beginners added to the list of breeders. The established herds have not had the benefit of demand from such beginners for foundation stock.

Under such conditions, bargain days in purebred hogs have been inevitable. Sale prices covering the five principal breeds compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture show a reduction in 1923 compared with 1922 of from 13 to 40 per cent, depending upon the age and sex.

As adversity in the purebred hog business in the past has always been followed eventually by prosperity, it is logical to expect a similar sequence at present. Already, market prices for hogs have turned for the better as receipts have begun to reflect the curtailment that has taken place in production of commercial hogs. There is every reason to believe that values will average much higher in the next two years than in the last two.

### Good Prospects for Purebred Hogs

When higher prices for hogs begin to stimulate increased production again, the demand for improved blood to use in commercial herds will increase and purebred values are bound to advance. Breeders probably will have marketed their surplus closely so that a moderate shortage of breeding stock may appear. As hog growers get into easier financial circumstances, new breeders will come forward, men who desire to launch into the production of purebred hogs on their own account. Demand from this source, which is an important factor in all prosperity

periods in the purebred industry, is decidedly limited at the present time.

How rapidly such a change will take place no one can say. Unfortunately, the poor corn crop in prospect which is prolonging the period of an unfavorable feeding ratio compared with hogs, will also delay the time when growers will desire to expand production and the return of a broader demand for purebred hogs. It seems probable that enough change will take place to help the

have prevailed among beef cattlemen in the corn belt and elsewhere. Farmers have not had the funds to invest in purebred beef bulls for improving commercial herds and also the number of beginners in the business of producing purebred beef cattle has been very small.

Because of the slow demand, average prices have been at only a small premium and sometimes at no premium at all over market prices so that a great number of purebred males, and some females, have reached the open market as fat steers and heifers.

The turn in the road seems to have been reached, however. The range industry has passed the worst stage of readjustment and the status of the corn belt farmer has improved enough to increase his interest. Letters just received from the secretaries of the registry associations of the beef breeds indicate that the demand for bulls has increased. The fact that breeders have sold so closely via the steer market route has resulted in some strengthening of prices. One secretary expresses a belief that this will be followed by a better demand for females next year. Prices of both males and females are probably at the lowest point they will reach in a long time.

### Some Hope for Horsemen

The cycle of market prices in horses is longer than in other classes of live stock. The trend in this division has been down for practically a decade and prices of purebred draft horses have been unsatisfactory most of the time for several years. Competition from truck, tractor, and auto has been a new factor in the horse situation so that the depression has been unusually severe and prolonged. This competition will continue and will take the place of some of the power lost as horse production is curtailed. In consequence, such positive statements as in the case of beef cattle and hogs do not seem to be justified. But, there can be little doubt that a turning point for moderate improvement in purebred draft horses will be reached ultimately.

### Dairy Cattle in Favored Position

Turning to the silvery side of the present purebred picture, the favorable markets for dairy productions, especially in comparison with many other farm commodities, have strengthened the interest in pure bred dairy cattle. The situation is most clearly shown by contrast with beef cattle. Prices of dairy purebreds in 1923, as compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, averaged from 50 to 125 per cent higher than purebred beef cattle of the same age groups.

Furthermore, the purebred dairy cattle business is still gathering steam. One dairy breed registry association writes that its business was

(Continued on page 185)



In this excellent article on "The Outlook for Purebred Live Stock," Mr. Gusler might well have added that much of the future success of the business depends upon the interest taken by the younger generation. The boys' and girls' purebred calf clubs are doing much for the industry. In the picture above, Peggy Keith, a calf club girl, of Warrenton, Va., is shown with her sisters Julie, Betsy and Helen, and their foundation herd of young Guernseys. Peggy, at the extreme right, is holding Golden Rose of Dunnottar, whose dam is a granddaughter of Murne Cowan, the world's champion milk producer of the Guernsey breed, the kind of purebred stock to start with.

brood sow sales of next spring and, if 1925 returns a normal corn crop, purebred hog sales next summer should be much more remunerative to the breeder than those held this summer.

### Good Time to Invest

From the standpoint of the investor in purebred hogs, it is doubtful if there will be another opportunity for several years to buy at such extremely low prices as those now prevailing.

The beef cattle business in the western and southwestern range states, which are the great breeding ground of commercial cattle, has been in the throes of liquidation since 1919. Each year many cattlemen have been forced to close out their herds to pay overdue bank debts and others have been able to survive only by dint of the strictest economy. Such cases are showing up this year, although the number of outfits that will have to be closed out promises to be smaller than last year if market prices hold up. Under such conditions of financial distress, the replacement of bulls has been neglected from necessity. Where purchases have been made, a lower grade of sires has been used than cattlemen would have taken if their finances permitted.

Similar conditions, although much less intense,



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114 September 13, 1924 No. 11

### The Dairy Markets

THOSE who have been following our market reports on the Market Page have noted the surprisingly large increase in butter in cold storage. The *New York Produce Review* states that there were about 150,000,000 pounds of butter in stock on August 16, as compared with 102,000,000 on August 16 of last year. The amount in storage last year was about equal to the five-year average of storage holdings. The trade reports that butter still is going into the warehouses rapidly. The chief dairy sections noted particularly for butter, such as Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, have had good rains, pastures in fine shape, and the butter make is large.

Cheese holdings also are dangerously large. On August 16 holdings were 70,717,000 as compared with 60,000,000 pounds on the same date last year. Last year's holdings were above the five-year average. With cheese, there is a virgin opportunity for increasing consumption. In Europe the per capita consumption is many times greater in nearly all of the countries than it is in the United States. Cheese is one of the best foods in the world. Farmers themselves could materially affect the cheese market by eating more of it.

The canned milk market is also somewhat unhealthy at the present time. Storage stocks are considerably above normal. Consumption, due perhaps to the decline of the good times in the cities, is decreasing, and dealers are cutting prices to meet competition. These are the reasons announced by the League for reducing the price of Class 3 milk from \$1.55 to \$1.45 per hundred.

As noted on our Market Page, most of the milk prices remain the same for September as they were in August. The Sheffield Producers has raised the August price from \$2.10 to \$2.60, and the Non-pool from \$2.00 to \$2.40.

It will therefore be seen from the above analysis that the market for milk products is not particularly sound at the present time. Over-production is the chief reason for it. As pointed out in an article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a short time ago, there has been a considerable increase in the number of cows in the United States and in countries which are able to ship manufactured products here.

This situation in the produce market, however, is somewhat relieved for farmers of the New York territory by the temporary scarcity of market milk. This scarcity led to a healthy increase in market milk prices for the latter part of August.

This improved situation is due to several different factors. Warm weather in New York City has increased consumption somewhat, temporarily at least, and the low prices that have prevailed for market milk during the last few months, taken with the increased prices for grain, have lessened the production to some small extent.

Let us hope that every dairyman will do his part in keeping the supply down.

### "Pop" Geers Drives His Last Race

EDWARD F. (Pop) GEERS, veteran light harness driver, and one of the most picturesque figures in the history of American trotting, was thrown from his sulky at the West Virginia State Fair at Wheeling on September 3, and killed. Geers, known as the "grand old man of trotting," was driving the famous Miladi Guy in the second heat of the 2:14 trot when the horse stumbled, the sulky overturned and Mr. Geers was thrown heavily to the ground, landing several feet in front of his prostrate horse.

A crowd of 30,000 witnessed the tragedy, having gathered to see the famous driver in an exhibition race in which he was to attempt to lower the world's mile record for a half-mile track, behind his champion trotter, Peter Manning. The exhibition was never run, for Mr. Geers elected to handle Miladi Guy in the trot called just previous to the exhibition race. In the fall he suffered a fracture at the base of the skull, a broken collarbone and shoulder bone. He died in the Ohio Valley General Hospital. It was only by a miracle that he was not trampled on by Lulu Wood, another entry. She shied to one side just in time to avoid trampling the old man.

Mr. Geers was seventy-three years old. He was born in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tenn., and started his career when he was hardly out of his 'teens. It is doubtful if any man has driven more famous horses than Mr. Geers in his time. He developed Brown Hal, Mattie Hunter, Napoleon Direct, Sonardo, Miladi Guy, and many others. In his sixty-fifth year Mr. Geers won the honor of driving a mile in two minutes or better. It was in a free-for-all race in Columbus, Ohio, when he drove Napoleon Direct in 1:59 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Six years later he brought out Sanardo with the same record.

Thousands of farmers in the East have seen "Pop" Geers drive and have cheered him on to victory. His name will go down in sport history as that of the greatest of Grand Circuit drivers, the peer of horsemen, and the very synonym of all that is clean and honest in racing.

### Of Doubtful Value

IN a recent speech, President Coolidge stated that he proposes to form a committee to make a thorough study of the agricultural situation, and from this study to recommend agricultural measures that will help farming.

There has been a good deal of foolish doctrines and many foolish schemes proposed to aid agriculture during the past years of hard times. Most farmers have come to believe that it is mighty little the Government can do to aid agriculture beyond the educational information furnished by the Department of Agriculture. Of the three big issues in Congress to help farmers during the past year, not one of them was sound economically. These include the McNary-Haugen Bill to artificially raise the price of wheat, the bill to sell the Government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford, and the proposition to improve the St. Lawrence waterway so that Western products could be shipped direct to the sea, instead of through the New York barge canal. None of these propositions passed; none ought to. Like most of the so-called relief measures, they would have done more harm than good.

However, we cannot know too much about our business or study it too well. Therefore, President Coolidge's proposition for a commission to find the real facts regarding the farm situation and suggest a remedy may do some good, providing the men on it are not politicians but are real

farmers with farm sympathy and understanding, who know instantly what is practical and what is not in the suggestions for agricultural aid. With the best of committees most farmers will still have little faith in it, believing that the only ones who can help farmers are farmers themselves.

### Interest Rates Affect Business

THE economists who spend their time making a study of the causes and effects of the ups and downs in business use as one of their chief measurements or barometers the rising or falling interest rates. As a usual thing, low interest rates mean plenty of money, which results in reasonably easy credit, and this is always a very decided factor in maintaining prosperous times.

For several months there have been indications of declining prosperity in the cities, but in spite of this, interest rates are now the lowest in a great many years; therefore, many believe that the present decline is only temporary and that after the election business will rapidly improve again. The Intermediate Credit Banks have lowered interest rates on loans to cooperatives and others to finance marketing operations from five and a half per cent. to four and a half per cent. The lower rates for money are helping to keep Wall Street stocks up, and some believe that for the same reason these lower rates will be a considerable factor in helping to maintain good prices for farm products.

### That Hot School Lunch

NOBODY argues any more about its desirability—but a good many communities still do not see their way clear to starting the practice of serving a daily hot dish in the local schoolhouse.

It means trouble for somebody. We can't deny that. Food just will not cook itself and clear itself up. But mothers who have helped put in the system of serving a hot dish at lunch hour in the schoolhouse would never go back to the easier way of doing without it.

A good plan is to make each child responsible for a given dish on a given day, and when there are, say, 15 children, each one takes a turn only once in three weeks. Cream of pea, vegetable or tomato soup, macaroni, creamed potatoes, baked beans and cocoa are among the dishes recommended for the hot lunch; and none of them is hard to prepare on a small two-burner oil stove.

If you can't begin by having a hot dish every day, try it once a week, then twice a week, until the teacher and the children establish a routine. It will pay in rosier cheeks, stronger bodies and brighter minds.

And don't forget to use plenty of milk, either raw or in appetizing soups, gravies and creamed dishes!

### Eastman's Chestnuts

HOW many good churches have been ruined by preachers who took an hour to say what better could have been said in fifteen minutes, and how many good magazines and papers have been consigned to the wastepaper basket for the same reason! Brevity is not only the soul of wit; it is, especially in these busy days, the backbone of all good writing and speaking. I am impressed constantly in my work as an editor with the large number of speakers and writers who would do very well to study Pat's style in the following story.

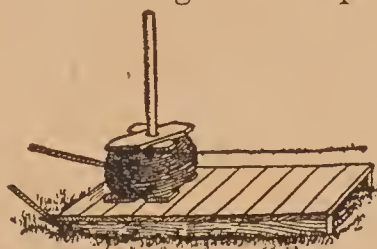
It seems that Pat was section boss and had greatly annoyed his superintendent by long-winded reports of unimportant events in his work. Finally the superintendent told Pat that if he did not cut down his reports he would be obliged to fire him. Shortly after this there came a great flood and washed out two or three miles of railroad in Pat's section. He looked it over and then sat down to write his report to the superintendent. After some reflection this is what he said: "DEAR SUPT.; WHERE THE RAILROAD WAS, THE RIVER IS. YOURS, PAT."



# A Page of Handy Devices

## Savers of Labor, Time, Money and Temper

**T**HERE is nothing like a handy device for conserving energy, saving time and maintaining an even temper and [frame of mind. Some are not altogether simple to make but they are more or less inexpensive, for in many cases they involve the use of odd parts that are usually stored away



in some remote corner of the wagon shed.



To our minds a

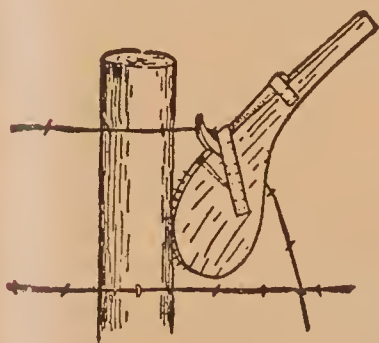
handy device, especially when it makes work easier and avoids the

riling of the spirits, is of the greatest importance for the very convenience of the thing. For instance, there is nothing more pesty to handle than a roll of wire, especially barbed wire. It is not only pesty, but it is really dangerous. Usually it is a case of slipping a broken handle through the reel and two men walking along with it to stretch the wire for some distance and many is the time we have carried deep scratches following the job. One of the simplest and most satisfactory ways to unroll barbed wire is the simple contrivance illustrated, one of which involves nothing more or less than a stone-boat with an upright stake fastened securely in the hole in the forward part. The two-wheeled contrivance is a little more elaborate, although very easy to make. The nicest part of this two-wheeled affair is that it is light enough for one man to push, while another man turns the crank and winds the wire on the reel when it is desired to remove wire from a fence. This is particularly handy when temporary fences are put up. When the wire is on the reel it can be stored very conveniently until needed for another occasion. Sometimes a handy device is just "handy," but this one is a convenience as well as a labor and temper saver.

\* \* \*

### A Handy Wire Tightener

**W**HILE we are speaking of wire, here is a device that is easily made and very convenient to use in tightening barbed wire. There are many different kinds of wire stretchers on the market and where a permanent job is done they may be more satisfactory. But where a temporary fence or a hurry-up job is desired this is about as handy a device as a man would want. A piece of inch board is cut out in the shape shown in the accompanying illustration with a notch so cut in the one side to permit the face of the hammer to fit in. Just in front



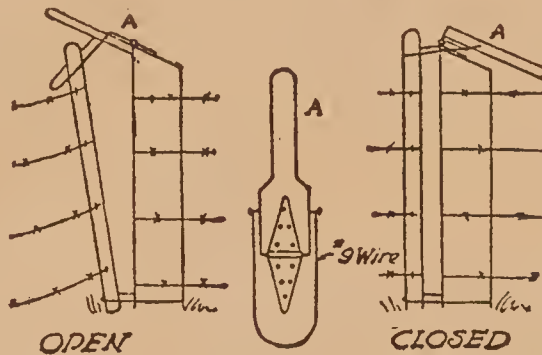
or the head of the hammer a long bolt is inserted through the board to prevent splitting. This could also be accomplished by thin strips of heavy tin around the outside. The hammer is fastened in place with leather straps. Along the face of the wooden arm, that part that touches the fence post, sharp brads are inserted to prevent slipping. It is more desirable to make the contrivance of a good tough hardwood.

\* \* \*

### A Wire Gate Fastener

**B**EFORE we leave the fence question, here is a good idea for fastening a wire gate. Many a time a meadow is fenced with barbed or plain wire and only a temporary opening is left to allow

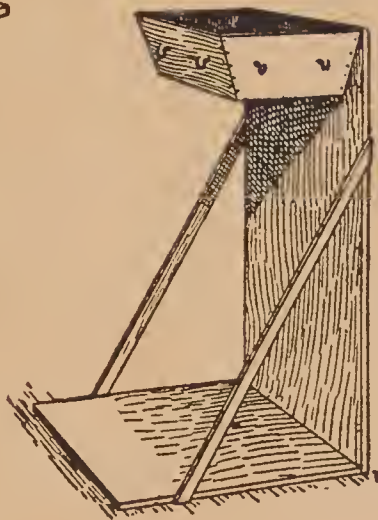
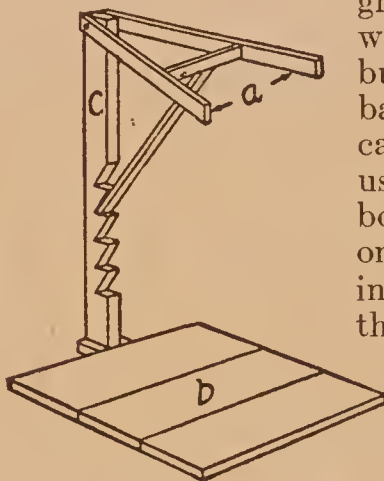
wagons to go in and out. However, cattle may be in the adjoining field and in order to keep the opening as tight as possible, this device works very well. It is simply made of a piece of board, a hinge, a piece of heavy number 9 wire and a bolt. The board is cut in the shape shown in A. One end of the hinge is attached to the board end. The other end of the hinge is attached to the end fence post, the top of which is cut on the bias. The bolt is run through the board near the end of the hinge. Heavy screws can easily take the place of this bolt. The number 9 wire is bent into a loop as in the illustration. The wire is passed over the end stake of the gate, the handle is pulled down and drawn tight. Note that a wire loop is also placed at the bottom so that the end gate stake can be held firmly at the bottom. In order to avoid having the wire slip, the end gate post is notched.



\* \* \*

### Another Back Saver

**O**NE of the meanest jobs we can remember as a boy, as far as an aching back is concerned, was that of holding the potato sacks while some one else dumped in the spuds. As a matter of fact this was not so true of potatoes as it was of grain. As we grew older we were able to shake a bushel of potatoes into a bag very easily. When it came to handling grain it usually took one of us boys to hold the bag while one of the men shoveled in the grain. Either of these holders will prove itself a real labor-saver,



for the boy can shovel grain instead of holding the bag. In the device above and to the left, the arms are so constructed and bolted to the upright 2 x 4, marked C, that it can be adjusted to a bag of most any depth. Hooks are placed in the arms in order to hold the mouth of the bag open.

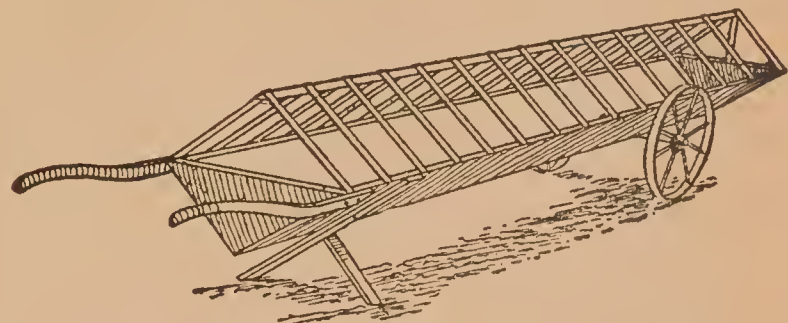
The bag holder at the right is not adjustable as far as height is concerned, but it holds the mouth of the bag open a little more perfectly. The construction is so simple that it really needs no specifications. Needless to say, the lumber should be well seasoned and should be heavy enough to withstand considerable weight. The braces should be well set and strong.

\* \* \*

### A Wheelbarrow Sheep Feeding Trough

**H**ERE is a handy device and labor-saver for the sheep man. It often happens that sheep are run on several different pastures during the season and if heavy feed racks are used, it is quite a task to move them. The illustration shows a rack that can be easily moved from one field to another by a single person and avoids the necessity of lifting it on to a lumber wagon and hauling it to the adjoining field with a team of horses. It is mounted on a pair of wheels and has handles attached to the other end. A couple of old wheel-

barrow wheels will usually suffice, although any kind of wheels will do the job very well. Where wheelbarrow wheels are used it necessitates the building of a frame to accommodate the wheels and carry a rack at the same time. If the rack is too heavy for one man to lift by the handles it can be easily hooked on to the back of a wagon and can be hauled from place to place, saving heavy lifting. Many a man has permanently injured his back

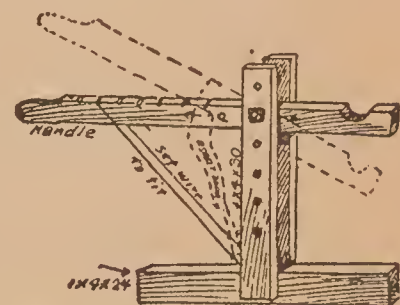


trying to lift a heavy trough on to a wagon. Old cultivator wheels are common around the farm and if the box is not too large, will serve the purpose very well.

\* \* \*

### A Homemade Jack

**A**BOUT every farm has a homemade jack on it, but here is one that may offer a suggestion to some man who has threatened to break up his homemade affair because it doesn't hold fast. Note the wire that runs from the base of the uprights to the notches in the handle. This wire may be placed in any one of the notches depending on the height to which the axle is to be lifted. If the boy likes to handle tools and wants to make something, here is a contrivance that is simple enough for him to tackle.



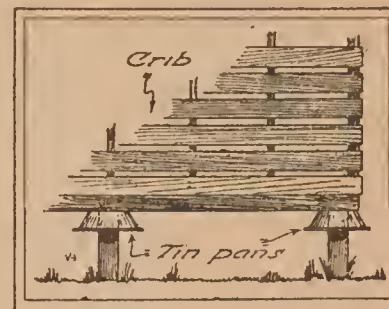
The base is made of a 2" x 4" for heavy wagons, 1" x 4" stuff should be heavy enough for a buggy jack. The upright pieces can be made of 1" x 4", with half-inch holes bored through every three inches. The lever should also have two or three half-inch holes in order to permit it to work under the wagon a little farther if it is necessary. As in the illustration, grooves are cut in the handle every couple of inches. The handle can be made of planed 2" x 4", or 1" x 4" if it is to be only used for light wagons.

\* \* \*

### Keeping the Rats Out of the Crib

**A** NEIGHBOR lost considerable corn last year from his crib because of rats. Though the crib was elevated on posts, and all parts of the floor were twelve or more inches above the ground, the rodents climbed the wooden timbers readily and took what they wished.

This summer the crib was made rat-proof in a very simple way. To have torn out the floor and put in concrete all around would have run into considerable money. Yet the "proofing" was done at a total expenditure of \$2.40 and half a day of labor for two men.



Twenty-four tin pans were purchased at the ten cent store for ten cents each. There were four rows of posts with six posts in each row.

The crib was raised a few inches (empty) and the pans set upside down on the posts as shown, each being carefully spaced. Then the crib was lowered again. And that was all there was to it. That provoking overhang thwarted the attempts of the most persistent rat, and so far this year not a sign of one has been seen. Moreover, those pans, while of light material and cheaply tinned, will probably last several years.—D. R. VAN HORN.



# How to Gas Peach Borers

*Now Is the Time to Apply Para-dichloro Benzene*

**T**HE peach borer is without a doubt the most destructive and most serious pest that attacks that fruit. Furthermore, it seems to be about the most difficult to fight. We have been getting a number of inquiries of late asking if there is not a method of control that is more simple than wiring. This method consists of removing the soil around the base of the tree and probing with a copper wire to extricate the larva or worm that is boring beneath the bark.

It is rather delicate with trees as young as this and some injury may occur. In experiments conducted by the New Jersey station, a few cases of serious injury were reported. The cause of this has not been discovered. This was also true where trees are treated in the nursery row. However, where there was some injury it was outgrown in most cases.

### Desirable Oat Varieties Narrow Down to Six

**T**HERE are six varieties of oats that are gradually establishing themselves in growers' favor in New York State and surrounding territory. The plant breeders at the State college at Ithaca and growers have been working with oats for so long, testing all sorts to find those best suited for Empire State conditions, that they do not hesitate to recommend Cornelian, Empire, Standwell, Comewell, Victory and Selection 343. Many varieties have been found that are not worth growing. One of the facts demonstrated is the poor yield obtained from the so-called "horse mane" or side oats and farmers are particularly warned against them.

The use of chemicals has developed to a large extent during recent years and now it is an accepted fact by large growers, as well as experiment stations and colleges of agriculture, that para-dichloro benzene is by far the most satisfactory. This chemical, although it is crystalline, rapidly turns to a gas when it is placed in the soil and being poisonous quickly destroys insect life.

It is particularly effective against young borers. One of the difficulties heretofore in controlling borers has been due to the fact that there are two broods and spring eradication was of little or no avail due to the fact that fall infestation would make useless all previous efforts.

### Now is Time to Apply It

Para-dichloro benzene is applied immediately after all eggs have hatched, which in our territory is about the middle of September. For southern Jersey this period is nearer the first of October. In making the application the soil about the base of the tree is cleared of all grass, weeds and all other debris. Furthermore, all excess gum is removed from the bark. The cleared area around the base of the tree is about two inches in diameter. The crystals are distributed in a continuous narrow band or ring about the trunk of the tree. The ring must be one and a half or two inches from the tree. In other words, after the chemical is distributed it forms a white collar around the trunk with about one and a half inches of soil between it and the bark of the tree. It is then covered with several shovelful of finely divided soil, which is packed down fairly firmly. No rubbish should be in this covering soil.

On trees that are six years of age or older, one ounce of chemical per tree is sufficient for either a short or prolonged treatment. On trees that are from three to five years of age it is necessary to use only half an ounce and the crystals should be permitted to remain around the tree only long enough to kill the borers. Three weeks should be sufficient in this case when the soil temperature averages between 55 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

For orchard trees only one year of age a quarter of an ounce is sufficient while two-year-old trees can stand three-eighths of an ounce. In these cases also three weeks is sufficient for the gas to destroy the insects, especially the young ones.

"These oats have very beautiful heads," says Dr. H. H. Love of the college staff, "but examine them and see how poorly filled they are. On close examination, many of the kernels that seem to be large are found to be not filled with meats at all but are large, coarse, empty hulls. Another point about these side oats is that they do not stool out much and therefore do not fill up the space where the seeding is thin. The heads are also easily broken off and many of them are lost at cutting time. Selection 343 is the one that has the stiffest straw and stands up very well."

### Has Allen's Mower that is Still Workable

**I**N your issue of August 9th I was very much interested in your article entitled "Farm Machinery Our Fathers Used." I was especially so in the Allen mowing machine. I have one all in running order when it is put together. I think it was bought in 1856. A few years ago we had it out and mowed with it. It cut fine and every one around here rode on it so they could say that they had mowed with the oldest mower in the world. The guards are fastened on a wooden bar with screws. I think I am safe in saying that this is the oldest mowing machine in running order in the world. Every one was surprised that it cut so well and ran so easy. I had it at the Fulton County fair and it attracted more attention than any other machine on the ground.—C. L. CODDING, SR., Perth, N. Y.



**T**HIS picture shows the teachers of agriculture from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut assembled in one of the fields of the farm of the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, where the agricultural educators held their recent conference. There were approximately 250 attending the conference. In this picture, H. C. Odell, manager of the Nassau County Farm Bureau, is addressing the meeting.

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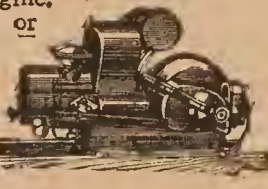
Arrow Tee-Steel Posts are built like a railroad rail. Stronger and sturdier. Big splitting arrow anchor roots solidly into the ground. Easy to drive.

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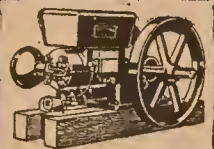
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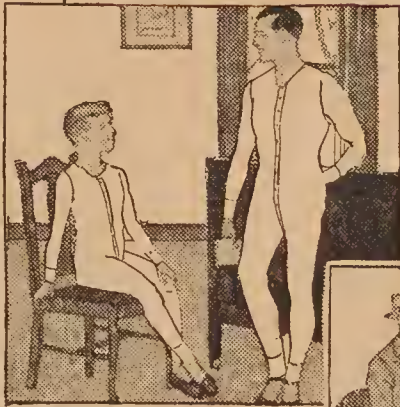
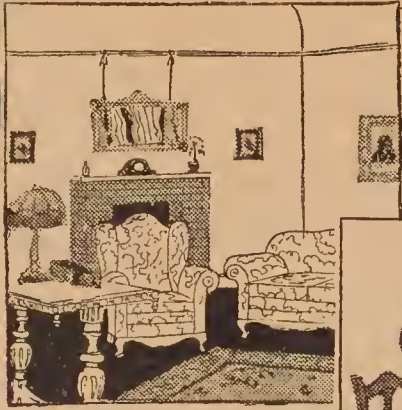
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Everything is at its best in September!

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know that we were the first to guarantee merchandise and the first to equip a laboratory to make certain that the goods were of the proper quality. We'd like to have you test our merchandise. We know you will find it the best that can be had at anywhere near the price. And we guarantee it!

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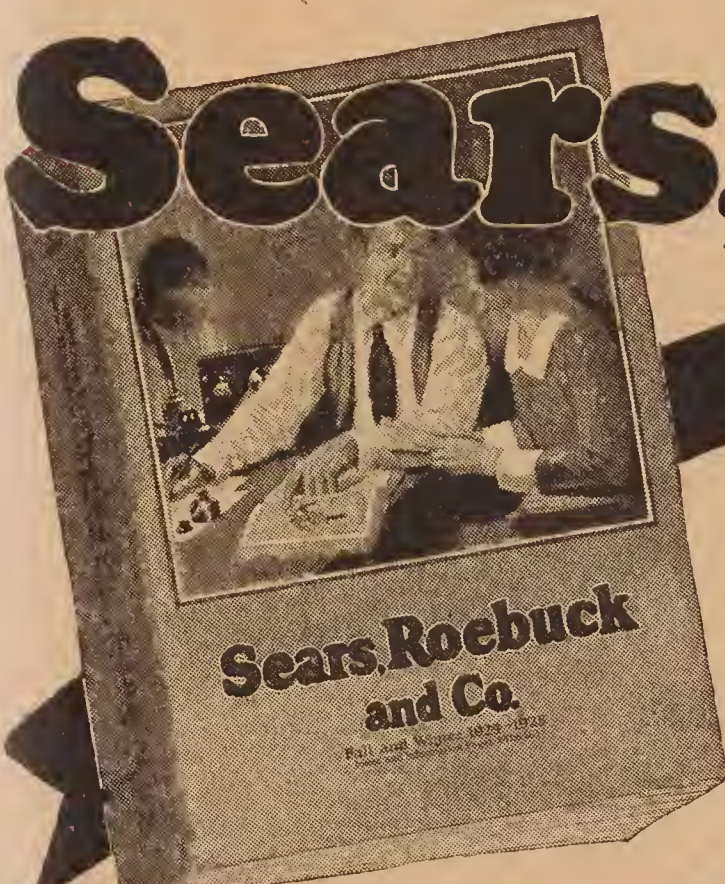
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The Worlds Largest Store owns and operates Station W.L.S. Wavelength 345 Meters Tune in



# Buttermaking on the Farm

*Dairy Butter is Better Than Creamery When Made Right*

By MRS. THOMAS THOMSON

IN these days when there is so much "creamery" butter on the market, it is often difficult for the humble makers of "dairy" butter to get a good price for their product. City people's tastes are every year becoming more used to creamery butter, and the farmer finds it hard when he has to take 10 cents a pound less for his butter. Some farmers or their wives make such good butter they can find steady customers who are willing to pay extra for quality. If this is at all possible, it is the best way.

Making good butter is not easy. It is a long series of, many little jobs, and failure in any one of them will spoil the whole. I give my method which if followed will bring good results.

In the first place, the cows should be well fed and have access to good water. If turnips, cabbage or the like are fed it should be done after milking. The cows should, if at all possible, have plenty of bedding and be brushed down before milking. The hands of the milker should be clean, and tin pails are the best for milking in. Wooden or galvanized pails should not be used.

## Clean Separator Daily

Many farmers have their separator in the barn, which I do not think a very good plan. There will be a great temptation to let it go unwashed if it is not handy for the housewife to clean every day. It should be well washed and scalded every morning and dried on the shelf of the stove or in the sun before being put together again. If creamers are used the same care should be given them and they should be kept in as cool a place as possible in summer. Whatever method is used for getting the cream, one should endeavor to get it as thick as possible. If too thick it can easily be thinned out in the churn with water, but one can do little with too thick cream. The handiest and best vessel I have found to keep cream in is a large enameled pail. It is easy to wash, never rusts, and is not heavy to lift like the earthenware crocks.

## Handling the Cream

Cream from the separator should be cooled before it is added to the cream vessel. No fresh cream should be added for twenty-four hours before churning. As a rule, cream should not be kept longer than a week. Of course, if kept cold in winter it will keep longer. Churning twice a week in summer is best, I think.

The day before churning, if the cream is still sweet, some sour buttermilk, a cupful or more according to the thickness of the cream, is stirred well in and the whole brought to churning temperature or a little higher and kept there all day. If too cold next morning it can be heated by setting it in a larger vessel of hot water and keeping it stirred during the process. In summer the difficulty is to get it cool enough if one has no ice. I find that it's a good plan to watch the thermometer. Some nights it is much cooler out-of-doors than it is in the cellar, and then I set the cream out on a high shelf I have. By the by,

I always cover the cream with a clean cloth, not a close tight cover. Of course, it is covered up when set outdoors. Another good plan is to churn first thing in the morning before breakfast. It is a great help getting it over early, besides being cooler.

If the cream is rich and thick, 62 degrees is about right for churning. Very thin cream needs a higher temperature, especially in winter, when the cows are on dry feed. In hot weather it should be lower. Success in churning comes with practice and a thermometer is a great help. Save on anything you like, but don't try to save by doing without one.

## Barrel Churn is Easy

There are still people who think they can't get butter to come without the old dash churn. The barrel or "Daisy" type of churn is much easier to operate and a great improvement in every way. Before using, it should be well scalded with hot water and then cold afterwards. I use the milk-strainer pail and strain all the water used during the operation.

It is not easy to give any exact quantities for coloring. New milch cows and cows on rich pasture give cream that needs little if any coloring. The tendency is to have too deep a shade.

The churn should never be more than half full. One-third full is about right for ease and quickness of churning. After churning for a few minutes the lid should be opened to let off the gas. If the cream sticks to the sides and won't splash or move about it is too thick and water of the same temperature should be added.

## When Butter Comes

The butter should come in from twenty to thirty minutes. If it comes much quicker the temperature is too high and there will be a quantity of cream left in the buttermilk. If the cream is not sufficiently ripened, it will not churn all the cream out either and will most likely take a longer time to churn.

The butter granules should be about the size of wheat when the buttermilk is drawn off and a small quantity of water is then poured over the butter and allowed to drain off. Then strain in about as much water as there was cream and revolve the churn till the granules are about the size of large peas, then drain off immediately. The water should be 60 degrees in summer and a little

warmer in winter. If the butter has been churned into a solid mass, then the butter ladle scalded and dipped in cold water will have to be used in washing to get all the buttermilk out. Water must then be added until it is clear.

Some people salt the butter in the churn, but it is safer to lift it out and weigh it. If the butter is for immediate use,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an ounce of salt is plenty for each pound of butter. If for large tubs, one ounce may be used, but the majority of people like butter mildly salted. If lumpy the salt should be rolled smooth and sifted evenly over the butter and worked gently in with the spade or in the case of a level butter worker with the roller till the butter presents a smooth solid appearance. It should be covered with a clean plate and cloth and set away for a few hours, when it should be again thoroughly worked over. If it is made up directly after salting the butter will be streaky. It should not be allowed to get too cold, as the labor is doubled in working it up again.

## Packing in Tubs

If wooden tubs are used for packing it in, great care should be used in having them as clean and white as possible, both outside and inside. A bench outdoors is the best place for scrubbing them. Plenty of boiling water should be used after the scrubbing and then cold water. Butter paper dipped in water should be used for lining the tubs and they should be weighed before putting the butter in. I find a wooden masher like a potato masher a great help in packing it firmly in. It is rather difficult for the beginner to get it all evenly packed down, and after one has worked hard it is rather discouraging on turning it out to find holes and large cracks.

This is almost sure to happen if the butter is rather hard, but on the other hand one must guard having it soft and greasy. As in most other things, there is a happy medium. The tub should be filled level with the top and some patten gives it an attractive finish. A sheet of paper should cover it before the lid is nailed on.

## Putting Butter Up in Prints

If the butter is put up in prints, the same care should be used in getting it packed in evenly and it should be carefully covered in a cloth-lined box so that no dust can get at it on its way to market. I find when the quantity of butter is not very large then an egg-crate is a fine

thing for sending it in. There are no lids to nail down, and the good man has no difficulty in getting it opened in the market. Some have boxes with hinged lids and a lock, which is the best way of all.

The main thing in putting it up is to have everything clean and attractive looking. Nobody wants to buy dirty butter and nothing is so easy to soil. I trust that this will be of use to some beginner in the butter-making business.

## Live Stock Sales Dates

**Holsteins**  
Sept. 13—Coraopolis, Pa., Bell Farm.  
Sept. 23—Sherburn Four Corners, N. Y., J. M. Olsen Dispersal Sale.

## The Cow and the SOW



REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher—the butter plate—the nursing bottle.

Keep her surroundings healthful, free from disease germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

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Money Back if Not Delighted WE PAY POSTAGE, if money or check accompanies order. Or you can PAY POSTMAN on delivery plus postage. Mention No. 01171, size and width, or all numbers in shoe you wear.

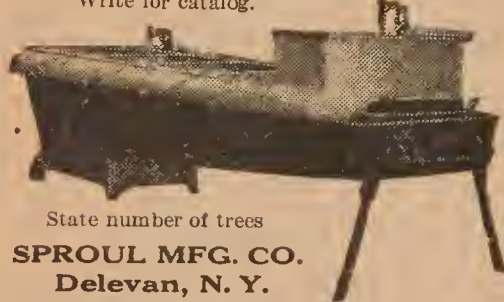
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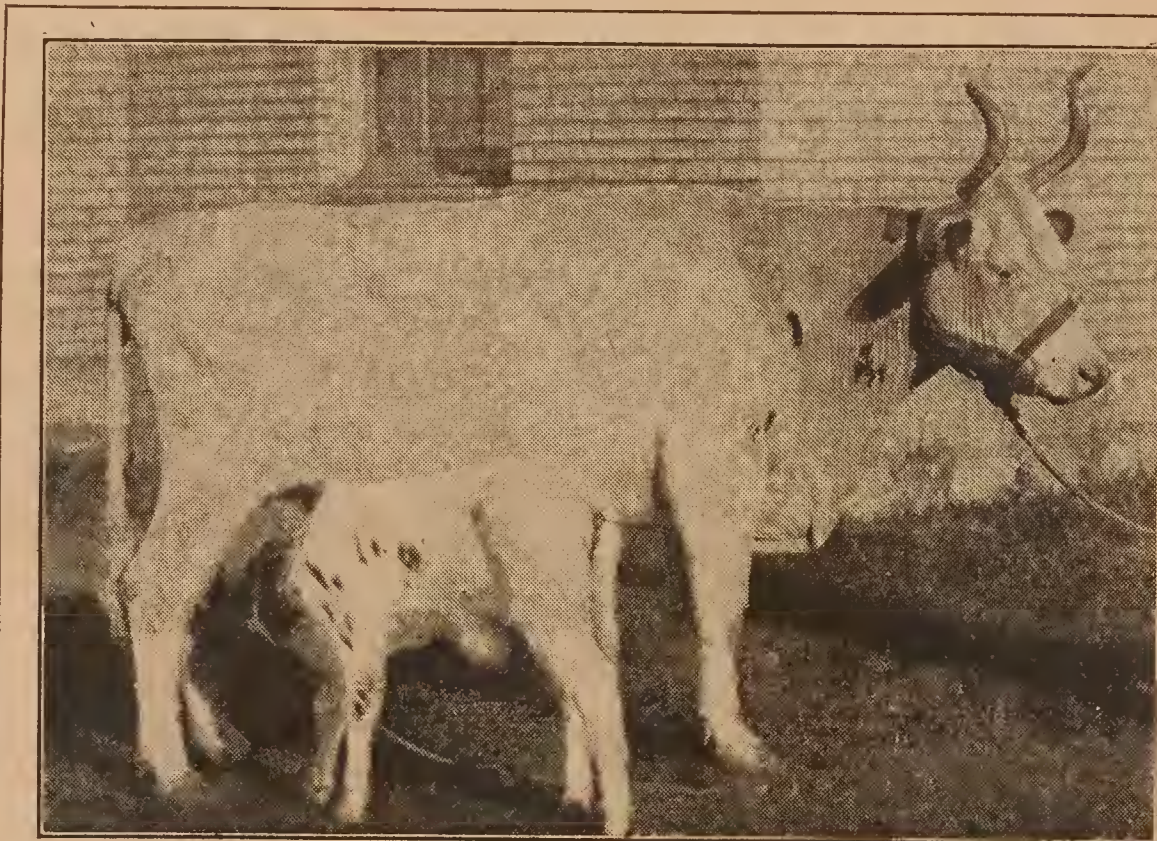
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ROOT BORERS Killed with PARAFIX. (Pure Paradichlorobenzene, recommended by U. S. Gov. & State Exp. Sta.) Full instructions, results guaranteed or money back. Booklet FREE. Treat 10 trees \$1. 50 trees \$3. Postpaid or C. O. D. Dept. K. The Parafix Co., 7 East 42nd St., N. Y. C.



## ANOTHER HEAVY REPRODUCER

IN last week's issue we showed a picture of Financial Kings Interest, purebred Jersey, that holds the world's record for reproduction, with 21 calves to her credit, 20 of them heifers. The cow shown above is Jeanfield Fleckie Third, a 20-year-old Ayrshire, the dam of 18 calves. This 18th calf was dropped 43 days after Jeanfield Fleckie Third had completed an advanced registry record of 10,668 pounds of milk. She is owned by Bellefonte, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.



**News From Among the Farmers**

**F**ARMERS in most sections of Lewis County, N. Y., are in the midst of their grain harvest at the present time, which is much later than usual this year, owing to the cold rainy weather of early spring during seed time, but the weather of late August has been ideal for grains of all kinds and it looks now as if more than an average crop would be harvested.

The Lewis County Fair, which was held at Lowville, the county seat, during the past week, was very largely attended. It was estimated that on Wednesday, the second day, 15,000 persons were in attendance, the grand-stand and the new annex to the main building being filled to capacity, hundreds being unable to obtain seats.

Patrons of the fair are very enthusiastic in their praise of the attractions furnished, also in the dairy line, five of the leading purebred stock owners in this section of the county having exhibits on the grounds, which is the largest number in several years.

The frequent showers of the past few weeks have given an abundance of after feed and where fields are cleared of grain so they are available for stock, cows are keeping up a very good flow of milk for the lateness of the season.

Some are supplementing their pastures with the feeding of corn, also with the cutting and feeding of second crop alfalfa, which gives fairly good results, with less damage to the meadows.

There have been a number of sales of farms recently, which is rather unusual at this season.—CHARLES L. STILES.

**In Western New York Counties**

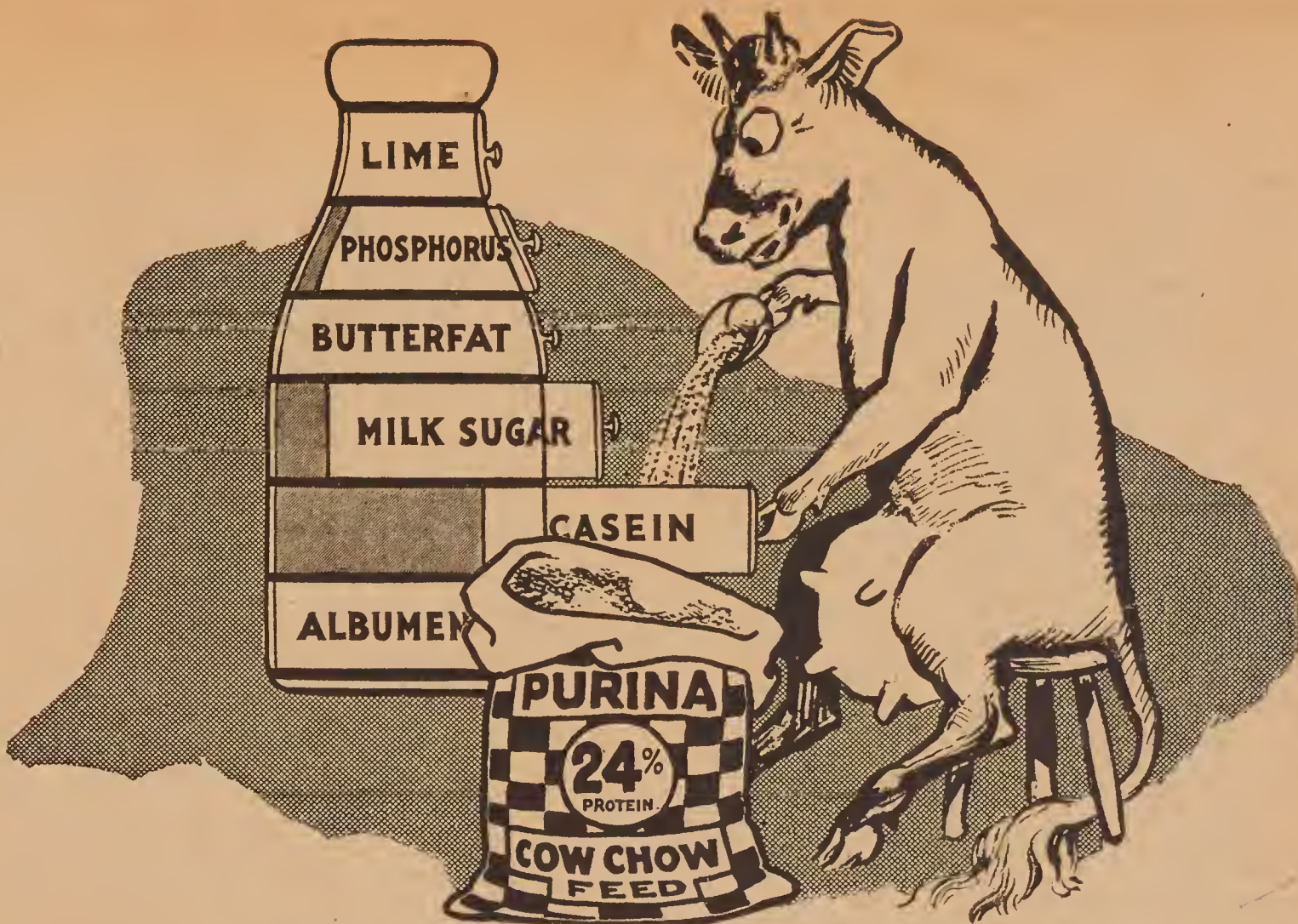
**Genesee County**—The weather has been very hot and dry for the past two weeks, but on the second of September we had an excellent all-day rain. Haying and harvest is all done with the exception of a few oats to be hauled in. Farmers are plowing for wheat. Threshing is in full swing and grain is turning out fairly well. Some farmers are selling their wheat as soon as it is threshed. It is bringing \$1.25 a bushel. New hay is worth from \$10 to 12 a ton, potatoes \$1 a bushel. Beans are bringing from \$4.50 to 9 a 100 pounds according to the variety. Butter is bringing 48c to 54 per pound; eggs 40c a dozen; live poultry 20c, dressed 24c; live calves 9 to 10c, dressed 15 to 17c; live hogs 10 to 11c, dressed 10 to 14c. Genesee County Fair at Batavia starts on September 15 and runs for the rest of the week.—J. C.

**Ontario County**—Harvesting is about over. Some oats are still out as well as a few pieces of late hay. We are having a dry hot spell. Corn and potatoes need rain and a few weeks of warm weather. Everybody is hoping for a late fall.—H. D. S.

**Steuben County**—We have had an extremely cold summer and about all crops are fully three weeks late. An early frost now would ruin buckwheat and would shorten the potato crop very, very much. Unless the weather changes soon, the chances are we will get frost. It looks as though corn fodder will be very light. Fruit is very small and late. Farmers in several communities are combining and buying threshing machines for their own use. This is due to the fact that owners have consistently refused to lower prices to a reasonable figure. Road building is being pushed along rapidly.—C. H. E.

**Pennsylvania County Notes**

**Snyder County**—We have been having ideal summer weather—plenty of rain and sunshine. Crops are looking fine. Oats are about all harvested. The wheat crop is fairly good. Corn is growing very rapidly. Some farmers will have a very fine crop of it. Pasture is plentiful. Stock looks fine. County fairs have begun. Some threshing has been done. Potatoes will yield half a crop in this county. People generally well. Very little sickness. Markets: Wheat, \$1.10 bu.; Corn, \$1.30 bu.; Oats, 60c bu.; Potatoes, \$1.25 bu.; Butter, 40c to 55c lb.;



**How Extra Milk is Made**

*“Why do I get two extra quarts of milk a day from every cow on Cow Chow?”*, wrote a well known milk producer.

**H**OME grown feeds are necessary for cheap milk production, but they contain too much of some milk materials and not enough of others.

Adding the right amount of Cow Chow rounds out the home grown feeds so that they make the most possible milk and still keep the cow in good condition. Every one of the different materials in milk is pro-

vided in Purina Cow Chow. That's why it makes a half a gallon more milk per cow per day.

We don't ask you to *believe* it. We ask you to *prove* it. We'll supply the record sheets free and we'll lend you the milk scales to weigh the extra milk.

Order Purina Cow Chow from your dealer. It makes more milk at a lower cost per gallon.

**Write for the 100 page Purina Cow Book—free**

**PURINA MILLS, 818 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.**

*Eight Busy Mills Located for Service*

*Go to the National Dairy Show—Call at the Purina exhibit.*



Eggs, 28c to 30c doz.; Peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bu.—D. D. S.

**Fayette County**—We had rain during the third week in August, although haying was about all finished. Grass in the meadows and pastures is growing well. Some farmers have started threshing and oats and wheat are turning out well. Wheat will be light because some crops did not come through the winter very well. The oats crop is a good one. Corn is very green for this time of the year. The weather has been mostly cool. There is quite a bit of building going on but indications are that it will not last long. Not much doing in coal at present. Eggs 35 cents; butter 50 cents.—E. W.

**CATTLE**

**HOLSTEINS & GUERNSEYS**

250 head of fresh cows and close springers to select from. If you are in the market for fancy young cows that are large in size and heavy producers it will pay you to see this stock. Tuberculin test.

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ALL YOUNG PERFECT GOOD SIZE MILKY  
CANDOR, N. Y. OSWALD S. WARD & SONS

**ONE OF OUR** two-year-old Lucky Farce Reg. Jersey heifers has just made over 60 lb. fat, 30 days, official test. We have others just as good at \$100 to \$150. Federal tested. S. B. Hunt Hunt, N. Y.

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**200—Pigs For Sale—200**

Chester and Yorkshire Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross 6 to 7 weeks old \$4.50 8 to 9 weeks old \$5.00 Also pure bred Berkshire and Chester sows or boars. 7 weeks old \$6 each. All these pigs are healthy and fast growing. I will crate and ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. on approval.

**A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.**

100 Pigs, Chester White, Duroc and Berkshire, 6 weeks old, \$8.75; 8 weeks, \$4.50. High grade and purebred pigs, not related, \$5.00 each. Oaks Dairy Farm, Wyalusing, Pa.

*When writing to Advertisers Be sure to say you saw it in American Agriculturist.*



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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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S. C. W. LEGHORN yearlings, \$1 each. 500 pullets hatched April 15, \$1.75 each. HILLSDALE POULTRY FARM, Hillsdale, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS ready for shipment from eight weeks to six months old. Also five hundred yearling hens. OLIN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET Barred Rocks, also choice Rhode Island Reds, old and young stock, at attractive prices. 200 April hatched White Leghorn pullets, \$1.75 each. I guarantee to please. I. H. BACORN, Sergeantsville, N. J.

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FALL COW for sale. Due in September and October. J. M. McINTOSH, Box 13, Gardiner, Ulster Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fifty fresh cows and springers; Grade Holsteins and Guernseys. Carloads a specialty. One to three carloads always on hand. F. O. STOWELL, Richland, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—St. Bernard puppies, perfect markings, faithful companions and protectors of children, reliable watch dogs. EXCELSIOR KENNELS, Waterloo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Beagle pups, 6 months old, eligible trailing rabbits, some now \$20 each. C. CALKINS, Harris, N. Y.

HALF BULL, half collie pups, \$5; also Fox Terrier puppies. White Rock Cockerels, \$3. CARMEN D. WELCH, Herrick, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Boomer and Boschert knuckle-press, reversible platform for 48-inch racks, in running order, good as new for \$300 cash; also 2 or 3 hundred used Cider Barrels, \$2 and \$3 each. JAY CARPENTER, 835 Cliff St., Ithaca, N. Y.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog. FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

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150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed, \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, New York.

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SITUATION—As superintendent of dairy farm, near high school, good references. JAMES N. SIMMS, Ellicottville, N. Y.

POSITION as manager of private estate or farm. Specialist in bee-keeping, poultry, or vegetable gardening. Cornell graduate. Age 37. Married. References furnished. Box 333, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

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MONEY IN WHEAT—If you sow best seed, try Leap's Prolific, great stooler, stiff straw, red berry, much desired by millers; record, 40 bu. acre; 10 bu. lots, \$1.95; over ten, \$1.90. Bags free. Freight paid. E. E. WRIGHT, Holcomb, N. Y.

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ORDER NOW for planting time. Low prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All colors. All bloom next spring, 3 for \$1.00. 12 for \$3.00. R. I. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

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MR. FARM BUYER. Good farms for sale. Equipped, with small payment down on easy terms. Reason selling, old age, sickness. Estates settled up, etc. Let me submit your offer to Owners. Tell your wants to C. M. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

RICH AGRICULTURE LAND, \$2.50 per acre. All tillable; best climate; good markets; no taxes. Join our colony. Secure land that should be worth \$50 per acre in 10 years. BOLIVIA COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION, Portland, Ore.

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FOR TRADE—5-acre improved farm on Lake City Highway for northern property of same value. OWNER, Box 810, Jacksonville, Fla.

### MISCELLANEOUS

60 CHEMICAL Indoor Toilet Outfits, regular price \$12.50, only \$6.50 each. (Satisfaction guaranteed.) IDEAL CLOSET CO., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FERRETS—White or brown from a great hunting strain. Prices very reasonable. Catalog on request. RALPH J. WOOD, New London, Ohio.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.25. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.50. Pipe free. Money back if not satisfied. ALBERT P. FORD, Paducah, Ky.

UNUSUAL OFFER—Delco Light Battery, 56 cell, 160 ampere hours, 112 volt, in excellent condition, cost \$600, asking \$250. New Jersey farmers note! Write BOX 450, Caldwell, N. J., or call at Amitage Estate.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed, ready now. W. A. WITTHROW, Syracuse, New York.

MY TEAMS collect up 100 tons hardwood ashes every month. Price quoted. Any quantity delivered. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ont.

INTRODUCING FLY OIL—Guaranteed to kill flies and not taint milk, \$4.75 for six gallons, \$9 per dozen, remainder of season. N. H. BROWN, Lafargeville, N. Y.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big Money in Weaving Rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

# Service Bureau

## Three Billion Dollars for Fraud

IT is practically impossible for the human mind to measure any commodity in terms of billions. Yet last year, according to Mr. E. A. St. John, President of the National Surety Company, [the people of the United States lost three billion dollars through fraud and crime. At the head of the list stand stock frauds, a good part of which were oil stock frauds. These frauds alone cost the people a billion dollars.

Just try to measure what the loss of this money, taken mostly from people who could ill afford to lose it from their small lifetime savings, meant to those who were duped, and you will see why AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST believes it can perform no bigger service for its readers than to maintain a Service Bureau, which works constantly to show up fraud and dishonesty and to get refunds whenever possible for those who have been duped. Not a mail goes by without bringing letters asking our advice about investing in fool schemes that are wrong right on the face of them. It is hard to see why so many people allow themselves to be fooled into losing their savings in schemes that plain, ordinary common sense ought to show to be impossible.

### What the "Tribune" Says

The New York Tribune, on commenting editorially on these losses by fraud, says:

"The biggest item is charged to the confidence game, against which there is no defense save the education of the sort of people who are most easily victimized, and until greed can be educated out of human nature, the confidence man will always flourish. It is the desire to get something for nothing, or at least much for little, that brings people to his door with their savings."

When some bright-colored, sensational circular comes along offering twenty-five to one hundred per cent. profit, burn it! It is a lying sheet! When some smooth representative comes into your home and tells you that he can turn your meager savings into riches, kick him into the highway. He ought to be in jail. In many countries he would be. If we had a few less laws in this country, and enforced more of what we have, such swindlers would not be allowed nor would their lying propaganda be admitted to the mails. But when these criminals are brought to justice, their scheming shyster lawyers get them off entirely, or with very light punishment on legal technicalities.

### Farm Sopers on the Alert

So you have really no protection but yourself and the service AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and other reputable farm papers are giving in their warnings about specific schemes for fleecing the unwary.

In this hard old world, there is no such thing as "something for nothing"; there is no "royal road to success." The only success, the only happiness, comes through hard work and careful savings wisely and conservatively invested. If you have money to invest, talk with your banker, or ask AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. We know of nothing sadder short of death itself than for a man or woman who has worked for a lifetime and saved a modest

### AGENTS WANTED

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AGENTS make money selling spark plugs. Write to RUSSELL DINGER, Melvina, Wis.

### HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners, \$150; later, \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

competence only to have it become a part of that great three billion dollars which the investment sharks are getting every year.

So, if you are tempted, will you not for your own happiness take plenty of time? Pay no attention to that argument used by all of the swindlers, "if you don't do it to-day, you never will get another chance." Advise with your friends, and then BEWARE! BEWARE! BEWARE!

### Questions About Investments

Have you any information on hand concerning the Ore Chimney Mining Co. of Northbrook, Ontario, Canada? If not I wish you would look them up and let me know what you find out. The company has a representative in my neighborhood now selling stock. The business conditions as far as they have gone look very good. They have offices also at 700 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.—F. C. N., New York.

We strongly urge you to leave this mining stock alone. Dealers in unlisted securities offer the stock anywhere from 10 to 40 cents a share but there are no bids.

\* \* \*

Some time ago my wife and I took some stock of the Consumers' Service Stations, at that time located in Rochester, N. Y., and the salesman told us we could get our money when we needed it. They go by the name of Go Gas Company, 90 West Street, New York City. This company may be all right but we need our money.—T. A. W., New York.

We are unable to get any information about the Go Gas Company. If you buy stock the only way you can get your money back is by sale of the stock and when there is no market for the stock, there is nothing you can do. There is nearly always speculative risk about stock. For investment better buy bonds of old and prosperous corporations with national reputation.

### A Rural Tragedy of Long Ago

(Continued from page 172)

hopeful one. When van Alstyne died on the gallows he left a son—a lad named Nicholas, who grew to manhood and walked not in the evil ways of his father, but eventually became a widely known preacher of the Lutheran Church, finally dying at a great age and sometimes spoken of as the "venerable van Alstyne."

There is a dark saying that most of us have been familiar with from our early youth, "for I, the Lord, thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation"—a hard saying but one nevertheless which modern biology is constantly emphasizing. In the case of which we are thinking this seems not to have been true.

Possibly someone will remember Philip Wieting, our great Schoharie County preacher, of whom I wrote a year or two ago. When Wieting died there was surely great desire to do him honor and to pay to him every tribute that the church could bring, and the man who was chosen to deliver the funeral address was none other than Rev. Nicholas van Alstyne. "Thus God fulfills Himself in many ways."

James Russell Lowell in one of his essays says that once in his youth he talked with a very old man who in his youth in turn had talked with an ancient man who with his own eyes saw the witches hung on Salem Hill—and then Lowell moralizes how only two lives lay between that time and his. So I may say that I once heard Nicholas van Alstyne (he was then an old and feeble man) preach and so he links me with the events of which I write.

I have no sympathy with crime or sensationalism. I do not feel sure that I have been wise to revive the memory of an almost forgotten event that shocked this hamlet more than a hundred years ago but I am repeating what I have from unbroken oral tradition and all sorts of stuff must go into the weaving of history:

"Old, forgotten, far-off things  
And battles long ago."



# Androcles Jones—*By Ellis Parker Butler*

(Copyright, McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

(Continued from last week)

Orley Jones, nicknamed "Oily" by the circus folk, is for some reason much disliked by all animals. This stands in Oily's way when it comes to marrying the beautiful lion-tamer "Pink," who is especially devoted to one old lion named Leo. She has insisted that the ceremony take place in the cage with all her pets.

OILY poked at the sawdust with his toe. "Say, Mack," he said, "she knows a preacher who thinks he's a regular Daniel. The beasts and birds all love him to that extent that they cry for him at night. He's willing to be inside the cage when he ties the knot. Nice little party, ain't it? Me and Pink and the cats and the preacher all caged up and saying the till-death-us-do-part stuff!" He smiled a sickly smile. "Say, Mack, you know how them cats love me, don't you? Death would us part just about the minute I stepped into that cage with them cats!"

"You let me talk to that Pink person, Oily," I said. "She's a reasonable creature, for a woman, and I guess I can fix this up for you."

He almost kissed my hands.

I had a long confab with Pink. She was a reasonable creature, as I had said, and before I had talked half an hour, she began to see that the marriage wouldn't amount to much in the end if the big cats ate Oily before he had time to say "I do!"

"I'll tell you, Mack," she said; "I'm not pig-headed. I'll say right now that when the tent-pole caved in Morris's head, I made a resolve that if I was ever fool enough to marry again, I'd be married in the ring-cage with all my cats right there as bridesmaids and ushers, but I'm no stubborn jade. I like Oily too well to chuck him just because he don't like my cats. Some of 'em are nasty brutes, Mack."

"All cats are," I said.

"Not Leo, Mack!" she said reproachfully.

"Well, I wouldn't hardly call him a cat," I said. "I'd call him a cottage cheese, except that that's a rather wildish thing to call Leo."

"You mean thing!" she said, pretending to pout. "I ought to spat your face for that, but I won't. Now about Oily: I'll give up the cat idea."

"Pink," I said, "you are just as white as they make them these days, you are!"

SHE smiled.

"I know I am, Mack," she said. "Maybe I like Oily, too. Maybe that has something to do with it. I don't suppose," she added as I was turning to hurry away and tell Oily, "that Oily would mind being married in the ring-cage if I had no cats in the cage?"

I stopped short and looked at her. She was as sober as a judge.

"Why, no!" I said. "Why should he? The cage won't bite him, will it?"

"Then it is all settled," she said gayly. "We'll be married in the ring-cage in the big top any night performance Oily chooses, just before the big cats are let into the cage. You can tell him."

I turned to go again. I was half-way out of the tent.

"Mack!" she called.

I turned back.

"Of course," she said, hanging onto the words as if she hated to let them slip from her, "Oily won't mind having a cottage cheese in the cage."

"A—a what?" I cried, and then I remembered what I had called Leo. I went right back to where Pink was standing. "Now, see here, Pink," I said severely, "a joke is a joke. You know as well as I do that that is all that old Leo cat is—a hunk of cottage cheese, if that's what you want him called; but you don't want to worry the life out of Oily just because I called that brute of a Leo a fancy name. Leo may be cottage cheese to me, but he's not that to Oily. He's a lion to Oily—a king of beasts."

I saw then I had offended her, right

enough, by calling the old animal a cottage cheese. It was one case of calling by a fake name that was a bad mistake.

"I cannot imagine any man being coward enough to be afraid of being locked in a cage with a cottage cheese," she said haughtily. "That's my ultimatum. You can carry it to Oily."

Well, I carried it and I give you my word it weighed a ton. I found Oily just where I had left him, and he looked up with hope in his close-set eyes. I had to blast it. I blasted as gently as I could.

"Oily," I said, "Pink is a fine girl. She's going to give up the idea of having the dangerous cats in the cage with you."

Oily looked at me suspiciously.

"She acted fine," I hurried on to say. "There isn't a mean bone in her body, Oily. All she wants now is to be married in the ring-cage—nothing in it but her and you and the minister and that old cotton-wool baa-baa lamb Leo."

"And I thought you were my friend, Mack!" Oily said in a tone that would have made an iron hydrant weep. It made me rather hot. I had fought it out with Pink and argued with her and all, and this was what I got for my pains.

I think Oily and Pink talked it over at full length after that. I dare say each was right from a personal point of view. Pink couldn't see how happiness could result from the marriage if Oily was always to be in mortal fear of Leo, and

pantomime, and he was the teacher; it was so good we gave him the big stage for his act and didn't run anything else at the same time except the eight elephants in No. 1 ring and the eight-stallion act in Ring 2. We had to keep the clowns off the hippodrome track while the stallions were in the ring, anyway, because the stallions are bad actors when the clowns are loose on the track. But Irish appreciated the stage privilege just the same, and he did all he could to build up his act and make it good. At the start he used any old property book in his act, but as it grew, he got particular about properties, and he dug up an old reading-book to use in the act. He was sitting in the dressing-tent one day reading this book when Oily dropped in.

"Oily," Irish said, "it's a pity you came from the Bowery instead of from the desert. You might have pulled this stunt on old Leo."

"What stunt?" asked Oily.

"What it says here about this old guy Androcles," said Irish, and he tossed the book to Oily.

I SUPPOSE you know the Androcles tale. He was an old Greek fellow, and he went out into the desert, picking cranberries I suppose, and up came a lion with a thorn in its foot, and Androcles took out the thorn and off trotted the lion. Probably he forgot all about it, for some years later



... and started after Oily on the lope!"

she could not think of giving up Leo. The old cottage cheese was almost like a brother to her, and I couldn't blame her for feeling as she did about the old beast.

If she did as she intended and took a farm in the mountains and expected Leo to roam around the place, Oily would have to get used to the lion or lead an unhappy and probably dismembered life.

As Pink looked at it, it was up to Oily to learn to love Leo and live in harmony with him. As Oily looked at it the marriage in the ring-cage would be all right for Pink and the minister: Pink was the lion's chum, and he would not hurt her; and the minister would be safe enough in the cage because Leo would be so busy rending Oily limb from limb that the big beast would have no time to pay attention to the minister. But Oily felt he would have a disagreeable and blood-soaked time in that cage.

That year we had one clown with us by the name of Sam Schmidt. His ring name was Shivers, and we called him Irish, and he had one act that was a hummer. It was a clown school, all

he turned Christian and was pulled for it and the king said he had to be fed to the big cats on whatever was the Greek Fourth of July. So all the steady show-patrons crowded into the big top, and Androcles was slung into the arena, scared stiff, and the cage was wheeled in and a big lion pried out by the rough-necks. Mister Lion gave one yowl and started for Androcles, saying, "Here's my breakfast-food all served on a china plate!" But just when Androcles shut his eyes and got ready to be eaten in two bites, the lion stopped short, laughed a merry laugh and walked over and kissed Androcles on both cheeks. It was the lion Androcles had unthorned. Of course they tried to make the lion nibble Androcles. They got pepper and salt and tried that, and then they tried to serve Androcles with powdered sugar. No use! Lion wouldn't eat Androcles.

Well, Oily read the story three times, and then he tore out the page and carried it away with him and studied it. It made a big hit with him. He would sit across the tent from Leo and read that

tale and then look at Leo and wonder how it would work. Finally he came to me. He gave me the tale to read and I read it.

"What do you think of it, Mack?" he asked eagerly.

"Well, Oily," I said, "I don't know! It seems sort of phony to me. You don't remember Bony Harger—he was with us before your time; he was the man that pulled the ulcerated tooth for the black panther when we were in winter quarters at De Soto. I never in my life knew a beast to suffer as that panther did with that tooth or to feel better than that panther did after the tooth was out. That should have been a grateful panther—but the first chance he got, he reached out of the cage and clawed all the meat off Bony's face."

"Leo is a naturally good-natured animal," said Oily.

"Oh!" I said, getting the drift of his meaning. "So that's it, is it? Well, Oily, to tell you the truth, I think this Androcles stuff is pretty steep. You can believe it, but I can't just see it. If that cottage cheese—"

"I'd rather you didn't call Leo that, Mack," said Oily gently. "Pink don't like that. I just thought that if, maybe Leo should get a thorn in his foot and I pulled it out—"

"Well, it wouldn't hurt to try it, Oily," I said doubtfully. "Maybe it would work."

So we tried it. We started with thorns. Oily would go out into the wood-lot nearest the show-grounds and get thorns—any kind he could get—and I scattered them in the cage. Then Leo would walk around on them and never know there were any thorns in the world. I suppose that treading the hard floor of the cage had toughened the old cottage cheese's pads until they were like sole-leather. So then we tried tacks—carpet-tacks and Swedish iron upholstery tacks and any kind of tacks that were guaranteed to have sharp points and to be tough and business-like—and old Leo just ramped around on them as if they were the flowers that bloom in the spring.

OILY was just worrying himself to death over it. A girl like Pinky isn't like a nun in a nunnery when she is with a big show, and there were plenty of men around who were willing and eager to take the widow curse off her if she would give them a chance. Every time Oily saw one of those would-be husbands talking with Pink he would simply writhe in jealousy and rush out and buy a fresh paper of tacks. The old he-cat seemed to be puncture-proof. But he wasn't. He stepped on a tack and got it between his toes along about ten o'clock one night when we were showing at a little place in Kansas well toward the end of the season.

Oily was worn down to almost nothing at all by that time, and he hardly cared whether he was alive or dead. Pink had put the big cats through their tricks about nine o'clock and had gone back to the bunk-car on the spur to get her beauty sleep, and when I heard Leo yowl, I guessed what had happened. The sides were up on his cage, and the menagerie top was down and the cage out on the lot, but I hunted up Oily and rushed him to the cage. We took down the sides.

Leo was sitting on his haunches holding up one fore-paw and licking it between yowls. When he saw Oily, he began bouncing around the cage on three feet, ten times as mad at Oily as he was at the tack in his paw. Oily was as white as a sheet.

"Go to it!" I said.

Love or something gave the little narrow-eyed man more nerve than I ever imagined he could dig up. He must have felt he was going to death or mutilation, but he walked right up to the cage.

"Come here, you brute!" he said and

(Continued on page 183)





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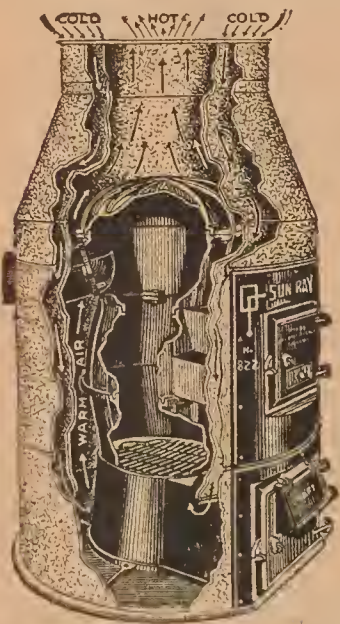
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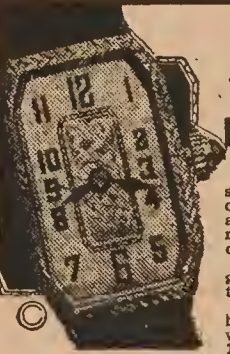
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EVERY woman loves baskets and making of them is one of the easiest and most fascinating of the arts. There seems to be no end to the articles which an ingenious woman can create if she will give her imagination full sway.

It is no more difficult to weave with paper rope than it is with reeds or raffia. The paper rope can be procured at all reliable stores which carry crepe paper. It is easy to make it at home, if one prefers.

To make a basket you will need wire, rope and pliers. Also shellac to finish them so they will last indefinitely. Number 7 wires are the most popular for the foundation and number 15 for the handles. Sixteenth, quarter and eighth-inch rope is used for an average basket, beginning with the sixteenth in the center bottom and using each larger size as the bottom diameter increases.

Wrap the wires with the color paper used for the rope and lay six of them on the table. Place six more at right angles to these, having them cross in the center. Fasten them together where they cross and divide them into groups of two. Divide one group into single wires so as to have an odd number of groups.

Begin at the center with the finest wire and weave under one and over one around and around until there are six rounds. Now use the next size wire and go around

after separating the groups of two into single wires and cutting out one wire to leave an uneven number of wires. Weave six until as large around as desired and turn the wires up at right angles. Make one more round and insert the largest rope. Now weave around and around until the right size in height.

Finish the edge by inserting three more strands of rope—one in the same place with the one you have been using and two in the next space.

Clip the wire at the left of the rear strands, leaving it one-half inch above the work. Bend it over the rear strands in the direction of the work. Clip the next wire and bend down over forward strands. Pass the rear strands around over this second bent wire and fasten down with the next wire. Continue around the top.

Tuck the last strands into the work to hide ends. Make two of these twelve inches in diameter and three inches deep for a work-basket with cover. Make one of them twelve inches in diameter and ten inches deep for a waste-paper basket. With very little practice they can be made in different sizes and shapes.

Make them vase shaped and slip a plain glass into them for flower baskets. Long and shallow they are delightful trays. To shellac, secure some prepared shellac and paint them carefully with a small brush.—LELAH FOWLER.

**"THE PICTURE TELLS THE STORY"**



1882

HERE is an illustrated dressmaking lesson in making up pattern 1882, which comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. When opened out, it looks like Figure 1.

Fold it over on the shoulder seams. (Fig. 2.) Run up seams, turn up and hem skirt, lay pleats at side seams. (Fig. 3.) Cut sleeve extensions and add if desired. The neck may be finished with a binding or a rolled hem. You will be in style whether you wear it plain or with narrow collar.

For size 36, 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material are needed. Use narrow grosgrain ribbon at the dropped waistline, or a patent leather or soft kid belt in white, black, red or a fancy combination. Pattern, 12c.

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# Androcles Jones

(Continued from page 181)

he reached between the bars and took Leo by his tack-infested paw. I had a tent-stake ready to jam into the big cat's face if he tried any ugly business, but the old cottage cheese was too cowardly and pain-frightened to make a mean move. He just put up his muzzle and yowled, and Oily took the tack by the head and jerked it out of the paw. For a moment Leo yowled; then he began licking the paw; then he went to the back of the cage and spread out ready to sleep. We put up the side of the cage. Oily sort of tip-toed away.

"I guess that will be all right," he said in a whisper, like a person in a sick-room. "If he sleeps well, he'll feel better in the morning."

I said I hoped he would and that I hoped the old grannie of a beast would have sense enough to know the kindness Oily had done him.

"I hope so," Oily said, but he hadn't any enthusiasm. "Somehow I don't feel the same way about that Androcles business, Mack. The more I think about it, the fishier it looks."

Well, one of the stunts of our parade was to have old Leo on top of his cage

collar had choked him, looked around for Oily, saw him and started after Oily on the lope!

Run? Oily went in at one end of the menagerie-tent and was out of the far end of the dressing-tent before Leo was fairly started. We saw him make for the fence at the far side of the show-grounds like a scared rabbit and take it in one leap and keep right on across a plowed field toward the tall timber in the distance. Old Leo went after him like a loping cow, not much for speed but a prize-winner for persistence. We all started after Leo.

I'll say right here that I had as mixed emotions as a man ever had. I didn't know whether Leo would catch Oily or not, and if he did catch him, I didn't know whether he would kill him or kiss him. I didn't know whether Oily would be Androcles II or plain raw meat. Nobody knew, not even Oily. That was why he ran. He had lost all faith in that Androcles business.

My gang of rough-necks found Leo somewhere near the middle of the patch of timber, sitting in the leaves and looking puzzled and surprised. When they led him away, he would stop and look around



## In Our New Fall Catalogue

Dresses, and dressmaking lessons too, in all the newest styles, calling for small quantities of material are one of the features of the book.

Underwear—pretty, dainty, practical things which the home dressmaker can sum up quickly and save money.

Aprons—a variety of them and of housedresses too, many of them on the simple diagram style that has proved so popular.

Children's Wear—everything for the baby or the older child, and all as sensible and yet attractive as the styles for their elders.

Thus, in brief, are the pages of our new Fall and Winter catalogue filled, and as the cost of the book is only 10c it should surely be in every A. A. home. Address the Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 462 Fourth Avenue, New York.

with Pink sitting in a chair with one foot on his back. Of course, the old lion was chained to a ring in the cage-top, but it was a good stunt and made a hit with the crowds.

The day after Oily had done the Androcles stunt the parade started for town.

Oily was cutting across the show-lot on some business or other, and he passed near Leo's cage. The moment Leo saw him he pricked up his ears and yowled. Oily stopped short and looked, of course, and the next moment Leo made a leap for him. Pink shouted and struck at the big cat with her bull-whip, but she was either too late or the lion did not mind her blow, for he hurtled off the top of the cage toward Oily. He hurtled just exactly the length of the chain and stopped with a jerk and slammed back against the side of the cage, hanging there by the neck as if he was trying to commit suicide by hanging. He kicked and eluded and scratched. Pink yelled, and some of us climbed to the top of the cage and we all pulled on the chain and hoisted Leo to the top of the cage again. For a moment he shook his head and swallowed hard and panted, and then his gaze caught Oily's again, and zipp! over the side of the cage he went again, clawing and scratching and kicking.

Well, this time the chain broke! Down the old cat went to the ground, tail first, and fell head over heels. He got up and shook himself, pawed his neck where the

and then walk a short distance reluctantly and stop and look around again. He wanted Oily.

The next we heard of Oily was on a picture post-card showing a view of the Davenport railway bridge but mailed from Streator, Illinois. Pink showed it to us. It said:

You can catch me at Hogan's Lodging House, 38 Bowery, if you want to, but nothing doing in that cage business.

Yours till death,

O. Jones.

Well, I guess that's all. The next season Pink married a fellow named Murphy and went into vaudeville with her cats, and so you might say the story ends happily, but somehow I wish Oily had hung around the circus lot that day until we knew whether that old cotton-wool baa-baa of a lion was going to eat him or love him. We talk about it a lot, but we don't know yet whether that Androcles stunt would work or not. I guess we never will know.  
(The End)

### A. A. Readers Suggest—

Thicken any juicy fruit or berry-pie fillings with minute tapioca. It is better than flour and looks much nicer when the pie is cut.

Rub white spots on furniture with essence of peppermint.—MRS. G. W. GRAY.

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20Y500.—To give you an idea of the smart new styles and wonderful values in the Bellas Hess Shoe Department, we have selected this charming one-strap Pump designed on flatteringly slender and graceful lines. Fashioned of soft, rich Black Suede with snug fitting tongue effect inlaid with black Satin. Good wearing flexible leather soles; military rubber heels. Sizes:—2½ to 8. Widths:—D and E. Genuine \$5.00 value! Our Price, postpaid, \$2.98.

35Y51.—Bellas Hess customers find they can keep abreast of the new fashions without extravagant expenditure. The dress pictured above illustrates this. Where else could you get as chic and up-to-date a model of good quality All-Silk Charmeuse for only \$9.98? Cut on straight, graceful lines that preserve the slender silhouette. Two loose folds in tier effect around bottom; row of self-covered buttons at each side. Neck line is new and becoming, and the long tie effect with bead and fancy tinsel ornaments at the ends is particularly smart. Half self sash ties in back. Colors:—black, navy blue or brown. Sizes:—for women, 32 to 46 bust; also for misses and small women, 32 to 38 bust. Skirt lengths:—33 to 39 inches. Deep basted hem, \$9.98. Postpaid.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**THE** Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for the month of September for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City: *Class 1*, milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$2.60 per 100 pounds; *Class 2A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90. If skim-milk is used for any other purposes, additional payment over this base price is added, depending on use. *Class 2B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$2.05; *Class 2C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05; *Class 3*, used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, powdered and evaporated whole milk, \$1.45; *Classes 4A and 4B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The League reports excellent demand for market milk, having to draw from all possible sources to supply it.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Company Producers announce the following prices for September for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile freight zone. *Class 1*, \$2.60 per 100; *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3*, \$1.55; *Class 4*, to be determined by market quotations of butter and cheese.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-pool Dairymen's Cooperative announced that the September price for *Class 1* milk is \$2.40 per 100 pounds; *Class 2*, \$1.85; *Class 3A*, \$1.55; *Class 3B*, \$1.45.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia) receiving station price for September for 3% milk in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from Philadelphia is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

## BUTTER SLIGHTLY STEADIER

At the close of the week ending September 6, the butter market had a slightly steadier tone about it. However, this doesn't mean a great deal. As a general run the situation is about the same as it was last week. On Tuesday there was a very dull and pessimistic tone to the market and prices declined from 1/2 to 3/4 of a cent per pound on fine and fancy grades. There is still too much butter coming on the market and with heavy stocks in storage, there is very little disposition to attempt to increase prices. As a matter of fact until more active buying takes place, we will see little or no advance. Prices are too high to do much storing. It was only in the face of advices indicating lighter receipts and a slightly better buying tone on Tuesday that the market recovered its loss so that now 92 score butter is 38 1/2 cents with marks scoring higher than that reaching 39 1/2. Very little business is being done at this latter figure however. The market is hoping that with the opening of school we will see a better consumptive demand. School started on the 8th in New York City and people who have been away all summer will have to return soon in order to start the children in school.

Buying has got to improve a whole lot in face of the enormous storage reserves that are now on hand. It looks as though the Sep-

tember 1 figures will total over 160,000,000 pounds. In view of these heavy reserves and in view of the liberal receipts buyers are very critical, which is only natural and many marks are selling below their normal classification. Advices from the West state that there is some shrinkage in the make resulting from the recent hot weather. Something like this has got to happen to help improve the situation.

## CHEESE MARKET INACTIVE

There is little or no activity in the cheese market and it is only this factor that is keeping the market anywhere near firm. The make is just heavy enough to take care of the demand. The receipts of better grades of fresh State flats are light and these are held with considerable firmness. Asking prices range from 20 1/2 to 21c and some pet marks are held at 21 1/2c. It is the quiet trading, combined with these short receipts that keep prices where they are. If the make were heavier we would see prices drop in a hurry. There is some demand for good average run cheese and stock of this quality is running as high as 19 1/2c but if stocks increase to any degree we are going to see a shading on these marks. The heavy demand for market milk to supply the fluid trade is keeping the make down. However, storage stocks are heavy.

## LIVE POULTRY FIRMER

Cooler weather and the gradual return of summer vacationists has naturally increased the consumption of poultry in the metropolitan district and is having a very decided effect on demand. On September 2 the market opened rather dull and uninteresting, but on Wednesday and Thursday the market picked up in an excellent manner and on Thursday the market advanced a full cent on both fowls and chickens. Express colored fowls on Wednesday had an excellent outlet and worked out for the most part at a cent over the freight market. On Thursday prices, as stated previous, advanced a full cent in addition. Leghorn fowls have not been selling as well, the demand being for colored, plump stock. Black Leghorns are down as low as 21c, while fancy colored stock is up as high as 28 and 29c. Broilers and chickens have been working out fairly well, although the market has not been quite as active as the fowl market. The top quotation is about 28c. White Leghorns are down to 25 and 26c.

September 29 and 30 will be the Jewish New Year. The best market days for this holiday is September 24, 25 and 26. At that time fat fowls, turkeys and ducks are most in demand. This is a good time for farmers to send in fat fowls that they have culled out during the past month. Do not hit the market too late.

Over 5,000 Long Island spring ducks were shipped in during the past week and these have been holding steady at 26c.

## EGG MARKET STILL STRONG

The egg market continues in its strong firm tone. Nearby white eggs of real fine to fancy quality are in light supply and stocks are

cleaning up closely. As a matter of fact some receivers are short on their orders with the result that prices are not only firm but tending strongly in the seller's favor. If this condition continues for the next day or so, we will undoubtedly see another advance on strictly fancy marks. This is naturally going to react on medium grades to some extent, although buyers are still inclined to use fancy storage eggs in the place of medium grade fresh stocks. The handwriting is on the wall for the egg man who is doing business in eggs of medium quality. He is not going to get the best business as present conditions prove. Held eggs, mixed colors and mixed sizes can't begin to compete with well-graded strictly fresh stock. In spite of this, however, when supplies are short nothing will keep the price down when demand is there. But the top price is going to be for the fancy goods.

## GOOD FRUIT IS SELLING

Trade has been improving in the fruit market especially for fancy stock, but small fruit is going begging. Dutchess from the Hudson Valley are bringing anywhere from \$1 to 1.25 a basket with Greenings at \$1.25 to 1.75 and Gravensteins, Alexanders and Wealthys at \$1 to 1.50. Small and ordinary stock are down as low as 50c a basket, depending on size and quality. Dutchess of A grade are bringing \$3.50 to 4 a barrel with Gravensteins at \$3.50 to 4.50 and Wealthy at \$3 to 4.

It is the same old story in the fruit market all the way through. There is a lot of poor stuff coming in and such is dragging.

## BETTER TONE TO POTATOES

There is a slightly better tone to the potato market in the country and indications are that prices will strengthen to a slight degree. The market in the city is weak. That is due to the fact that there are ample stocks on hand. However, due to a rainy spell, digging in the country has been held up and for that reason we have the stronger tone in that quarter. New Jerseys have gone as low as \$1.75 per 150-pound sack. This is true especially during the early part of the week ending September 6 when New York experienced another one of its brief but severe hot spells. Indications in the country now are that this price will jump to \$1.90 or \$2. Long Islands have been up and down, hanging around \$2 and \$2.25 per 150 pounds. The price on early stock will depend from now on on the rate of digging. If farmers hit the market too hard it is just wobbly enough to sag downward.

We have been trying to get some early information on the late crop but handlers of Green Mountains are quite cagey about committing themselves. Indications are that we will see a better price than last year without a doubt, but how much it is going to be, we can't quite determine at this time.

## MARKET AND KRAUT CABBAGE

Kraut cabbage is now bringing \$9 with operators of pickling houses offering \$8. Market cabbage is bringing from \$10 to 11 to

the grocery trade. During the few hot days in the early part of the week, \$8 was a big price. In fact it was hard for some farmers to give their stock away. With cooler weather it has taken a slightly stronger turn.

## NO CHANGE IN BEAN MARKET

There is no change in the bean market since last week. Prices remain about the same and the general tone is steady and unchanged. Domestic pea beans are bringing anywhere from \$5.75 to 6.25 depending on quality, while red kidneys vary from \$8.75 to 9.15 and white kidneys from \$10.50 to 11.

## HAY MARKET EASIER

In face of poor demand and moderate receipts, the hay market has taken on a barely steady tone. Receipts have been heavier in Brooklyn than in Manhattan with the result that prices have been about the same. \$30 is about the best price for real choice No. 1 timothy. No. 2 is anywhere from \$26 to 28 depending on size of bale and quantity, with other grades ranging downward. Fancy light clover mixed is worth \$24 and 25 in the market, but lower grades are dragging heavily. These prices are on new hay. Old hay, No. 1 stock, is bringing \$29 to 30, with No. 2 bringing \$27 to 28 and No. 3 from \$24 to 26.

## GRAINS AND FEED

The Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange has announced its pool price for September tonnage. Based on a 20 per cent. protein dairy ration the price shows a saving of \$1.55 a ton on the price announced on its emergency dairy ration last year. This price, according to H. J. Hannon, manager of the grain and feed department of the farmers buying organization, has been made possible despite the very high prices on corn, wheat, and oats through changing the formulas for the feed.

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed August 30.

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester Syracuse	Buf-falo
No. 2 W. Oats...	.62	.63	.61 1/4	.61	.58 3/4
No. 3 W. Oats...	.61	.62	.60 1/4	.60	.57 3/4
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.37	1.38 1/2	1.36	1.35	1.31
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.36	1.37 1/2	1.35	1.34	1.30
Ground Oats...	46.00	46.60	45.60	45.80	43.90
Spr. W. Bran...	33.00	33.60	32.60	32.30	30.90
Hard W. Bran...	34.00	34.60	33.60	33.30	31.90
Standard Mids...	35.00	35.60	34.60	34.30	32.90
Soft W. Mids...	39.50	40.10	39.10	38.80	37.40
Flour Mids...	39.00	39.60	38.60	38.30	36.90
Red Dog Flour...	44.25	44.85	43.85	43.55	42.15
D. Brew Grains...	41.00	41.60	40.60	40.30	38.90
W. Hominy...	48.25	48.85	47.85	47.55	46.15
Yel. Hominy...	48.25	48.85	47.85	47.55	46.15
Corn Meal...	51.00	51.60	50.60	50.30	48.90
Gluten Feed...	44.75	45.35	44.35	44.05	42.65
Gluten Meal...					
36% Cot. S. Meal	49.00	49.70	48.60	48.10	46.90
41% Cot. S. Meal	52.50	53.20	52.10	51.60	50.40
43% Cot. S. Meal	55.00	54.30	54.60	54.10	52.90
31% OP Oil Meal	51.25	51.85	50.85	50.55	49.15
34% OP Oil Meal	52.25	52.85	51.85	51.55	50.15
Beet Pulp...					

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. Ground oats \$41; spring wheat bran \$29.50; hard wheat bran \$31; standard middlings \$31; soft wheat middlings \$35; flour middlings \$35.50; red dog flour \$41; dry brewers grains \$34; white hominy \$46.50; yellow hominy \$46.50; corn meal \$49; gluten feed \$44.25; gluten meal \$56.25; 31% old process oil meal —; 34% old process oil meal \$48.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price 1/2 cents on oats; 3/8 cents on corn; 10 cents on cottonseed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Prime veal calves have had a tendency to strengthen during the past week and if the weather we are at present having keeps up, we can expect the market to continue along the same line. Choice veals are bringing from \$14 to 14.50 per hundred and there seems to be a fairly good market for fancy stock. Ordinary veals are bringing anywhere from \$9.50 to 13.50 per hundred. Very few grasses or butter-milks are arriving.

Live lambs are meeting a pretty good demand and prices have advanced during the last few days with prime marks reaching \$14.50 to 15. Only a few sheep have been coming in and most of these in fact have been mixed with the lambs. Prime ewes right now would bring \$6 fairly easily.

With cool favorable weather the demand has shown improvement for country dressed veal calves and the market rules firm with an advance of a cent on fancy fresh grades. Old stuff on hand has not been turning well and undergrades are lower. At that they attract no attention. Country dressed stock covers a wide range of quotations from buttermilks and grasses as low as 6c, to fancy choice stock at 20c.

## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to Eastern farmers sold on September 4:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey henery whites uncandled, extras	53 to 56		
Other henery whites, extras	50 to 52		
Extra firsts	46 to 49	45 to 48	
Firsts	42 to 45		
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	42 to 48		
Under grades	36 to 40		
Pullets			
Henery browns, extras			
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras	42 to 44	42 to 43	
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score	39 to 39 1/2	38 to 39	
Extra (92 score)	38 1/2	37	
State dairy (salted), finest			
Good to prime			
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2	\$26 to 27	\$20 to 21	
Timothy No. 3	23 to 25		
Timothy Sample	11 to 18		
Fancy light clover mixed No. 1	24 to 25		
Alfalfa, first cutting No. 1	29 to 31		
Oat Straw No. 1	14 to 15		
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	25 to 28	25 to 26	
Fowls, leghorns and poor	21 to 24	21 to 23	
Chickens, colored fancy	27 to 28		
Chickens, leghorns	26 to 27		
Broilers, colored	27 to 28	26 to 28	
Broilers, leghorns	26 to 28	21 to 23	
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium	8 to 12 1/2		
Bulls, common to good	3 1/2 to 4		
Lambs, common to good	10 to 13		
Sheep, common to good ewes	3 1/2 to 5		
Hogs, Yorkers	10 1/4 to 10 1/2		

Established 1898

## EGGS WANTED

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# Getting the Pullets Ready for Winter

## Housing and Feeding Must Be Right to Get Eggs

AS the pullets are nearing maturity and some are laying in the colony houses it is time to think about housing them properly.

The pullets that are matured should be culled, disposing of the poor ones, the good ones being put in their permanent quarters by themselves. The later hatched pullets that are not as far advanced should be left out on the range just as long as the weather stays nice, but just as soon as the weather changes, usually before November the first, cull out the poor ones and house the good ones by themselves.

### Separate According to Size

We do not house early and late hatched pullets together as the large pullets will fight and pick the smaller ones. They will also keep them away from the mash hoppers and water fountains. Under these conditions the smaller pullets will not get the proper nourishment as they would if housed by themselves.

The pullets having roosted in well ventilated colony houses, or out in trees should not be crowded in the laying houses, as this will invite different kinds of diseases. We leave the windows and curtains wide open until the weather turns real cold, unless it is storming hard. If they are shut up in poor ventilated houses they are liable to become too warm, and as they are used to fresh air the sudden change will have a bad effect on the birds, oftentimes developing distemper, eye colds and wheezing in the throat which leads to other diseases such as roup, etc.

We find it a good plan to go in the laying houses after dark and listen for any wheezing. If you find some of the birds wheezing put them in a coop or crate by themselves and doctor them for cold, in a few days they will be O.K.

If the laying houses are long and divided into pens and the housing conditions are so that you have to put yearlings in some of the pens it is a good

plan to leg-band the pullets so if they should get mixed up by some one leaving the door open between the pens you can easily tell the pullets from the yearlings. This also works out good in the fall when it is a good time to dispose of the two-year-olds.

We take it for granted that the laying houses have been thoroughly sprayed—the roost, dropping-boards, nest, etc., painted with some wood preservative such as carbolineum or creosote. One application of either will keep lice away for about one year.

By cleaning the dropping-boards every day, this will help to keep the lice down as much as anything. The birds will be healthier, too, breathing fresh air instead of foul air which rises from the old droppings.

After the pullets are once put in their permanent quarters do not let them out on the ground until next spring when the ground is dry.

The pullets will act afraid of the straw on the floor the first few days, and as they are not used to scratching do not put in over four inches of straw. But after they get accustomed to scratching add another four or five inches. With this amount of litter the birds will be kept busy scratching, giving them plenty of exercise.

### Must Have Right Feed to Lay

To insure success for high egg-production one must have the ability to make efficient use of raw material (feeds) so the pullets can manufacture the eggs continuously. We have to take in consideration when feeding that the pullet or hen can not produce a useful product until she maintains herself first, which requires about 75% of the feed consumed.

As the ground grains are fed dry, large mash hoppers are required having a large feeding surface. This way of feeding the birds can help themselves at all times.

One of the best dry mashes I know of for egg production contains the following ingredients: 100 pounds wheat middlings, 100 pounds oat middlings, 100 pounds cornmeal, 100 pounds gluten, 100 pounds beef scrap, and three pounds salt. You will note that this mash does not contain any wheat bran. The oat middlings contains less fibre than the bran making it more digestible and it has a more valuable feeding value.

The finer ground grains make the best mash, as the birds will waste the coarse-ground grains such as bran and ground oats.

### Ration Must Be Balanced

To give the birds a well balanced ration we have to feed some whole and cracked grains. In the cold weather it pays to feed plenty of corn as this produces heat units, and the fat in the corn will help offset the protein in the mash, helping to balance the ration. Do not feed the same amount of corn in the warm weather as they do not need it. The Mediterranean breeds can stand more corn than the American breeds. The American breeds such as the Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds take on fat easier than the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorns, Minorcas or Anconas.

A good ration for the cold months to feed with the above-mentioned mashes is two parts corn, and one part wheat. In the warm weather cut the corn down to one part, making it half corn and half wheat. Feed twice a day, about one third of the amount of grain in the morning and the other two-thirds about one hour before the birds go to roost.

When feeding the morning grain, scatter it in the litter the night before after the birds are on the roost. Just as soon as it gets light the next morning the birds will get busy scratching.

Keep before the birds at all times in hoppers oyster shell, grit, and charcoal.

## The Outlook for Purebred Live Stock

(Continued from page 173)

never more active, even in war times, than in the last three months, that registrations and transfers have increased 30 per cent over last year and that average sale prices, with nearly twice as many cattle sold, have been \$28 higher than last year. Another secretary reports that the percentage of growth in the last twelve months has been greater than in any of the last ten years. This is a measure of the demand that breeders are finding for their surplus, and of the desire on the part of commercial dairymen to improve their herds. Some of the dairy breeds show less gain in activity than others but all are sharing in the sunshine to some extent.

### Bull Demand Improves First

Demand for purebred dairy bulls has broadened more than for cows. Cows will probably be wanted later. This is the usual sequence in periods of improvement. Bulls are wanted to improve grade herds in response to better market prices for the product. Later, as the business remains prosperous, the desire to start purebred herds spreads and cows find more ready sale.

Much has been said recently of the danger of overproduction in the dairy industry. It is quite possible that the business temporarily will become too popular for its own good, but the time required to increase our dairy stock, to produce good dairy cows, the dislike that many farmers have for milking, the high price of labor, the possibility that feeds may be rather costly in the next year, are factors that will tend to keep the industry within bounds.

The dairy business is known as one of the most stable branches of agriculture.

Cycles of ups and downs, periods of adversity and prosperity are not so conspicuous in its past history as in other classes of live stock. But, there have been some extreme booms in purebred dairy cattle which resulted disastrously. Some breeds have been much more guilty in this way than others. The memory of the collapse of the last boom is so fresh that it will probably be a long time before another such unhealthy situation arises. The improvement in prices thus far leaves values on a sound basis.

### Shepherds in Favored Position

Owing to high prices of lambs and wool for nearly 3 years, the purebred sheep men are probably in the most favorable position of any of the groups of breeders. On both the range and in the corn belt the tendency is to expand production and there is a broad demand for purebred sheep which flock owners find it difficult to supply. The situation varies according to the popularity of the breed but all breeds of sheep are participating. Even the dry weather beyond the continental divide, which covers some of the important sheep states, seems to have had no broad effect thus far on the western demand for rams.

So far as the future is concerned, this period of prosperity for purebred sheep seems to have a long time to run. There is the possibility of tariff readjustments, of course, but there is a world shortage in production of wool which it will take several years to overcome. Since the present price in this country is below the foreign level, plus the duty, the reduction of the tariff would not necessarily cut our prices materially. Nor is there any likelihood that production in this country

will be expanded to a point where we will be independent of outside sources of supply.

Lamb production has a greater chance to catch up with the domestic demand. Nevertheless, relatively high prices for lambs compared with other classes of live stock are to be expected for two or three years yet, and possibly longer.

Briefly stated, in purebred dairy cattle and sheep, where breeders are now enjoying relative prosperity, this prosperous state is likely to last for several years. In those classes where adversity exists at present, the indications are that the beef cattle breeders have already turned the corner and the purebred hogmen do not have much further to go before they will begin to come out of the woods. The draft horse outlook is not so clear-cut, but in that division also, breeders have probably plumbed the depths of adversity already.

### Buying Opportunity Presented

Success with any kind of purebred live stock is a matter of years because of the long time required to build up a herd. Farmers who are in position to take advantage of present prices will find that their dollars have high purchasing power when invested in purebred beef cattle, hogs and draft horses. A given expenditure of funds will buy much more than the usual number of good individuals with meritorious pedigrees. A start made under present conditions means the possession of a surplus of breeding stock for sale by the time conditions have improved enough to put values appreciably higher. Prices of purebred dairy cattle and sheep are not inflated and investments can be made with reasonable safety.

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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

SEPTEMBER 20, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



How One Boy Changed His Mind—By A. K. Getman



# Why Connecticut Dairymen Believe in Cooperation

*An American Agriculturist Wednesday Evening Radio Talk Broadcast from WEA F*

By C. E. HOUGH

*General Manager, Connecticut Milk Producers' Association*

A LARGE majority of the milk producers in Connecticut believe in cooperative marketing, because they have learned from sad and costly experiences that it is not possible to maintain a permanent and successful milk-producing industry without being organized. Milk production costs in Connecticut have constantly increased with the increases in the price of grain which are partly caused by the higher freight rates on the transportation of grain from the West to the East, as well as increases in all other cost factors, so that it is no longer possible to produce milk in large quantities for the production of butter or other manufactured dairy products in the State. Inasmuch as 75 per cent. of Connecticut's milk is consumed as fluid milk, it became necessary for the producers to find a means of maintaining prices for milk that would cover the increased costs.

## Increased Population Brings Middleman

As the population of Connecticut cities has grown, it became impossible for producers to market their milk at retail except such producers as were located convenient to the markets. The middleman or milk distributor became a necessary agency for the distribution of milk, which must be shipped from areas many miles from the cities. In the absence of an agency to establish a uniform price on milk so handled, the milk distributor was obliged to offer to producers prices for milk that were frequently below production costs, each dealer realizing that he must buy milk at least as low as his competitor.

Individual producers found themselves in the position of having prices dictated to them on every item of production costs and also of having prices dictated to them on their finished product. It became plainly evident that the dairy business could not long survive under such a lack of system and the dairy farmer faced the problem of going out of business, or organizing. They

therefore followed the latter course and formed the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association in 1917. We have not been without our difficulties and troubles. For several years we were in constant conflict with milk distributors who looked upon us as a dangerous factor in their business.

Our production of milk was uneven in volume, often being far in excess of the needs of the market, with the result that the milk was not all salable in fluid form. Many producers would find themselves without a market at certain seasons of the year and as a result of the endeavors of these men to market their product the price of milk often fell below the cost of production. At other seasons of the year production would fall below the needs of the market and it became necessary for the dealers to import milk from distant areas to supply the needs of the markets. Under these conditions many producers criticized distributors for what seemed to them unfair practice, while the distributors were simply protecting their business in the only possible way.

On April 1, 1921, the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, seeing the necessity of a more even supply of milk, devised a form of yearly contract which was executed between groups of producers and distributors that contained a penalty of two cents per quart that was charged against producers for fluctuations in the supply above and below contracted amounts of milk.

One year's experience with these contracts proved the value of the contract system, but also disclosed a weakness which was that it did not provide a market for all of our members for all of their milk all of the time.

On April 1, 1922, a pooling contract was devised in which the penalty clause was retained.

From that time on we have been able to maintain a market for all of our members for all of their milk all of the time. The money accumulated from the penalties charged against each group of producers is returned to them each month on a percentage basis, which constitutes a reward to the producers who most nearly fulfill their contracts. The use of this pooling contract for nearly two and one-half years has clearly demonstrated that its principles are sound, it having solved the greater part of the surplus problem.

## Pooling Plan Takes Care of Seasonal Surplus

We have found that it is possible to utilize seasonal surplus of milk for human food with advantage to both producer and consumer and our pooling system enables us to so merchandise our surplus milk that none is wasted. It has made possible the establishment of cordial relations between milk producers and milk distributors. It has enabled us to stabilize our price by having stabilized the supply. Milk distributors in our State are now able to secure milk to supply their customers at all seasons of the year without the necessity of losing money on seasonal surplus. Our members can depend upon a permanent market at all times and can, therefore, afford to produce an adequate supply of fine quality milk every day in the year.

The consuming public have confidence in the Connecticut milk industry because it never fails to supply them with an ample quantity of excellent quality milk at prices that are fair to producer, fair to distributor and fair to consumer. By cooperation we have been able to learn the needs of our markets and are thereby enabled to adjust milk shipments to each market in ample quantities by the most direct transportation routes and in large and economical loads so as to eliminate many wastes in transportation that were formerly a curse to the industry and a loss

*(Continued on page 196)*

## When You Speak In Public

*All of Us Cannot Be Orators, but We Can Learn How to Express Ourselves*

By EMMA G. WALLACE

A third pointer well worth remembering, is to avoid exaggerations of expression. As soon as the speaker indulges in these, he arouses suspicion of the accuracy or truth of what he is saying. Reasonable self-restraint, modesty in the putting forward of claims, accompanied by a real sincerity, will make a much better impression than an inclination to exaggerate or overstate.

### Public Speaking a Necessity

IT has been said that one reason why farmers have not obtained all that was their due is the fact that generally speaking they find it difficult to express themselves. Many people know what they want to say but they dread the thought of trying to say it in public, even though it may be just a simple business statement. Most people could stand up and say at least a few words in a pleasant way if they would just make the effort.

With the coming of fall, Grange and other local farm meetings will commence again. Therefore, we think you will be interested in the article on this page giving a few hints about speaking in public.

A fourth principle to remember is that oratorical effects are to be avoided unless one is really a finished and trained orator. Such attempts are likely to make the amateur speaker somewhat ridiculous. One very well-trained public speaker declares that he even avoids exaggerated inflections of the voice which would be intended to make his meaning clear, for he assumes that his audience is intelligent and able to follow a logical, plainly expressed discourse without the aid of verbal gymnastics on his part.

Mannerisms which distract the attention of the

hearer are to be avoided. These are usually the result of nervousness, although sometimes they are habit.

The writer recalls hearing and seeing a widely-advertised speaker who assumed the most distressing posture. With both hands, he clutched the back of the collar of his coat, and he clung to this part of his garment with frantic intensity throughout a long address. It made his audience very uncomfortable and amused some of them.

Some speakers rock back and forth from heel to toe in a sort of dizzying motion. Others scowl and never permit a really human or genial expression to flit across their countenances.

Thrusting the hands into the pockets, clasping the hands behind the back, or continually fumbling with some article like a handkerchief, are all mannerisms to be avoided.

A very good rule is to be simple, to be natural, to forget oneself, to have something worth-while to say, to say it clearly, and to support the saying with provable facts—then

when the message is finished, stop.

It is often remarked that certain speakers have poor terminal facilities. That is, they do not know how to close what they have to say. There is an art in starting with a striking sentence which will challenge interest, and there is an art also in closing before the audience is wearied or the impression of the message is blurred by unnecessary after-remarks.

The public speaker who is successful even in a small group, is clear-cut, straightforward, direct, and reasonably brief.

IF we have a message to deliver, or something to say which is really worth listening to, we ought to be willing to give a little attention to the manner and method of utterance or delivery.

Many a fine message is spoiled because the one who gives it is not plainly heard or clearly understood.

It is very tiresome as we all know, for anyone who sits in an audience to hear part of what is said and to lose the rest. The interest is broken and usually the finest points of all are lost.

Public speakers who are successful, nearly all cultivate the habit of clear—very clear, enunciation. This is absolutely necessary, because in a room large enough to accommodate a number of people, there are sure to be echoes or acoustic properties which will tend to muffle the voice or to make the words seem to run in together. Clear enunciation is the remedy for this.

Then we can not enunciate clearly if we indulge in rapid-fire speech. The successful public speaker, again, is inclined to talk slowly but without dragging.

There is a reason for this, and a good one. The listener in the audience does not know what is coming in the way of description, explanation, or statement of fact, while the speaker has all this worked out and ready to pour forth. If the speaker talks too fast, tumbling one idea rapidly on top of the other, the listener is bewildered, and while he is assimilating one idea, loses two or three others. The thoughtful speaker will consider his hearers in this regard, and will be reasonably deliberate in speech for his own benefit, as well as for that of the audience.



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Volume 114.

For the Week Ending September 20, 1924

Number 12

## How One Boy Changed His Mind

*The Big Problem—"To Be or Not to Be"*

By ARTHUR K. GETMAN

NO, I'm not interested in farming," said Henry, and he emphasized his words by firmly shaking his head and tapping the hay rigging against which we were standing. The director from the State school of agriculture in the adjoining county and I had just driven into the yard of Wm. Wilkinson, Henry's father, and had found Henry coming out of the house from supper. We introduced ourselves saying that we were looking for boys who were interested in farming. Henry was the eleventh boy we had visited that day and his answer to our first question was not the first of its kind we had received.

"Do you mean that you don't like farming or that you have made up your mind not to be a farmer?" inquired the director. "I like farming well enough but I can't see any future in it," replied Henry. "There's not much to attract a young fellow to a business where a man works for almost nuthin'. Pa's milk checks for the past six months have scarcely paid for the feed and labor, say nothing of other expenses. I thought when I quit school three years ago that I would stick to farmin', but what's the use o' sticking when everything is breakin' against us?"

"Farmers have been hard hit," I put in, "but every cloud has a silver lining. The August price of \$2.60 for milk, and the better prices for wheat, corn and hogs make things look a little brighter. The farmer has been at the bottom of the price scale before but he came back after a few years."

"What's that about prices?" broke in Mr. Wilkinson who had come up behind us. "We don't pose as farm price experts," I said. "We stopped for a chat with Henry and you and his mother regarding his wanting to farm and to see if he was interested in taking one of the courses offered at the State school. The director and I are interested in bringing home to the older farm boys of this region the opportunities which are open to them for training in farming. Henry had just said that he wasn't interested in farming because he couldn't see any future in it."

"Well, can you blame the lad?" asked Mr. Wilkinson, "with things stacked against the farmer the way they are?"

"You're right, Mr. Wilkinson," said the director, "these have been discouraging times but as Getman was saying as you came up, prices are looking up a little. Farmers have been in the slough before. I remember my father telling of selling as good corn as ever grew for 12c a bushel. Then in a few years came better prices."

"The price question is interesting and pretty well tied up with what we came here to talk about," I suggested. "As I see it, the young fellows with plenty of good farm experience have a lot to think about just now. The experts, the college professors, and the United States Department of Agriculture all seem to agree that conditions

MUST improve for farmers. Of course they can't say just when. No one can. But the outlook for better conditions is worth taking a chance on, since all business involves certain elements of chance. My point about the young lads is just this: In five or six years they will be stepping in and assuming more of the business responsibilities of farming. Some will be in partnership with their dads, others will be renting, while still others will be operating their own farms. A little look ahead now will enable them to profit by the misfortunes of others. The greatest difficulty now is that the farmer's dollar isn't worth only



Here is a class in mechanics at one of the New York State Schools of Agriculture, learning "how to do." There is no greater need on the farm than that of a handy mechanic, and it always seems that a job is twice as easy when you "know how."

about 70 per cent. as much as the laborer's and factory worker's dollar. The things the farmer buys are expensive and the things he sells are cheap. With better times in the open country, the farmer's dollar will again come back to its 100 per cent. purchasing power. The lad who gets ready now to farm a few years hence is doing what everyone wants to do on Wall Street, 'buy low and sell high.'"

"That sounds a lot like guesswork to me," said Henry. "How do you or anybody else know that's going to happen?"

"We don't KNOW for a certainty that Getman's statement will come true," said the director. "The only things we're sure of are 'death and taxes.' There are men, however, who make a business of studying prices and financial questions and with the facts which they have gathered over a period of a hundred years or more they are able to predict quite accurately what is likely to happen. On the point which Getman made, Dr. Warren of the State College of Agriculture has made some definite suggestions to young men, based on his careful studies of prices and agricultural conditions. Have you a copy of Warren's statement?" turning to me. I fumbled through my brief case and produced a recent issue of Farm Economics. "Here it is," said the director, and read the following:

"This is a good time for a young man to prepare for farming. One who studies agriculture now probably will be ready to start farming when he can buy a good farm business at a low price. From the long-time point of view farming promises as desirable a mode of life as ever. The present panic is causing the loss of the life-time savings of thousands of thrifty persons who happened to start farming too recently to be out of debt, but the man who begins when prices are at the bottom may actually profit by the disaster to agriculture."

"Well," said Mr. Wilkinson, "I haven't any way of knowing all the facts in the case but I have got faith in Dr. Warren. I heard him at Farmers' Week a few years ago, and he certainly knew what he was talkin' about then. You men have set me to thinkin' along a new line. Henry's mother and I had about made up our minds to help him get a job in the city, or possibly go to a commercial school. We have all talked about the occupation which Henry thought he ought to follow. He likes farming and he is a good hand with stock and a team. He didn't get along in the district school so he quit at 14. I wanted him to go on to High School, but he was convinced that there was nothing up there that would help him much in farming. At that time he figured on staying on here with me. I've got 200 acres here and a good start on a Holstein herd. His mother and I both want him to have more education than we had."

Discovering the ever-present parental concern for the welfare of a son, the director was quick to fan the spark of interest, by suggesting: "It is for just such boys as Henry that schools like ours were established. We take any boy 16 years old of good moral character who wants to be a farmer. We like to get boys of Henry's type because he has already had a valuable farm experience that will make our instruction mean so much more to him."

Henry rather reluctantly displayed a little interest by asking, "How long's the course?" "You can come for a short winter course of a couple of months, for a one-year course, or for a three-year course. We try hard to get the boys to stay for the three-year course because we can give them so much better training," replied the director.

"I hate to admit it, boys," ejaculated Mr. Wilkinson, "but we ought not to get too interested in this proposition because, to be honest with you, I haven't got the money to send Henry away, and besides if he went I would have to hire a man and that would mean extra expense and a good man is almost out of the question now anyway."

"You needn't feel badly," I said. "We have been visiting upwards of a hundred boys and their parents and the questions of hired help and financing are stumblers to most every one.

(Continued on page 196)



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN  
AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y. under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114

September 20, 1924

No. 12

## School Days

"School days, school days,  
Dear old golden rule days,  
Reading, and writing, and 'rithmetic,  
Taught to the tune of the hick'ry stick"—

ALL over the land the school bells are ringing again after the long vacation. On our way to work into the fields or office, as we hear them ring, and as we see the thousands of little tots going down the street or country road, there will be some of us, as there always have been, who will wonder "if all this education business is worth while."

Certainly we have the right to do some questioning, when we come to pay our school taxes, for they are the largest single item of our tax bill. There is no doubt either that of all the millions that are going into education some of it is being misspent and some of it wasted. There is any amount of room for improvement.

But when it comes to the general question as to whether or not education pays, there can be but one answer. It not only pays, it is an absolute necessity. Without it, America could never have been possible. The building of the log school-houses by our pioneer fathers was second only to the building of the log cabins and the community church. Well they knew that a government of the people could not succeed if the people were illiterate.

Universal education is objected to by some because they claim there is danger that we will have nobody left to do the heavy work of the nation. Always in the old days the aristocracy fought any tendency toward the education of the masses. They knew full well that their own security depended upon keeping poor people in ignorance. This "mud-sill" theory was shown up by Lincoln years ago. He said:

"According to that theory, a blind horse upon a treadmill is a perfect illustration of what a laborer should be, all the better for being blind that he may not kick understandingly.

"According to that theory, the education of laborers is not only useless, but pernicious and dangerous. In fact, it is, in some sort, deemed a misfortune that laborers should have heads at all. Those same heads are regarded as explosive materials, only to be safely kept in damp places, as far as possible from that peculiar sort of fire which ignites them. A Yankee who could invent a strong-handed man without a head would receive the everlasting gratitude of the 'mud-sill' advocates.

"But free labor says No. Every head should be cultivated and improved by whatever will add to its capacity for performing its charge. In one word, free labor insists upon universal education."

Commenting upon this in *Harper's Monthly*, David F. Houston, formerly Secretary of Agriculture, says:

"I agree with Lincoln. I am not prepared to surrender my most cherished conviction that only through true education may the masses of men hope to attain higher levels of right living, efficiency, and well-being, and democratic institutions be assured of stability and permanence. The

people of the nation may be badly or wrongly educated, but they will never be over-educated."

So as the school bells ring and the young folks, big and little, go down the road to district school, high school or college, most of us will be glad to see them go. Most of us will try to give them an encouraging lift over some of the hard places; and the majority of us, knowing that we cannot leave our children much in the way of material possessions, will be glad if we can have a hand in leaving them something that neither moth nor rust can corrupt, nor thieves break through nor steal—a right education.

## The State Fair

AT the time of the World Fair at St. Louis, years ago, there was a song that grew to be quite popular that started off something like this:

"Meet me at St. Louis, Louie,  
Meet me at the Fair."

Sitting in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tent at the New York State Fair this year, we were reminded quite forcibly of that old song. You will remember that in a recent issue we called attention to our plans for putting on a concrete demonstration of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at the Fair. We had a very large tent, and in this tent were many of the samples of the merchandise which were advertised in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, together with charts and other display material showing what we are trying to do in the way of publishing a worth-while farm paper. Birge Kinne, of our staff, was responsible for the exhibit in the tent, and he and his assistants can feel fully repaid for all of their work by the large amount of interest shown by our friends when they visited the tent.

In spite of the rain and the cold, disagreeable weather, thousands of people visited us and a count showed an average on one of the rainy days of something like fifty people in the tent every ten minutes. We made no special effort either in the tent or elsewhere on the grounds to embarrass people by urging them to subscribe to the paper. We preferred to have the paper speak for itself.

It did give all of our staff an opportunity to renew old acquaintances and to make new friends. After all, that is the best part of any fair or picnic. Exhibits are worth while, but the real pleasure of such an occasion is in shaking hands with old friends and finding out how the world has been using them since we last saw them.

## Read This to Your Boys

PERHAPS the finest thing about this nation of ours is that it is, and always has been, truly the land of opportunity. Pick any ten leaders in any walk of American life, either in the past or present, and it will be found that more than half of them every time had no start in life except their own ambition and ability.

A few years ago a party of railroad presidents was on its way in a private car to attend a conference in Chicago. Looking out of the train in the early morning, one of them saw a boy starting a herd of cows from the pasture to the barn for the early milking. It was a cold fall morning, and the boy was barefooted. Every time he would drive up a cow from where she had lain during the night, he would stand on the warm place for a moment to warm his feet.

The railroad president called the incident to the attention of the other men, and it developed that some eight out of the ten had had a similar experience.

The Governor of the Empire State was once a newsboy on the streets of New York City. The President of these United States was born and raised in a little farmhouse where his father still lives, which is far more humble than most of the homes where AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is read.

The man who perhaps has had more responsibility for bringing about world peace than anyone else, not excepting even General Dawes, is Owen D. Young. Mr. Young was born and reared on his father's farm at Vanhorns-ville, Herkimer

County, New York. He still runs the old place and returns there often. He says that he likes to get away to this farm and perch on a rail fence to think out his hard problems. With his characteristic smile, he says: "I sit and think, but mostly sit."

One of the newspapers of Germany has christened Mr. Young, "Owen the First." When General Dawes was making his study with the Reparations Committee he was closely associated with Mr. Young, and turned to him constantly for advice and information about the intricate problems of Europe and Germany's financial difficulties. It was General Dawes himself who said: "Go and talk with Young. He knows more about it than anybody else."

When it came to setting up the machinery which will practically rule Germany under the Dawes plan, it was agreed by all the Powers that Young was the one man who could do it.

But the interesting thing to farmers is that this man, regarded as one of the most powerful figures in the world, comes of a farmer breed. His family has tilled the same farm since 1750. His ancestors fought in the War of 1812. As a boy, Owen himself drove in the cows, helped to milk them, and took the milk to a cheese factory at Vanhorns-ville. It is said that, like Lincoln, he took books with him into the fields. One wonders which got the most attention, farm work or books.

One day he went to the county court at Coopers-town and became interested in studying law. But it was difficult to get money to send him to school and college. Finally, through the help of an uncle, he started school at the academy at East Springfield, and every morning his father took him to school with a cheese box containing food enough to last the week. Then the father borrowed a thousand dollars and sent Owen to St. Lawrence University. From there he went to Boston Law School, and on graduation, his advancement was rapid.

The name of Owen D. Young will go down in history as one of a few men who did so much for humanity by helping to bring to an end the European chaos following the World War. His name will also be pointed to with pride by American farmers as another of the many great leaders of American life who started their careers as barefoot farm boys, chasing the cows out of the hilly pasture lot.

## Eastman's Chestnuts

ONE of the things that used to be utterly discouraging to me as a boy was to work all day with a hoe in a corn or potato field chopping out quackgrass, then to lay off for a welcome rest on a rainy day, and return to find the quack showing between the hoed rows as green and as flourishing as ever. To me, there is something peculiarly eternal and persistently everlasting about the way grass, particularly quackgrass, always comes back. It is the irony of fate that the grass which we as farmers may tramp on for a lifetime or ruthlessly cut at haying time, always in the end turns the tables on us by growing over our graves.

"Ye were many, ye were mighty, and your feet they trampled hard.

They have trampled down the mountains and the sea;

Aye, the sea ye have conquered, but within this quiet Yard

It is I, the Grass, am master; hark to me."

Perhaps you will think that this is strange talk in a corner where you are supposed to get a joke, but maybe there is something of grim humor in the way grass conquers us all in the end. We can painfully grub it out with a hoe, bury it with a plow, starve it by fallowing, but if quackgrass is once well rooted, it will still show green between the corn rows, long after our hoe and plow have rusted out, and long after we ourselves have ceased to care.

The one and only remedy for quackgrass was well stated by the farmer who said that he had fought it, and wrestled with it, boy and man, for forty years, but at last he had concluded that "THE ONLY CURE FOR IT IS TO DIE AND LEAVE IT!"



# From Our Friends, Deliver Us!

## How a Friendly Law Has Become Unfriendly

**R**IGHT on the spur of the moment I can't just put my finger on the person who said, "Could I write the nation's songs, I care not who makes its laws," or words to that effect. But I wish to state most emphatically that that boy said a mouthful.

Of all the songs that ever came down the pike, including, "Yes, We Have No Bananas," "It's Night Time In Italy," and a few other classics, there has never been one that has had the far-reaching and demoralizing effects on the farmer as some of the investigations and "nut" laws that have been instigated and passed by the so-called friends of the farmer—Farm Bloc and blockheads in their various functions.

After divesting myself of such unpatriotic, seditious and anarchistic language, I expect that some one in the audience will arise, point the finger of scorn, and say in tones of biting sarcasm, "There is another of your unassimilated, foreign born."

Nothing doing, Son, you've missed it by a rod. My great-great-grandfather came over, not on the *Mayflower*, in fact there were no flowers on the old tub he sailed in, which was so slow that the old gentleman, then in the prime of life, used to jump overboard and swim alongside the ship for pas-time, so that's that!

### The Cause of the Tempest

But, what has caused this tempest in my "Teapot Dome," is the fact, that my brother and I have been holding a council over the remains of a once strong and robust grain binder. Whether it be the irony of fate or otherwise, in the dim outline of the gold letters, that once made it a thing of beauty, can be traced the awe-inspiring name "Columbia."

After applying the x-ray, we diagnosed the case as a diseased knotter and a germ-laden pinion. By performing a minor operation of removing the infected parts and grafting on the new ones, we could make the old binder physically fit to last out its allotted span of three-score years and ten.

But alack and alas! After having the various agencies at our command, on a "still" hunt of the State and a portion of the United States, they can not find as much as a guard bolt for the D. M. Osborne machinery.

Now, the aforesaid gentleman that pointed the finger of scorn, will rise again and remark in caustic tones, "What has all this to do with our various law-makers?"

Well, it has this to do with our law-makers. It is but a short time, as time goes, since the Osborne machinery was an integral part of the International Harvester Co. The extras were well distributed along with their other machinery. But, some well meaning but misguided official declared that The International Harvester Co. was a cruel octopus that was sucking the life blood from the farmer until he was a staggering wreck of anemia. Thereupon they ordered the International Harvester Co. to cast the Osborne Co. with its various parts into outer darkness. And with one raucous chuckle of glee, they cast—and with it, thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of Osborne machinery, that with extras, which all machinery requires, could be made to last for years.

This in no way hurt the International Harvester Co. But the Osborne, useful and otherwise, has passed into oblivion.

I wish to state right here, that I have yet to meet that farmer who cares three whoops in the "hot place," whether he has to pay five cents or

five dollars for an extra if he can get it when he wants it.

Now, this is what it is all about!—A. J. KELLY, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

### "He is the Bulwark of the Nation"

**T**HE "Rube," the "Hick" and the "Hayseed" have almost passed into oblivion. These words, which used to be regarded by some city folks as typifying all farmers, are nowadays seldom employed, unless it may be in connection with the remembrance of some ancient, moss-covered joke, or called forth occasionally by an out-of-date, small-time vaudeville comedian.

Time was when a presumably intelligent city audience would collapse with mirth when ap-

bitter; unwilling to cooperate; a selfish impediment to progress.

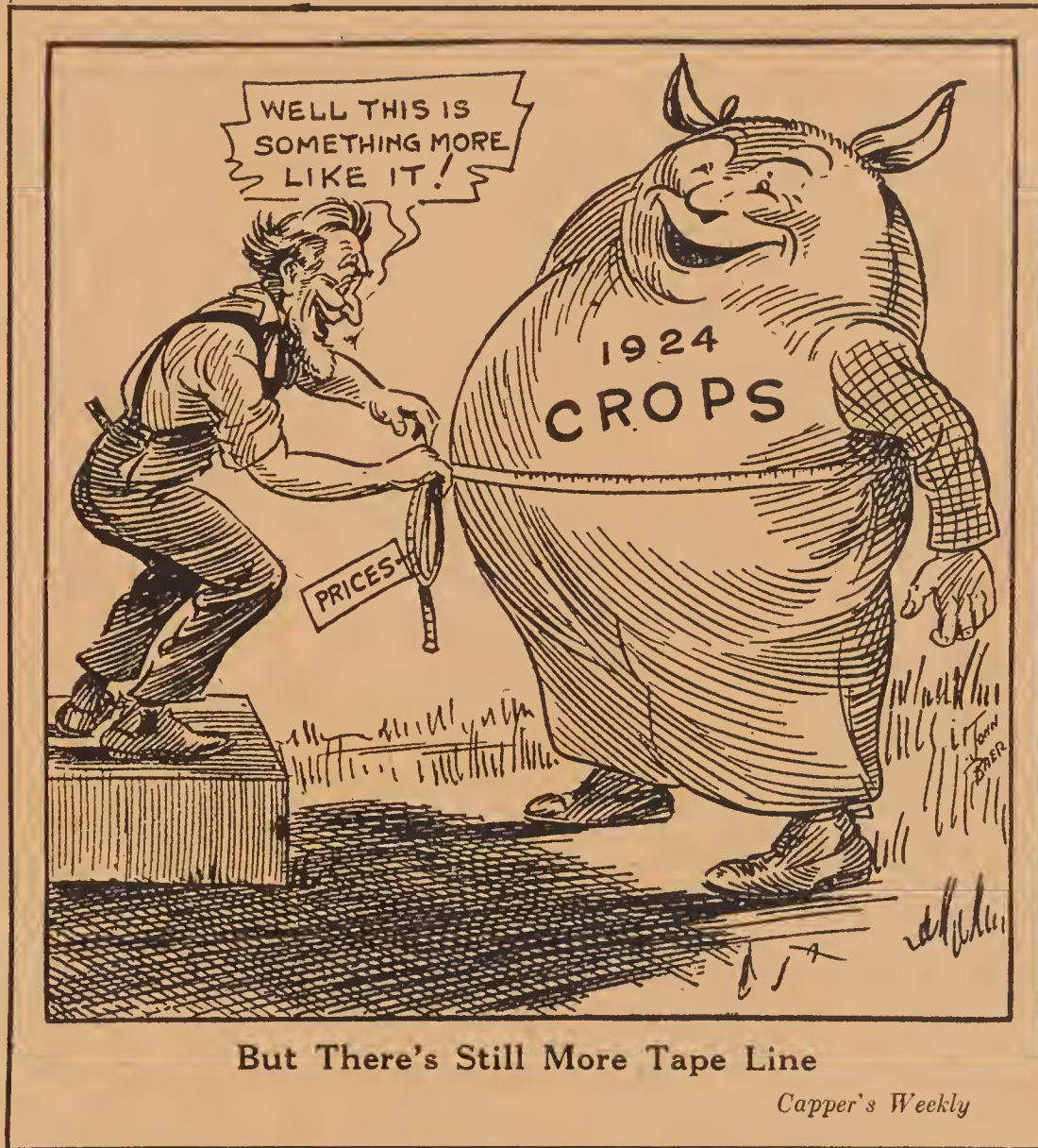
It is easy to understand how these impressions have been brought about. The American farmer who has successfully survived the trying agricultural conditions since the War is of necessity a keen manager; long hours of hard labor and a sharp account of leaks have been his only salvation. But if the general public were aware that when they are paying, for instance, 12c a quart for milk, the producer is receiving only about 3c; that the farmer is practically the only salesman in the world who does not have the privilege of setting a price on his own goods, but must ask, "What will you give me?"—they would hesitate to place the blame for high prices at his door.

Those who have exploited the farmer, "skinned" him with sharp schemes and abused his confidence, have made him justly skeptical and suspicious of strangers. You have only to prove to him that you are sincere, however, when you find that his assumed exterior of suspicion melts away in the handclasp of a real, heart-warming friend.

The time will come, nay, is at hand when the tiller of the soil will be appreciated at his true worth. This country is full of boys grown to men, who possess the powers of health and character, the thought and expression of which have placed them in positions of highest influence. They are spreading the credit for what they have accomplished, to their beginnings back on the farm. They know that only from the land and growing things can boys learn the lessons which develop self-control, form honest, Christian character, inspire ideals of the love of God and the duty of daily, worthwhile service.

The typical American farmer is neither a fool nor a knave. He is the bulwark of the nation; the foundation of character; the embodiment of honest toil and peaceful progress.

The boy leaving High School now, or soon, who loves to work with nature and battle against the elements of destruction in plant and animal life; who can catch the vision of helping to feed and clothe the world, will read in the ever-changing attitudes and conditions of men that if he is prepared three or four years from now, the biggest opportunity for independence, influence and happiness will be his **ON THE FARM**. With agricultural education, modern machinery and methods he will stand on the shoulders of his fathers and realize as no generation has hitherto realized, that as George Washington said, "Agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful, the most noble employment of man."—L. G. THOMAS, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.



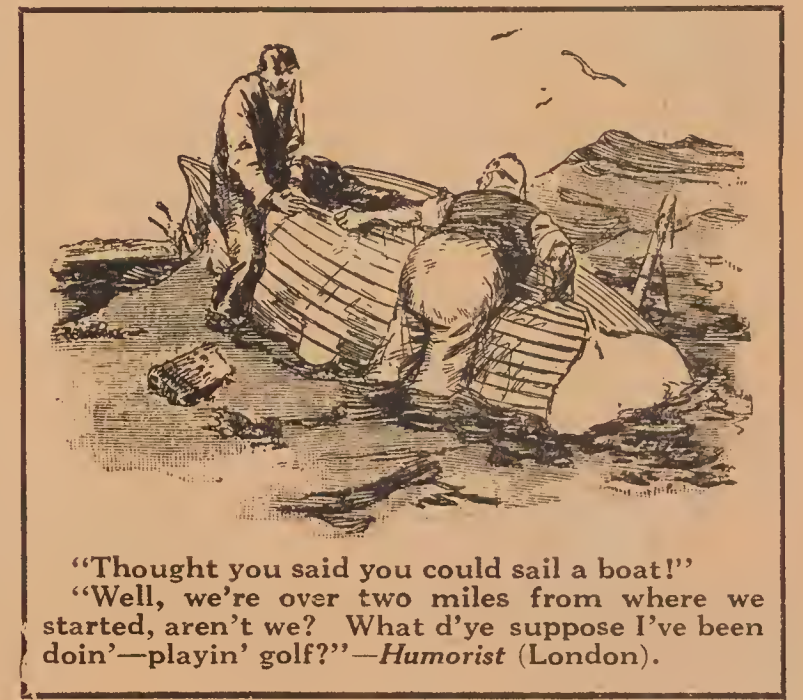
But There's Still More Tape Line

Capper's Weekly

peared before them the "Rube" characterization; awkward, gangling, rude of speech, lacking in brains; never complete without patched overalls hanging by one shoulder strap, a torn hay hat, and an elongated chin whisker bobbing with the rhythmic exercise of the huge "chaw of terbaccer." His steel "specs" must always needs be worn halfway down his nose and never used except to peer over. But the thing that never failed to bring down the house was the regularity with which he punctuated his patter, turned his head toward a knothole in the floor; emitted a squeak, and impersonated a fire hose. His expert aim naturally came (the audience supposed) from his long practice at the grate of the kitchen stove.

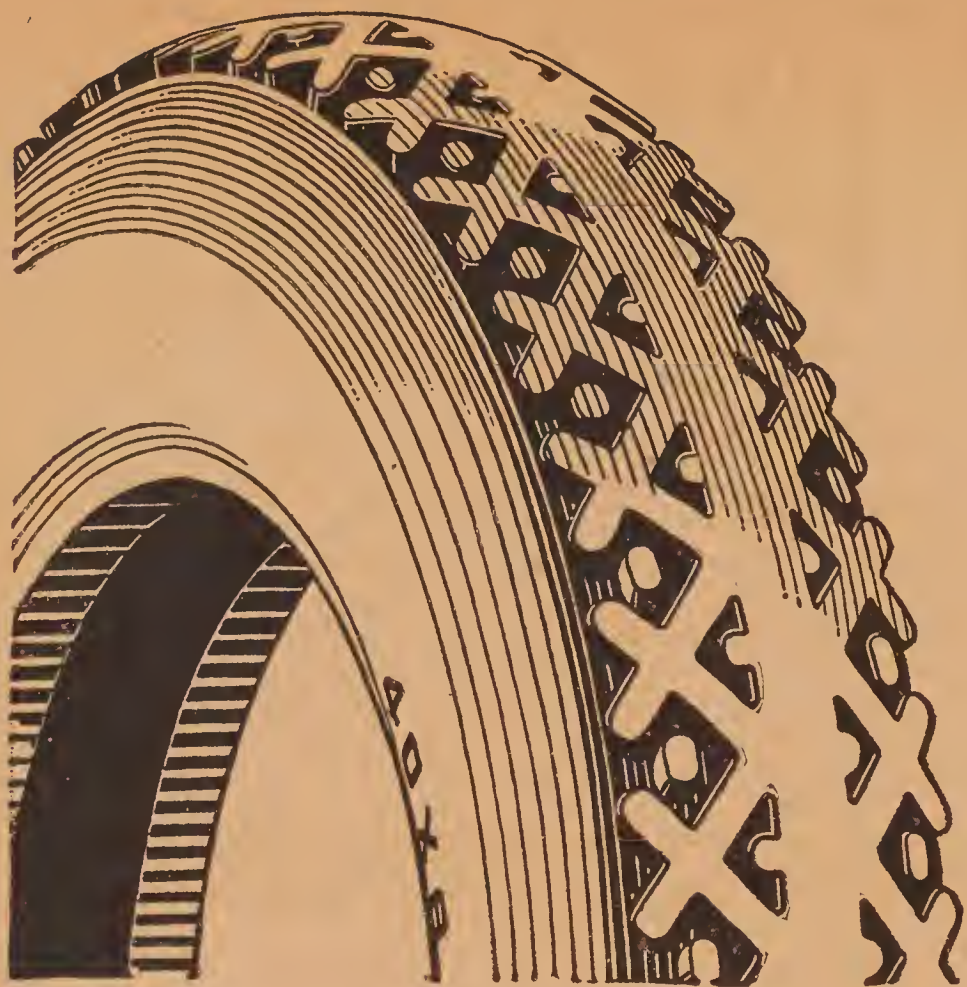
Lack of contact between city dwellers and farmers, before the advent of modern mediums of education such as reliable daily and weekly world news, automobiles, motion pictures, farm co-operatives, radio, etc., engendered an impression that the average farmer was a lazy, uncouth, no-account, good-hearted, easily led fool. They were partly right. His heart was big and tender, with few exceptions; it was easy to take advantage of his faith in human nature.

A similarly erroneous notion seems to exist to-day in the general city mind. The man who lives on the land is visualized as a hard worker but a sharp bargainer; a keen business man, prosperous, but never content with "awful prices he is getting for his products"; suspicious;



"Thought you said you could sail a boat!"  
"Well, we're over two miles from where we started, aren't we? What d'ye suppose I've been doin'—playin' golf?"—Humorist (London).





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## Fall for Setting Trees

Locality Influences the Practice—Market Outlook

I NOTICED in the A. A. about a year ago David S. Kelsey states that fall is not "the best time," nor even as good as April for transplanting trees, but due to more "leisure time" to do a thorough job, seems to be his only motive for advocating fall-setting of trees.

Right here is where Mr. Kelsey and myself fail to agree. We have been in the fruit or orchard business for fifty odd years and I prefer fall setting to spring-setting, regardless of how "carefully or carelessly" the work may be performed. Under no circumstances would I discard fall-setting for spring-setting. Far more trees die when set in the spring than in the fall.

Common-sense or good judgment teaches us that fall is decidedly "the best" season for doing the above work, and again, we don't have to be so careful as to how it is done as we do in the spring. Just so the tree is stuck in the ground at this season you can count on 99 out of every 100 living, though, of course, it is always best to do the job properly. This is not the case with spring-set trees, as nine times out of ten when the work is "carefully" done at this season, at least one-third of the trees will die or get stunted so as they will never revive or amount to anything, as far as bearing fruit is concerned.

While trees may be set any time from September up to December, yet I prefer doing this work during the month of October. Trees set at this season seldom die, because the soil is usually of a wet or moist nature, therefore will make good root growth before cold weather sets in. Consequently it will be ready to start off and make a rapid growth when spring arrives and will also suffer far less if the spring should happen to be unusually dry.

On the other hand, when trees are not set until spring they are apt to die, at least a large per cent., from lack of moisture, as hot suns and warm drying winds before the roots take hold or get well established, prevent securing moisture from below. Consequently there is nothing left for the tree to do but die. Right here is one great advantage of fall setting over spring setting. I don't care what others may say, but give me the fall set tree every time. Let's hear from others.—H. H. HARRISON.

Yes, here is a good topic for discussion. Mr. Harrison comes from quite a bit farther south than most of our readers. He resides in West Virginia. Mr. Kelsey's practice would be more general for average New York conditions. Let's have some more opinions.

### An Orchard Doctor-Book

JOHN MANLEY of my vicinity is using a plan in fruit culture that is saving him a good many extra dollars each year. He calls it an orchard doctor-book, and was put into practice because Manley wished to grow his own fruit without a tedious course in orchard practice. Three years ago he bought a ledger, 10 x 12 inches for \$1.00, and upon the cover he wrote "Orchard Diseases—and Remedies." At the top of the first double leaf, he wrote "Peach," the next was "Apple," then "Pear," and soon. Under each variety he sets down from time to time different diseases common to that tree, and the remedy, if it is known.

"Now when a disease attacks my orchard, or the trees of my neighbor, I take down my ledger and can usually find a remedy without further trouble," Manley explained to me, recently. "The information is practical and has been tested out by a competent orchardist before being recorded in my book. I have all the common sprays listed, recipes for same, with dates for using each. Also items on grafting and budding.

"This information was added in various ways. Much of it was clipped from farm papers. My county agent has supplied a good part, and I have obtained some from talks with successful orchardists. When attending a farmer's meeting or institute, I always have a note-book with me, and if fruit-trees are discussed, I take down such items as might prove helpful in my own orchard. That night, the items are transferred to my ledger. Scarcely a week passes that I do not add something, and my list has grown without cost into a mine of reliable information.

"By the help of this book, I have been able to keep my fruit-trees free of disease and insect pests, so common in my community. I have nipped several tree-destroyers in the bud, by knowing just what to do at the start. Reading the book in spare moments has given me a good course in orchard culture.

"No time was taken from my regular farm work to prepare it, as much of the information was recorded during evenings, after the chores were done. So far, it has paid for itself many times over, and has furnished me a working basis for a better fruit grower."—F. R. COZZENS.

### The Fruit Outlook from the Market End

ALONG about this time fruit men are beginning to feel quite anxious for the outlook for the crop. The other day we were down in the market and had an opportunity to talk to one of the large operators in domestic and export trade. "In general," he said, "there is very good active demand for and fairly lively trade in good apples. The situation in general seems to be very favorable. There is good demand for both red and green varieties." To us this sounded pretty good.

Wealthy are bringing \$2 a bushel basket for good stock and are entering into active trade. Barrelled stock that is of good uniform pack has been bringing from \$4.50 to \$5 with ease. New Jersey is shipping Codingtons, a green apple that is bringing anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel, depending on pack. Baskets that contain 2½-inch stock and are faced with 3-inch command \$2 readily.

### Future Buying Active

There is quite a little business being done in futures. Hudson Valley Greenings for future delivery are being quoted anywhere from \$4.50 to \$5 F.O.B. for 2½-inch A grade stock. There has been quite a little of this advance buying and the prospects are that trade will be good.

Some Baldwins have been bought, it is reported, at \$4.50 F. O. B. Advices from Western New York are conflicting. In general it seems that the Baldwin crop is poor, at least the pros- (Continued on page 200)



"S'matter wid de kid?"  
"Oh, he just eat some apples 'n they don't fit."—Life.



# What We Saw at the Fair

## Horseshoe Pitching Contest a Success

WE HAVE been going to the Fair at Syracuse for quite a number of years, and sometimes we are inclined to agree with the man who said the other day in reference to the Fair, "if you have seen one of them, you've seen them all."

But this depends upon whether you go to make a real study of the exhibits or to just walk around in a casual sort of way. There is a difference, and from the standpoint of the exhibits the State Fair this year was the best we have ever seen. This is true whether the exhibits were judged on the basis of quality, variety of products, or as representative of the agriculture of New York State.

In our opinion, the outstanding show from a farm standpoint at the Fair this

just a "bunch of good cows," and this has little value from either an interest or educational standpoint.

Not the least of the exhibits were the junior projects, put on by the boys and girls of the State who have excelled in home-making projects or in growing some very excellent crop or animal. This is the kind of work that will not only keep the children on the farms, but will give them an early interest in the business that will insure their economic success, and, better still, their happiness as farm people of the future.

One of the most interesting and worthwhile things at the Fair was the model rural school building, exhibited by the State Education Department, under the

### Individual High Scorers in the Finals

Roy Clark won the Silver Cup presented by Henry Morgenthau Jr. Publisher of American Agriculturist.

	Won	Lost	Pts.	Ringers	D. R.	S. Pitched	Pct.
1. Roy Clark	4	1	97	28	5	170	.165
2. Herbert Coy	3	2	87	23	3	154	.149
3. J. P. Moran	3	2	83	26	3	120	.217
4. Alton Coy Jr.	3	2	80	19	1	192	.099
5. John Monks	1	4	59	5	0	190	.025
6. Alden Ball	1	4	55	16	0	190	.084

year was the county agricultural exhibits put on by the farm bureaus. The farm bureaus have been going to the State Fair for several years with these exhibits, but this year they really outdid themselves. No one could make even a light study of these county booths without getting a good idea very quickly of the agriculture of that particular county. We think a lot of credit is due to the farm-bureau managers, and a lot also to E. C. Weatherby, whose long experience enabled him to superintend the staging of these county exhibits so that every worth-while point was brought out.

In the same building with the farm-bureau exhibits was the show of farm products of New York State. No farmer could walk through and note the great variety and high quality products of New York without being proud that he was a farmer and had a part in food-production. While we were looking over this display a little country boy and girl, not more than ten or twelve years old, came in lugging a pumpkin nearly as large as they were. "Say, mister," said the boy, "where can I put my punkin?"

We brought it to the attention of

direction of Mr. Ray Snyder. This one-room school was filled with interested visitors from the beginning to the end of the Fair. The building contained adjustable seats, an ideal heating plant, exactly the right amount of light, ideally colored walls, and was altogether a very attractive environment as an ideal place in which the youngster could spend the most of his waking hours. Perhaps the best part of this rural school-building demonstration was that it showed how a district at very small expense could redecorate the inside of a school building, changing it from a dull, dreary place to a very attractive one.

We think we may say without undue enthusiasm that about the biggest thing at the Fair this year was the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Farm Bureau Horseshoe Pitching Contest. There were over fifty entries coming from many different counties from all over the State, and each contestant had been a winner in a local county contest. In spite of the fact that most of the pitching had to be done outdoors, and that it rained so that the courts were in an almost impossible condition from the mud, the enthusiasm

### THE WINNING COUNTY TEAMS

First prize, \$100; Second prize, \$50; Third prize, \$25  
Awarded by American Agriculturist

	Games Won	Games Lost	Ringers	Double Ringers	No. of Shoes Pitched	Percentage
<b>STEBEN COUNTY—1st</b>						
Alden Ball	4	2	33	5	184	.179
Roy Clark						
Both of Hammondspont						
<b>CHEMUNG COUNTY—2nd</b>						
John Monks—Pine City	3	3	30	2	244	.123
J. P. Moran—Elmira						
<b>CHENANGO COUNTY—3rd</b>						
Herbert Coy	2	4	27	1	228	.118
Alton Coy						
Both of Norwich						

Superintendent Riley, and although it was past time for the closing of entries, Mr. Riley entered the pumpkin. It was worth at least a small prize.

In our opinion, that is what the State Fair is for, to encourage folks, particularly the young folks, to grow farm products with enough pride to want to show their work at the agricultural fairs.

There was the usual fine array of cattle and horses of every breed. A list of leading prize-winners will be announced next week. Sufficient to repeat here a mild criticism we have made before. It is our thought that a large part of the value of the animal exhibits is lost because the individual animals are not described, and in the general show one means little more to the average public than another. As shown on the present plan, they are

of the pitchers could not be dampened. Finally, it got so bad, that upon insisting upon it, we were allowed space inside of the coliseum where the finals were pitched. Names of the winners together with their scores are shown in the table on this page. We expect to comment more upon this horseshoe-pitching tournament in a later issue, but we want to take this opportunity to thank all of those who took part and say to them that this was our first time, that we hope they will come again next year when there will be better weather and when we will know more about how to run such a big enterprise. Especial credit is due to G. E. Snyder, of Rochester, who acted as general manager and referee, and to D. D. Cottrell, of North Cohocton, who did such efficient work in keeping the records.

# LUMBER!

PER THOUSAND FEET \$9<sup>00</sup>

**LAST CALL!** This startling offer is made because we must vacate Government land. Price is for good sound seasoned lumber in carload lots of 16,000 feet or more to the car. Includes flooring, ceiling, drop siding, sheathing, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8's in lengths up to and including 8 feet. Fair proportion of each length guaranteed. No orders accepted for specified lengths at the \$9.00 price. This price good only while present surplus stock is on hand. Orders filled promptly as received. Suitable for all sorts of farm, out buildings, elevator cribbing and general repair work.

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We offer lumber in regular speckled lengths at the lowest prices. All sound, seasoned, southern pine guaranteed free from nails and full measure.

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8 ft. lengths, per thousand ft.	\$15.00
10 ft. lengths, per thousand ft.	17.00
12 ft. lengths, per thousand ft.	17.00
14 ft. lengths, per thousand ft.	17.00
16 ft. lengths, per thousand ft.	19.00
18 ft. lengths, per thousand ft.	20.00
20 ft. lengths, per thousand ft.	22.00

Flooring specially selected, per thousand ft.	\$19.00
Flooring Camp Run, per thousand ft.	15.00
Drop Siding, per thousand ft.	16.00
Sheathing, per thousand ft.	16.00
Tongue and Grooved Sheathing, 1x6 and 1x4, per thousand ft.	16.00
Timbers, 4x4 and 6x6, per thousand ft.	15.00

**These Prices** are for Carload Lots of 16,000 feet or more to the car. Orders accepted for mixed carloads. Three or four small orders loaded in same car—each order kept separate. Freight rates very reasonable. Approximately \$9.00 or \$10.00 pays the freight on 1000 feet, nearly 1000 miles in any direction from Camp. We will gladly quote guaranteed freight prepaid prices.

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8 in. . . . .	1.65
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Hotel and Restaurant Ranges . . . . .	35.00

3 pc. Bathroom Outfit . . . . .	\$60.00
Closet outfits . . . . .	17.00
Screen doors . . . . .	.50
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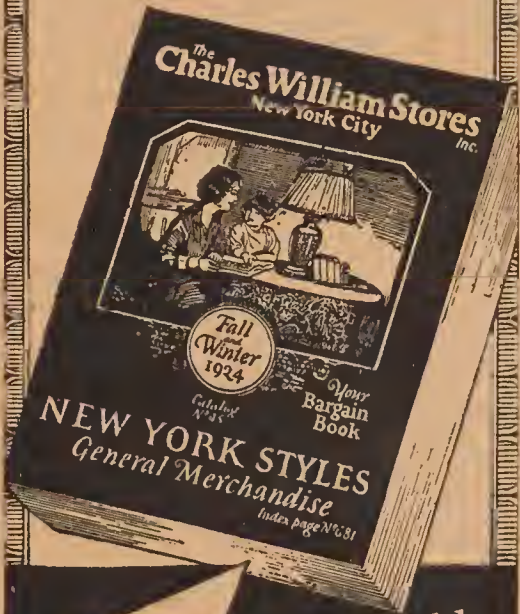
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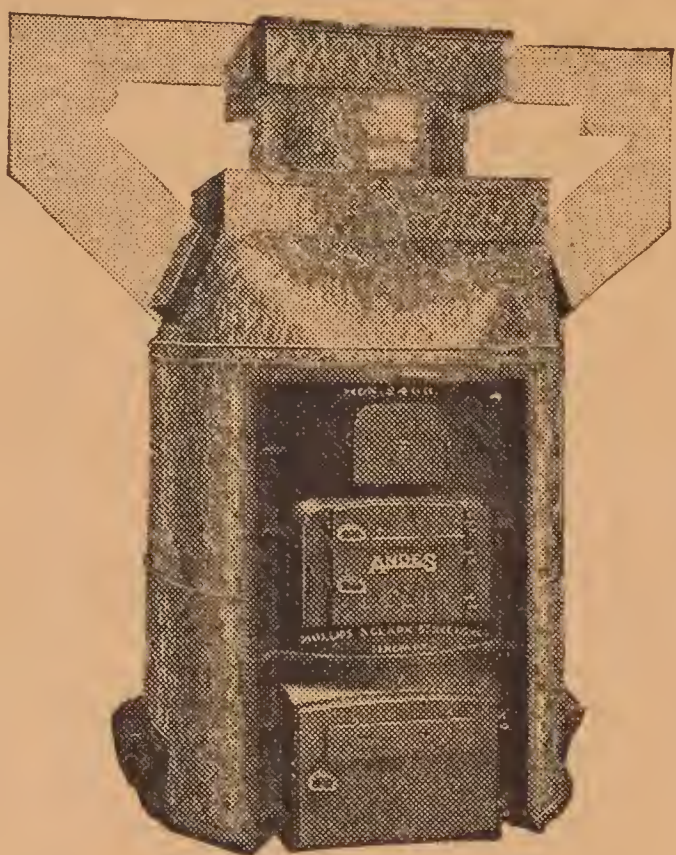
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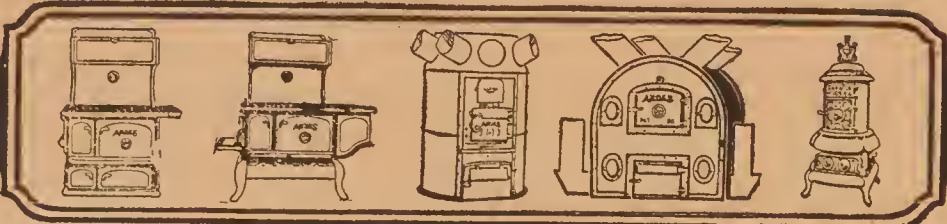


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2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.



# Among the Farmers

## Onondaga First in Farm Bureau Exhibits

ONONDAGA COUNTY was awarded first prize in the annual farm bureau contest at the State Fair, for the best representation of each respective county's agricultural resources. The ten highest, as rated by the judges, were: Onondaga, Seneca, Tompkins, Cayuga, Cattaraugus, Fulton, Clinton, Madison, Niagara and Sullivan.

## Farmers' Standard Carbide Committee Meeting Postponed

THE meeting of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Farmers' Standard Carbide Co., scheduled for September 6th, has been adjourned to September 20th. Our attorneys who have been investigating this, advise us that they are informed a notice for a regular stockholders' meeting will be sent out for that date, and that this notice will ask for authority to sell or mortgage the property. It is possible that some report in connection with the proposed reorganization will be presented at this meeting. In view of the exceedingly large capitalization of this company and the great amount of stock outstanding, the reorganization will not be an easy problem, and careful consideration must be given to any proposed plan. Apparently, the committee is making a conscientious effort to serve the best interest of stockholders, but before the plan is presented, it is impossible to state whether it is for the stockholders' best interest to accept. Our attorneys believe that no hasty action should be taken and that the STOCKHOLDERS SHOULD NOT CONSENT TO ANYTHING until they have been fully advised as to all the facts. A further report will be given after the meeting of September 20.

## Western New York Fruit Cooperative Reorganization: Peet Resigns

THE Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association is in the process of reorganization, both as to management and policy. The outstanding changes are the discontinuance of the operating department, the substitution of Government inspection for association inspection and the reduction of overhead. The discontinuance of the operating department means the resignation of Nelson R. Peet, general manager of the entire association and one of its organizers, as well as the resignation of R. W. Reese, manager of that department. Mr. Peet is succeeded by W. J. Hall of Lockport, president of the association, who will take temporary charge. L. E. Water of the Chicago office of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, has been made sales manager.

## New York Guernsey Breeders Appoint Business Manager

B. J. H. RIKERT of Schultsville, Dutchess County, N. Y., has been appointed business manager for the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association, Inc., with office at 302 Fayette Park Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Rikert was born and reared on a general dairy farm in Dutchess County. In college he specialized in Animal Husbandry. During his senior year he was student instructor in Animal Husbandry and also had charge of two classes of short course students. In the fall of 1920 he won both silver prizes in judging horses and cows at the State Fair.

## Veteran Driver Killed at State Fair

THE opening of the trotting program at the New York State Fair was marred by a fatal accident on Monday in which Tommy Hines, veteran driver, lost his life. The fatality occurred in the second

heat of the 2:05 trot, when Bonnie Dell, the horse that Mr. Hines was driving, collided with Tommy Murphy's Clyde the Great. Hines was thrown from the sulky, fracturing his skull. He died as he was being lifted into the ambulance.

Although Mr. Murphy was bruised and shaken up in the accident, nevertheless he returned to the track to drive in the third heat, winning the heat with Clyde the Great. The honors of the race went to Walter Sterling, a black gelding, driven by Stokes, winner of the first two heats. The feature of the opening day's races was the appearance of Tommy Murphy, a Syracuse man, who is the outstanding winner of the season. Mr. Murphy won the first race of the day with Hope Frisco.

## Vegetable Growers to Meet at Louisville, Ky.

A NUMBER of New York vegetable growers are planning to make the trip to Louisville, Ky., during the week of September 15, to attend the annual convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, which is to take place in that city. The program is being shaped to interest growers in all sections of the country, and it is expected that the attendance from the South and West will be especially strong, thus affording New Yorkers a chance to learn how the other fellow does it. Special sectional meetings will be devoted to greenhouse operations, crops for shipment and other phases of the business. A tour of greenhouses and gardens is planned for one of the days. Detailed program may be had by addressing the local convention committee, 220 S. First Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

—PAUL WORK.

## New York County Notes

**Jefferson County.**—Rain and more rain. Farmers who were planning on threshing from the lot are not getting along very fast. Grain is rather light with plenty of straw, and many fields were struck with rust. Corn is coming on especially well, many fields having stalks measuring 10 to 15 feet and well eared. Sweet corn is also a big crop. There is promise of an advance of price in milk, which is surely good news. But there will be less milk, no doubt, for farmers cannot afford to pay for the advanced price in feed, especially tenants, and so they will make what milk they can on the feed they can produce on their farms. But with good sweet ensilage, alfalfa hay, and many are raising more of this valuable feed each year, ground oats with a little bran and oil meal for the grain ration, they can get safely through the winter, as there will be nothing to buy but the oil meal and bran. While this may not be a scientific ration, we can prove it is satisfactory from experience. The poultry-raisers are beginning to wonder what the prices are going to be for Thanksgiving. There seems to be a good crop of ducks, turkeys and chickens. The holiday price last year was such a disappointment many are anxious to know where they are this year. Skunks, foxes, crows and hawks have taken their toll. Eggs are 35 to 42c, butter 47 to 50c, veal around 10c, bob calves \$5, and scarce, owing to ill-health.—Mrs. C. J. D.

**Schenectady County.**—The weather in this section is very disagreeable and farmers cannot get their grain threshed. Butter is bringing 35c, eggs 40c, oats 68c, buckwheat \$1, hay from \$14 to \$18 a ton, calves 16c dressed. Farmers in this section have started to press their hay.—J. W. G.

**Erie County.**—Haying is about all over. It made a good crop. Harvesting is practically all done. Oats turned out particularly well. Corn is coming on nicely. Early potatoes are good. We experienced a light frost on the 4th of September. Eggs are bringing 40c a dozen, broilers 20c a pound.—A. C.



# The Dairy Outlook

## A Suggestion for Making It a Little Brighter

ALL of my life I have been intensely interested in the farmers' problem of trying to make a living by producing milk. I suppose this interest has been caused by association with cows directly or indirectly since the time I can remember anything, and I suppose it is the reason why I cannot talk with farmers for even a few minutes without the subject drifting around to dairying and to the prices—past, present and future—for milk.

By E. R. EASTMAN

In recent weeks I have had many opportunities to visit with farmer friends in communities in different parts of this great New York milk-shed. As usual, the subject that is uppermost in all minds is the outlook for dairying. In one of these conversations, a few days ago, an old friend reminded me of that momentous fight in 1916 between the dairymen of this section and the dealers, the first big milk strike, and of the fact that he and I had worked together for the common cause. I remarked that a good deal of water had gone under the bridge in the milk business since 1916.

"Yes," he answered, "and a lot of milk has gone over the dam."

### Cows Are Increasing

In the discussion which followed with this little group, I reminded them that there had been a six per cent. increase in dairy cows in the country during the last year, that there had been a larger increase in other countries which are able to ship their dairy by-products into our markets, and that as I saw it, there could not be much help for better prices until some method was found for cutting down production.

"That's all right," answered the farmer, "but we have to get hold of just about so much money to keep a-going at all, so when prices go down we are sort of forced to increase the production in order to get as much money as we had before."

I can see some point to this argument, but I tried to point out if such a practice were followed out to its logical conclusion, farmers would drive one another out of business.

"What is the answer?" someone then inquired. "Or isn't there any answer?"

I am very frank in my reply to this question, and I am very frank here, in saying that for a lot of men the situation is hopeless. There is no answer. I believe that for the men who have succeeded in the past in securing a very poor living out of scrub cows, and who are not willing to inject some better business methods in the conduct of their dairies, there is nothing but trouble, disappointment and ruin ahead. Lest I leave a too pessimistic feeling, let me hasten to add that there is as much, or more, hope for the dairyman who is willing to make a real business out of producing milk as there ever was.

### Consumption Not Increasing Fast Enough

Increased consumption will help some, and consumption is increasing, although it will have setbacks now and then when hard times come in the cities. Speaking generally, people have a better liking and appreciation for milk as a food than they

have ever had before. Children in the schools—thanks to such efforts as those of the Dairymen's League in teaching the children to drink milk—are learning its value and will be big milk consumers all of their lives. Increasing consumption will always help the dairymen in this territory also because they are near enough to ship fluid milk to the big city.

### Problem Must be Solved at Home

But more consumption is not the real answer to the problem. It will not come fast enough to keep up with production, nor will cooperation and better sales entirely answer the problem. Organization and better selling will help a lot, but the best selling system in the world cannot sell a market more than that market wants. The real answer must be made by the dairymen themselves and more and more of them are coming to realize that the problem of making a living out of milk must be solved right at home.

THE COSTS OF PRODUCTION MUST BE KEPT DOWN. I repeat what I have said several times lately, and what I have come to believe absolutely, that the day is forever gone when the dairyman with poor cows and careless methods can hope to make even a poor living.

The biggest answer to the problem of more money for milk lies in keeping a smaller dairy but a much better one, and with much better feeding methods. Grain is too high, and it always will be, to feed at all to poor producers, or even to feed to good cows, without the dairyman being absolutely sure that the grain is the right mixture and in right amounts for each cow. He cannot be sure of this without weighing both milk and feed and keeping at least some simple records.

That this solution is right, however much you may disagree with it, I can prove by giving the names of men who are making money from milk, even with the poor prices that are prevailing and have prevailed in recent months. You all know a few such men.

### Poorer-Than-Average Cows Cause Surplus

It is not the good cows or even the average cows that cause the great milk surplus and keep down the prices. It is the poor ones giving four thousand pounds or less of milk a year that are a curse to their owners and to every other dairyman in the business. These cows cannot be gotten rid of all at once, nor are they in the majority in every dairy. But there are mighty few dairies where there are not at least one to five such cows present. The strange thing about it is that the farmer himself in his heart knows that he owns at least one such cow, but in the pressure of work and with the habit which all of us have to procrastinate, he keeps her around year after year, while she eats her head off, decreases his profit, and increases the surplus problem for all.

In the September 6th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I proposed a simple plan whereby we might begin to get rid of some of these cows and actually profit by the

(Continued on page 200)



Can you pick out a good cow? These boys are learning how to do it at the New York State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill. Of course, the only way to really know is to use a pair of scales and the Babcock Test. But you can't use these when you are buying cows, so you have to depend on "the points of a producer."

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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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FOR SALE—Large type Poland-China pigs and service boars, bred from 1000-pound ancestors. Farmers' prices. R. F. SEELEY, Waterloo, N. Y.

#### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

HAY AND STRAW—Number one, number two timothy, light and heavy clover mixed alfalfa, wheat, oat and rye straw and baled shavings. Ask for delivered prices. Thirty years in the business right in our home town. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

ORDER NOW for planting time. Low prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All colors. All bloom next spring, 3 for \$1.00. 12 for \$3.00. R. I. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

HONOR WHEAT SEED—College Inspected White, beardless, heavy yielding. Improved selection from Dawson's Golden Chaff. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

I BELIEVE these wonderful strawberries will bring greatest profits in garden, market and plant trade. Bliss, highest quality; Boquet, greatest producer; Beacon, best early. Plants, fall setting, dozen, dollar; hundred, five dollars. Postpaid. Circular free. CERTIFIED PLANT FARM, Macedon, N. Y.

RHUBARB ROOTS. 50c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1000; Asparagus roots, \$1.50 per 100. BASIL PERRY, Georgetown, Del.

EVERBEARING strawberry plants, \$2 per 100; \$15 per 1000. Plants set out this fall will bear a full crop of strawberries next summer. BASIL PERRY, Georgetown, Del.

FOR SALE—One car of clean Timothy Hay. C. P. HOLDEN, Union City, Pa.

#### FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE—Boomer and Boschert knuckle-power press, reversible platform for 48-inch racks, in running order, good as new for \$300 cash; also 2 or 3 hundred used Cider Barrels, \$2 and \$3 each. JAY CARPENTER, 835 Cliff St., Ithaca, N. Y.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every State. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog. FREE showing picture of Harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

FAIRBANKS MORSE 3 and 1½ H.P. Z engines at \$45 and \$25. Have electricity. SPRINGDALE FARM, Rummerfield, Pa.

#### AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory 222, Chicago.

AGENTS make money selling spark plugs. Write to RUSSELL DINGER, Melvina, Wis.

AGENTS. \$10 daily, writing orders for House Dresses. We deliver and collect. Sample dress and complete outfit sent C. O. D. for \$1.10. Write for catalog. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 162, Boston, Mass.

#### WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS cheap. Trial catalogue. BECK, W 14, Herrick, Ill.

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

SALE EXCHANGE—Registered English setter, three years, broken, \$75; three 8 months Airedale bitches eligible, \$10; Airedale, Coonhound cross females, \$5. Want shotguns, high-power rifles, target pistol. LUTHER FALKEY, Phelps, N. Y.

FOR SALE—St. Bernard puppies, perfect markings, faithful companions and protectors of children, reliable watch dogs. EXCELSIOR KENNELS, Waterloo, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES—"The Intelligent Kind." Purebred. Shipped on approval. Females, \$6. Also Airedales. WM. W. KETCH, Cohocton, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Pedigreed Pointer Puppies. Write for breeding and prices. FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

#### REAL ESTATE

MR. FARM BUYER. Good farms for sale. Equipped, with small payment down on easy terms. Reason selling, old age, sickness. Estates settled up, etc. Let me submit your offer to Owners. Tell your wants to C. M. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

RICH AGRICULTURE LAND, \$2.50 per acre. All tillable; best climate; good markets; no taxes. Join our colony. Secure land that should be worth \$50 per acre in 10 years. BOLIVA COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION, Portland, Ore.

FOR TRADE—5 acre improved farm on Lake City Highway for northern property of same value. OWNER, Box 810, Jacksonville, Fla.

DIVIDING large Georgia Plantation into Farms. Pay for Farm from one-third crops raised. If you want particulars address IRVING PAGE, 16 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED to rent or buy—Farm on good road near high school with small payment down. BOX 88, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING DAIRY FARM—Located in center of the best dairy section of New York State. On improved road, one mile from village and six miles from city of 100,000 inhabitants. Farm consists of 96 acres, alfalfa soil; five acres woods, balance worked with tractor. Modern ten room house. New hip roof basement barn, 40 x 60, and six other buildings. Running water at barn, electric lights in buildings. Included are 16 cows, one heavy team, all farm machinery including Fordson tractor and plows, Sharples Milker. All crops. \$14,000, \$8,500 cash, balance on 5% mortgage. Address A. E. MANNING, Sauquoit, N. Y.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

60 CHEMICAL Indoor Toilet Outfits, regular price \$12.50, only \$6.50 each. (Satisfaction guaranteed.) IDEAL CLOSET CO., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FERRETS—White or brown from a great hunting strain. Prices very reasonable. Catalog on request. RALPH J. WOOD, New London, Ohio.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.25. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.50. Pipe free. Money back if not satisfied. ALBERT P. FORD, Paducah, Ky.

UNUSUAL OFFER—Delco Light Battery, 56 cell, 160 ampere hours, 112 volt, in excellent condition, cost \$600, asking \$250. New Jersey farmers note! Write BOX 450, Caldwell, N. J.; or call at Amitage Estate.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed, ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

INTRODUCING FLY OIL—Guaranteed to kill flies and not taint milk, \$4.75 for six gallons, \$9 per dozen, remainder of season. N. H. BROWN, Lafargeville, N. Y.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Have twelve brand new Maytag Power Washing Machines on hand and am giving up agency. Machines are equipped with ½ H.P. gasoline engine, battery type, air cooled, mounted under tub and geared to run washer and wringer. Built especially for farm use. Present retail price \$100. Will sell for \$75 cash, which is below cost. Each machine fully guaranteed to give satisfactory services. Write or call ALBERT D. FONDA, Fonda, N. Y.

# Why Connecticut Dairymen Believe in Cooperation

(Continued from page 188)

to the producers. By cooperation we are able to finance and conduct a publication which keeps our members constantly informed of market conditions and also furnishes us a medium through which we can give advice to producers regarding production problems that help producers in keeping down costs.

Cooperation also gives us the means of studying and interpreting the laws of supply and demand, in order that we can obey these laws, and thereby receive their blessings and escape many of the punishments. We believe that the laws of supply and demand must be enforced as well as any other laws, and an organization of producers of any commodity is the agency which should obey and enforce the laws of supply and demand in that commodity.

We consider that we are also charged with another great responsibility which is to see that the members of our Association receive payments for their milk at all times. Previous to the use of our contract system, there were in the industry many milk distributors who were either dishonest or inefficient, and as a result of their existence, dairy farmers in our State were in constant danger of suffering losses through dealers who did not pay their bills. By cooperation we have been able to eliminate this class of dealers from the industry, and up to the present time not a dollar has been lost by a member of our Association whose milk we have sold under contract.

Cooperation for us has developed a more friendly relationship among producers in our rural communities, by the elimination of jealousies and ill-feeling among farmers, than has ever existed. Much of the strife and competition for a market has been relieved by placing farmers on a basis of equality in the sale

of their products, at the same time developing for them opportunities for success by individual efficiency in the management of their herds and the production of crops for the fulfillment of their contracts, which they have voluntarily entered into.

By cooperation we have been able to obtain funds which we use in advertising the food value of milk and in advertising the quality of the milk which we produce. We know that good milk is the most necessary, most valuable and most economical food that is consumed by the human race. We know that the consuming public are not using enough of this important food for their own welfare. We feel that milk producers and distributors are largely responsible for the underconsumption of dairy products, and Connecticut milk producers who are affiliated with our organization are endeavoring to fulfill their obligation to the public through our advertising and educational program.

We have also learned by experience and observation that cooperative marketing can be of little value to the producers of milk unless the responsibility of marketing milk in a given area or market is concentrated into a single, efficient and purely cooperative organization. Competition between groups of milk producers in any market brings waste, inefficiency and discontent with unnecessary losses to producers and distributors and brings no ultimate gain to consumers.

Cooperative marketing has accomplished so much for Connecticut dairy farmers that there are no logical arguments against it and there is little if any danger of the Connecticut dairyman ever going back to the ruinous conditions that threatened the agriculture of Connecticut seven years ago.

# How One Boy Changed His Mind

(Continued from page 189)

The director and I feel that financing the boy is not a difficult problem. Where there's a will there's a way. The director and I both worked our way through college. I don't know about him, but I started with \$35.00 and came out square with the world. A good many boys attend the State schools and work enough to pay most or all of their expenses. The director and his staff are anxious to, and do help the boys find work in the town or on the school farm. Another great advantage in the State school is that the boys are actually at school only six months of each year, beginning in October and ending in April. For the period April to October, they work on the home farm or for wages on another farm selected or approved by the director. In this way, you see, you would have Henry's help for the growing season.

"That sounds pretty good, don't it, dad?" said Henry as he reached for the catalog which the director was holding

toward him and pointing to a picture of the basket ball team that had not been defeated the previous season.

"I'll leave this catalog with you," announced the director, as we picked up our brief cases. "We would like to enroll you, Henry. I know that you would never regret it. We hear grown men regretting many things they have done, but did you ever hear of one regretting that he had gone to school too long? I hope, Mr. Wilkinson, that you and Mrs. Wilkinson will think the matter over carefully. We feel that farm boys like Henry ought to think twice before deciding to cast aside all the valuable farm experience which they have had up to the age of 17, to get into a city occupation. Present indications seem to point to a condition in the near future when farmers will be better off and the average workers in city will be less well off. We're interested in helping Henry help himself."

"Quite right," I said as we shook their hands in parting, "the question of choosing a vocation is one that each one must decide for himself. It is one of the most difficult problems a young man faces, for his future success and happiness hinge in a real sense on a wise choice. If Henry finally makes up his mind that he wants to follow a farming occupation, he can't afford not to get ready for it."

As we stepped into the flivver and started down the drive, the director stopped long enough to suggest, "Harold Sanderson, over the other side of town, has already sent in his application for this fall. You fellows might find it to your advantage to room together in case you should decide to come."

"Thanks for calling," shouted Mr. Wilkinson as we drove on, "drop in again when you're over this way."

The last week in August the director received Henry's application with a letter asking him to help him get a job to defray part of his expenses.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION—As superintendent of dairy farm, near high school, good references. JAMES N. SIMMS, Ellicottville, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN, 35 yrs. old; American; experienced farmer, desires permanent position on up to date general or dairy farm. Hustler. State terms first letter. Box 334, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

GIRL desires position at light house work. BOX 119, Esperance, N. Y.

#### HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners, \$150; later, \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

#### PRINTING

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed, \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, New York.



# The Girl at Vacada—By J. Allan Dunn

VACADA—the word means a drove of cows—was well named. The railroad came streaking from the mountains that were so far and seemed so near, four parallel ribbons of steel stretching for mile after mile through a desolation of sage and alkali. Over it roared or rattled, according to speed and importance, freight, local, and limited; refrigerator cars packed with California fruit; stock cars filled with thirsty, lowing animals; box cars with mixed merchandise; passenger cars with mixed humanity; sleeping-cars and diners and observation cars occupied by lordly tourists gazing apathetically at the leagues of gray sage sea.

At Vacada the depot was a shack beside a water-tank and freight shed, of far less commercial importance than the corrals and loading chutes that made the place a shipping point fairly well known to stockyard dealers. Straggling out upon the plain were lowly buildings forming an irregular street: a general store, two blacksmiths, a garage and gasoline station. Four saloons, now fallen on evil days, two of them abandoned, the others selling soft drinks ostentatiously and fiery stimulants surreptitiously. A restaurant, with a laundry tacked on to it as lean-to—cooking and cleansing both attended to by Chinese. A dozen unpainted edifices that might be called houses but never homes. Half as many Mexican hovels, picturesque and dirty. And a cemetery.

The population of Vacada seldom varied; it was sufficient for the needs of the place, or vice versa, as you prefer it. The graveyard, with its sunbaked, cracking mounds and unpainted, splintering headboards, grew slowly, the census of the dead gradually outstripping the roll of the living. Vacada, under the glare of the pitiless sun by day, swept sometimes by dust storm and cloud-break, beneath the steely stars and burnished moon by night, siestaed and slumbered, awakening only when the ranch riders came charging in with pay-checks to cash and spend, or driving steers for shipment.

Then the saloons took on temporary, fictitious gaiety. The whine of fiddles filtered through the walls; frowsy dance-hall girls appeared upon the floor of El Solaz, and Juan Mandigo openly sold his hooch at bootleg prices under the patronage of "Bluff" Furniss, who also "entertained" at draw and stud poker upon such occasions. Furniss, of the hail-fellow-well-met variety, looked at from his own standpoint, had a nickname well bestowed. He was suspected of being interested in the sale of steers with uncertain brands and pedigrees, but the shafts of suspicion glanced from the shield of the star he wore below his suspender buckle, tribute of political chicanery, the badge of a deputy sheriff.

THERE was a group at the unfenced cemetery. The Bee Parson, gaunt with the sickness that had sent him West too weak to assume a charge, seeking to make a living by the sale of sage-honey, clad in faded khaki, the dignity of his relinquished calling apparent in voice and action. Bluff Furniss, present at every affair of public importance. A quartette of dance-hall girls, wearing their soberest attire, in a group by themselves. A score of listless spectators, they could not be called mourners, save for a sob or two from the Magdalens, prone to surface emotions. Four sweating coffin-bearers. A Mexican grave-digger. A girl, hardly a woman, certainly in her late teens, clad in makeshift black, sun-bonneted in black, her pale face framed in the frill like a cameo carved from onyx.

She was as sweet and fair as the sand-lilies that bloom amid the sage, but the regular features were set in a mask, less stamped for grief than for despair and utter loneliness. Back of the hideous sunbonnet a plait of pale gold hair reached to her waist, burnished by the

sun. Upon her the beady bull eyes of Furniss were focused greedily.

"I am the Resurrection and the Life—" The voice of the Bee Parson was husky but eloquent with promise. In his faded eyes burned the fire of belief. For the moment he was no longer the tender of insects but the minister and prophet of things everlasting. The words seemed to echo in the silence and the cloudless vault of the blue heavens.

A bee or two boomed through the sage, hovering above the untended graves, darting off to more auspicious harvesting. At a distance prairie dogs squatted on their mounds, curious but alert. The sexton leaned heavily upon his shovel, the onlookers stood inert and apathetic. Only the voice of the Bee Parson, speaking of Death and Life Eternal, held anything of hope.

A MILE away a man on horseback loped toward Vacada, short-cutting across the plain toward the windmills of the wells. The bay pony showed signs of travel—it had come thirty miles since

much as urging her to wheel and approach the decapitated death, bringing her at length, shuddering in every muscle tense for flight, to gaze and snuff at the terror. The man slid from the saddle, ground-anchoring the mare with the reins.

"There, lady-hawss, trouble's all over. Some trouble! Nine buttons to that rattler an' a dandy new skin. I'm needin' that skin, Nellie Bly, for a fancy hatband. Best I've seen yet. You take it easy a bit; you've sure got it comin' to you."

Squatting beside the snake, he trimmed the neck with his knife and stripped the skin from the firm, cream-colored flesh. The specimen was nearly five feet in full length and the skin showy with dark, greenish-black blotches vividly outlined with white upon a pinkish ground, the tail chalky white and banded with jet.

"Salt you down when we hit town," he said as he arranged the skin for traveling and remounted. The mare, patently relieved to be able to leave the vicinity, broke into a lope. The prairie dogs, that had summoned courage and curiosity

many weeks. Yore uncle died of the high cost of whisky, Alice. He spoiled himself drinking too much when it was cheap but he had to have it to live."

"He was all I had. His wife was my real aunt and they did what they could for me."

"Too bad she ain't alive." The girl ignored the sneer as his eyes wandered to a weathered cross of poor carpentry, standing askew, on the arms the fading words:

RUTH BOWMAN  
Beloved Wife Of  
HARVEY BOWMAN  
Died 19... Age ..

The figures were already obliterated. "There's nothing else for you to do, my girl," Furniss continued. "I run this town an' you know it. I come near runnin' the county. You head in where it's easy going or you'll find yourself up against it."

She drew her slight form erect, quivering under the insult of his manner, her tossed head throwing the sun-bonnet hood clear of her face.

His face grew black with rage at her scorn. "You'll do what I say," he snarled.

Catching her wrists in his powerful grip, he flung his free arm about her and forced her to him, struggling futilely, though she fought like a wildcat. Suddenly she bent and set her teeth into the back of his hand. Cursing, he released her wrists and chitched at her. Spurred by fear, the girl eluded him and started to run through the little cemetery, sobbing as she went, Furniss in hot pursuit.

Racing down the far side of the slope, the girl in her flight had set the hill between them and sight of Vacada. Panting with alarm, hindering her own best efforts, she crossed the swale and essayed the opposing ascent. Her foot touched the unstable side of a prairie dog's burrow; the soft earth gave way; her ankle twisted and she went down with a little cry of pain and apprehension. Just as Bluff Furniss came up and stooped to jerk her to her feet the cowboy on the bay mare came loping over the crest of the slope.

A touch to the flanks and the mare broke into her full stride, halting with word and rein in her tracks, ten feet from the pair. Furniss looked up, ugly at the interference. The girl tried to rise and sank back again. The cowboy slid out of his saddle and came on with a swinging gait, his young face suddenly stern, the gray eyes cold, the smiling lips set.

"Looks like a Pil trouble," he said. "That's my middle name, gettin' rid of it."

"There'll be enough if you don't vamoose," said Furniss. The cowboy laughed.

"I reckon the prairie's free. Anything I can do for you, miss? This hombre bin makin' you cry?" His quick sight had taken in the black dress of the girl, crosses and headboards silhouetted on the hilltop. He was not quite sure of the situation. He had seen what he fancied was the end of a pursuit as he had topped the rise, and he did not like the looks of Furniss. He had known others of his pattern before and he was far from a tenderfoot. The girl's tears might be those of grief, but . . .

She looked up at him, testing him with woman's instinct. She saw his stern young eyes soften, the lips relax for her.

"I was running away from that brute," she said simply.

"Ah!" The cowboy's exclamation was one of quiet satisfaction. "Got no right to hold you, has he?"

"No."

Furniss started to bluster, but the other stopped him.

"I shot one snake this mawnin'," he said in a careless tone that Furniss, himself judge of men, recognized as a screen for purpose. "I skinned him, but he had

(Continued on page 198)

## Our New Story, An Exciting Western Tale

**"THE Girl at Vacada," which starts this week, is another of the short serial stories which have proven so popular with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers. It will be completed in three generous installments. Mr. Dunn sets his tale in the far southwest, still a primitive country where life is exciting and often dangerous, but full of color and romance. To all who like stories of adventure, as well as a clean love tale, we can heartily recommend "The Girl at Vacada."**

sunrise—but there was a toss to its head and a springiness to its gait that bespoke spirit and gameness. The man rode as part of the beast. The lariat at his pommel was not needed to stamp him as a cowboy, a *vaquero*. Both were young, the bay mare rising six, the man midway between twenty and thirty; both seemed charged with a surplus vitality that defied the alkali dust clouding about them, the blaze of the sun and the dreary monotony of the scene. The mare curveted; the man sang in rollicking baritone:

"Out of the sagebrush four cowboys came ridin',  
Four buckaroos who rode for Camp Ten.  
An' four better men never came out of hidin',  
Bound for the An-nu-al Bust at Cheyenne."

*Chaparejos* were in his blanket-roll back of the saddle. He wore striped pants of gray above his high-heeled boots of soft leather, a vest of the same material as his shirt. His red and yellow bandanna was silk, his Stetson a costly broadrim worn with a slight cock that matched the general air of dare-devil efficiency that the pair suggested. His hair did not show beneath the Stetson, but his eyes were gray, his nose aquiline, his shaven lips humorous above a firm chin.

The two entered a prairie dog city and the fawn-colored inhabitants scuttled and dived for safety. The horse did not break pace and the rider trusted it to keep out of the burrows.

"There was Buck Jones from Texas an'  
Slim Wood from nowhere  
An' young Sammy Wilder from Lake, Idaho;  
With Baldy Jim Harder who hailed from Nevada;  
No better *vaqueros* e'er forked a broncho  
Their saddles . . .

THE bay mare gave a sudden sidewise bound, ears back, eyes showing the rims, nostrils showing their crimson lining, muscles bunched. The man's body swayed in graceful balance, his thighs welding to the leather. In mid-jump his arm moved; there was a blue glint from his gun; its muzzle spat pale yellow flame, and a headless rattlesnake, writhing on the dirt, attested his perfect coordination. Then he soothed the mare with word and neck-patting, coaxing as

during the skinning, bolted once more for cover.

AS the Bee Parson turned away from the grave his thin face suddenly grayed; a spasm came over his features, and a fit of coughing racked his lean frame. Two men jumped for him as he swayed and eased him to the ground, where he sat with head bowed on knees. For the moment he was on the threshold of death, of his own tomb as well as that of the man over whose body he had just read the burial service.

The idle crowd gathered and were dismissed by one of the coffin-bearers with a demand to give him air. They obeyed, trailing back to the street from the low hillside while the two assistants helped the stricken Bee Parson away in the direction of his own shack and apiary.

The girl stood alone, one small fist set in the palm of her other hand, twisting and turning like a pestle in a mortar, her eyes vague, her attitude despairing. Bluff Furniss saw the rest leave, followed them a little way and then came back to the girl, treading softly on the alkali soil. The Mexican sexton had already swiftly shoveled back the loose, fine dirt, patting down the little mound where the random breeze was already fingering the friable stuff.

The sound of Furniss' voice startled the girl and she whirled round, anger and something of fear—the fear of a trapped animal—in the eyes that blazed darkly within the hood of her sun-bonnet.

"What you figuring on doing now, Alice?"

Contempt, blent with the fear and anger, forbade an answer.

"Like I told you before, I can place you down to Mandigo's. He don't rightly need but four dancers, but he'll do as I say." He eyed her narrowly, repressing a smile.

"You know I'll not do anything as common as that," she answered.

"He didn't leave you anything. If it hadn't been for me there wouldn't have been a coffin, or a grave. Nor a thing to eat in the house, my girl, for the past



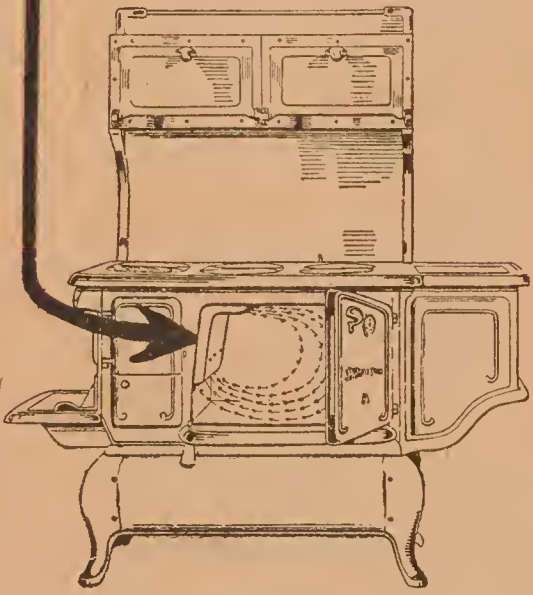
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Index page N-681

Before you buy anything, anywhere, look in our catalog  
**Form this habit—it pays!**  
If you haven't our catalog write us

**A New Chair for an Old One**  
*Re-Upholstering Not Hard if Rightly Done—Fall Recipes*

LAST fall when house cleaning time came around we were very much puzzled to know just what to do with an arm-chair which, although its wood-work was in excellent condition, sadly needed repairs to its upholstery. We first thought we would use cretonne but as this material is so easily soiled and requires so much laundering, we looked around for something more serviceable and at the same time attractive.

First, we considered the quality of the material. It must be something that would stand continual use and still not get shabby. We looked at a great many different kinds of upholstering goods and were about to give up in despair as the material that was really good looking and serviceable seemed quite beyond our reach, when the salesman showed us a manufactured material like leather, called fabrikoid. It came in a great range of colors and finishes, but the piece we finally selected was a rich brown, as this matched the other furniture in the room.

**Use the Old Covering as a Pattern**

When dressing up our old chair, the old leather with which the cushions had been covered was removed, straightened out and used as a pattern so the new covering could be cut to fit properly. This was a very simple task, as the only thing we did was to recover the cushions for the back and one for the seat of the chair. The coverings for the chair cushions were cut somewhat rectangular in shape as the pillows are more long than wide. The covering was allowed to lap over the

back of the cushions for about six inches. This left a rectangular space on the back of the pillow uncovered, so we cut a piece of the fabrikoid two inches longer and wider than this space and tacked the corners in place so we would be sure that it would be exactly straight, then we turned the front part over the flat piece of material and sewed it in place with a coarse needle and heavy linen thread. To allow the corners to fit nicely, we cut a V-shaped piece out of each corner and lapped the goods, sewing the cut portions together. This left a slight fullness at the extreme corners which was gathered in and finished off with an ornamental button.

The goods was so soft and pliable that it folded and tucked nicely and the finished cushions are extremely good looking. We are finding it wearing well, too.

The chair itself was given a coat of transparent varnish, and when it had dried thoroughly we put the newly covered cushions in place and behold, a beautiful new chair for father! It is a joy to the whole family, too, on account of its pleasing appearance and welcoming air, and best of all the cost was very small.—MRS. RICH LUCAS.

**For the "R" Months**

**Brown Oyster Stew:**—Fry four thin slices of bacon and to the fat in the bottom of the pan add half a sliced onion and two tablespoonfuls of flour, rubbing it to a smooth paste. When brown add one

quart of oysters with their liquor and salt and pepper to taste. Serve as you would ordinary oyster stew with crackers or toasted bits of bread.

**Delicious Oysters:**—Put one pint of oysters over the fire and cook until the edges begin to curl, then set dish in which they are cooked in a pan of hot water over the fire, add one tablespoonful of lemon juice, and a liberal seasoning of salt and pepper. Mix two beaten eggs with three teaspoonfuls of melted butter and stir into the oysters. Cook until the mixture thickens, but do not bring to boiling point as that might cause it to curdle. Serve on toast.

**Italian Oysters:**—To two cupfuls of oysters, add one cupful of egg macaroni, broken in short lengths and cooked in salted water, one tablespoonful of melted butter and a seasoning of salt, pepper and tabasco sauce. Mix by tossing lightly with a fork, cook until the edges of the oysters begin to curl, being careful to keep from burning. To one cupful of tomato juice, add a pinch of soda, bring to boiling point, pour into the oysters and serve.

**Baked Oysters**—Toast slices of bread, not too brown. On each slice put three or four large, plump oysters, dot with butter, season with salt and pepper and set in oven until oysters are done. Just before serving lay a thin slice of lemon on top of each piece.

**Creamed Oysters:**—Cook one pint of oysters in their own liquor until the edges begin to curl. Pour in a sauce made of one-half cupful thin cream, two tablespoonfuls cornstarch, three tablespoonfuls of butter and a seasoning of salt, pepper and Worcestershire sauce. Cook until it thickens and serve in small individual dishes.

**Oyster Pie:**—Line a deep pie dish with rich pastry and bake. Remove but do not cool, pour in one pint of oysters from which all liquor has been drained and one cupful of rich cream seasoned with salt and pepper. Put on top crust and brown in a quick oven. The oysters will be done by the time crust is well browned.—L. M. THORNTON.

**SEPTEMBER BRINGS THE SMART NEW FALL STYLES**



**T**HE tunic blouse is the definitely new note in the autumn fashions. You see them everywhere, in all the shops, in gay materials and somber ones, suitable for every-day or for really dressy wear. They follow accepted lines in being loosely fitted, comfortable, and trimmed simply or not at all.

No. 2224 is made with round neck, finished at the back with a collar. It is perforated for short sleeves, if desired. In sizes 14 and 16 years, and 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 2 3/4 yards 36-inch material, with 2 1/2 yards binding. Price, 12c.



Is she starting in school again? Outfit her with a smart one-piece dress of becoming color and serviceable material. No. 2221 has style without fussiness and the schoolgirl will feel comfortable and well dressed in it. In sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, taking 2 yards of 40-inch material for size 8, with 3/8 yard contrasting. Price, 12c.



No. 2178 is a skillfully cut apron, easy to make, with "non-skid" shoulder straps to delight the busy housewife. The pattern comes in only one size, taking 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material, with 7/8 yards binding. Price, 12c.

No. 2114 is an ideal dress for any figure, so it cuts in both small and large sizes. It closes at the left side, under the collar, has kimono sleeves and a simple belt finish. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 12c.

For the first day of school, No. 2237 is suggested. The diagram shows how it cuts in one piece and buttons right down to the hem at the back, making it easy to iron. Sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 3/4 yards 32-inch material, with 1/4 yard contrasting. Price, 12c.



**TO ORDER:** Write clearly your name, address, pattern numbers and sizes, enclose 12c for each pattern ordered, and send to the Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. Always keep a record of your order in case of any difficulty. Add 10c if you wish our big new fall and winter style book, full of up-to-date designs, suggestions for Christmas presents, embroidery transfer designs (the new hot-iron sort) and other original features.



**The Girl at Vacada**

(Continued from page 197)

a good-lookin' hide. Mostly I just git rid of 'em. Better take yore own advice an' vamose, senior."

"You can't run a bluff on me, stranger," said Furniss. "You 'tend to your own business. I reckon you don't know who I am."

"I'm pinin' none to make your acquaintance, but I've a good idea of what you are. Matter of fact, I jest told you. I ain't aimin' to run a bluff with you. Ruther hold the right cards—an' I'll be mighty careful how I draw."

His eyes held those of Furniss. His right hand was near his hip and the butt of his holstered gun. By some strange reflex, such as makes the crudest man take off his hat at a funeral, Furniss had left his own gun, which he carried in a shoulder sheath, in his desk in the private room at El Solaz that he termed his office. He strove to outstare the stranger but failed, surrendering the situation with a shrug.

"I'm not heeled, my friend," he said before he turned on his heel. "But I'll be looking for you later."

"I'll be right easy to find. Name's James Hughes, Jimmy Hughes. Adios, hombre."

Furniss went striding over the slope and disappeared.

(To be continued)

Always rinse glasses which have contained milk in cold water first. If put into warm water the milk will harden and be difficult to remove.—J. CARNEY.



# The Kitchen Ideal

Set a High Standard and Work Towards It

THE whole domestic life of woman is tremendously influenced by her intimate surroundings, and a bright, comfortable kitchen is the safest insurance policy for an ideal home.

First, kitchen walls demand the most careful attention, for a well-thought-out treatment in the first instance will often effect very decided economy in the long run.

Distemper can claim many advantages, and its use for kitchen walls is rapidly increasing. This, no doubt, is largely due to the fact that most of the well-known firms have specialized in the manufacture of distemper, which is generally washable; and this, together with the wide range of light colors, has resulted in washable distemper being one of the most popular methods of treating kitchen walls.

Rather more expensive, but almost everlasting, are walls which are first painted and finally enameled with a flat

Another labor-saving device that is much favored in newly constructed kitchens is the rounded corner, both for floors and ceilings. It reduces any accumulation of dirt to the minimum.

Perhaps the most attractive treatment for the kitchen is the wooden block floor, but where this is impossible, then a good inlaid linoleum is difficult to surpass. Here, again, either the parquet or tiled pattern is admirable for the purpose. There is far more economy in buying the inlaid variety than the merely surface-printed patterns. In the latter case the design is liable to disappear with frequent polishings, whereas the former, with the aid of a thoroughly good preservative polish, will outlive many successive surface-printed linoleums.

The floor-covering can often be made to link up with the walls or curtains with regard to color and even design, as exemplified in a modern kitchen where pale green distempered walls, pale green and white check curtains and darker green and white tiled linoleum were the main decorative features. Both harmony of color and the geometrical design were observed.

### Kitchen Curtains Are Washed Open

Kitchen curtains should be essentially practical, with no superfluous frills. They should be distinctly simple, so that they can be easily laundered. Personal taste must decide the question of material, but even so the scope is wide, and manufacturers have never for one moment forgotten the requirements of the kitchen. Unpatterned, fadeless casement-cloth, serviceable ginghams and block-printed linens are among the favorites.

With regard to furniture of the kitchen, it would seem that the modern ideal is to have all shelves and dressers enclosed by cupboards. Some of the recent gas and electric cookers are veritable additions to the modern kitchen, even from the point of view of appearance only, and furthermore, from the hard-working cook's point-of-view, leave nothing to be desired.

In fixing a gas cooker it is best to arrange it so as to insure a left-hand light if possible, and while mentioning this it should be noted that the general arrangement of the kitchen is important. The individual pieces in the kitchen should be so placed as to avoid any unnecessary running backwards and forwards, and retracing of footsteps. Here, of course, some of the really well-constructed kitchen cabinets come to the rescue, and no kitchen is complete without one. It is the housewife's best friend.—JULIA W. WOLFE.

### Digging and Storing the Sweets

SWEET potatoes are not so easily kept as Irish potatoes, but I have kept them and know of others keeping them, even to seeding time the next year, and with no facilities other than those everyone can have. In the first place, it must be remembered that digging and drying is more than half the battle with sweets. If dug when the ground is either muddy or so hard you cannot dig without bruising, you will have little chance of saving them. They should be dug when they will come out clean and not be handled roughly at any time, for they bruise readily and rot where bruised. Dry thoroughly in shade before putting away. For small supplies packing in barrels of sand is about the best way, keeping in a warm even temperature.—BERTHA ALZADA.

When ironing, some housekeepers find a sprig of cedar very satisfactory for oiling the iron.

\* \* \*

Water-glass for preserving eggs should be used in the proportion of one part water-glass to nine parts of water. The eggs should be clean, smooth, and infertile; the container a clean earthenware crock.

### Teacher's Pet

WHEN I was just a little lad,  
She taught the District School,  
And though I really worshipped her,  
I said she was a fool.  
For fear the boys would laugh and jeer  
And call me "teacher's pet,"  
And though the years have chastened me,  
Her smile I can't forget.

One day in strolling round the room,  
She chanced to stop by me,  
And idly stroked my "carrot" head,  
Such anguish should not be!  
My flaming face was target  
For boyish jokes and jeers,  
And hotly I decided  
To settle all my fears.

Next day I came all spick and span,  
She praised me for my looks,  
While all the boys, like imps of hell,  
Made smirks behind their books.  
Ere long she paused beside my seat,  
And pressed her hands down hard,  
Then horror stricken hurried out,  
My hair was greased with lard!  
—Esther H. Doolittle.

finish. The number of coats necessary depends entirely upon the amount of money to be expended, but given sufficient enamel of good reputation, and good walls, the interior of the kitchen can almost rival porcelain.

### Two-Toned Walls Popular

Quite a favorite method of treating the walls is to have them enameled or distempered in contrasting colors—the upper half being carried out in a light shade and the lower in a dark shade.

Glazed bricks, too, are much in favor on account of their brightening effect, and many a naturally dull kitchen would be made a far more inviting room if glazed bricks were used for the lower part of the walls. Now that they are obtainable in every color, these bricks can put forward their claims purely from an artistic point of view in addition to being easy to clean, durable and exceedingly hygienic.

Where the strictest immediate economy has to be considered, there is much to be said in favor of varnished paper, which is also washable. This can be obtained in a variety of tiled designs, which are more suited to the kitchen surroundings than a fanciful floral pattern. The geometrical severity of the square or rectangular tile somehow seems more in keeping with the methodical régime of the kitchen.

### The Less Woodwork, the Less Dirt

In the ideal kitchen woodwork is conspicuous by its absence—that is to say, all non-essential woodwork, such as skirting-boards, etc., should go, and what does appear should be plain with no quirks or beadings to harbor dust and germs. All doors should be entirely innocent of ornament; panels and ledges must be foregone.

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a holiday



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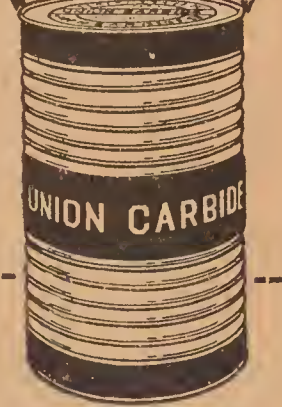
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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for the month of September for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City: *Class 1*, milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$2.60 per 100 pounds; *Class 2A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90. If skim-milk is used for any other purposes, additional payment over this base price is added, depending on use. *Class 2B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$2.05; *Class 2C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05; *Class 3*, used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, powdered and evaporated whole milk, \$1.45; *Classes 4A and 4B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Company Producers announce the following prices for September for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile freight zone: *Class 1*, \$2.60 per 100; *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3*, \$1.55; *Class 4*, to be determined by market quotations of butter and cheese.

### Non Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pool Dairymen's Cooperative announced that the September price for *Class 1* milk is \$2.40 per 100 pounds; *Class 2*, \$1.85; *Class 3A*, \$1.55; *Class 3B*, \$1.45.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia) receiving station price for September for 3% milk in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from Philadelphia is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

### August Pool Prices

The League announces August pool prices as follows: Gross price \$1.72; deducting 8 1/2c for expenses leaves a net pool price of \$1.63 1/2; deducting 10c on certificates of indebtedness leaves a net cash price to farmers of \$1.53 1/2.

## FANCY BUTTER FIRMER

As the week ending September 13 progressed the market for fancy butter steadily developed stronger. This firmness on top grades of creamery is due partially to an improved demand for such stock and partly on account of the relatively small portion of such stock that meets the requirements of the better trade. It looks as though prices were holding

their own all along the line, for shippers are reporting a little better consumption demand, and buyers are giving evidence of more confidence. Chain stores also are operating very well. There is considerable complaint of too much salt for one thing and a lot of creameries still show the effects of hot weather. This is more true, however, of Western make.

The market is not any too good as yet, and there isn't the free feeling that we would like to see. Advices state that cool weather in nearly all parts of the country and good fall pastures will keep the make of butter way ahead of the output for September, 1923. There is too much butter in the country to see much of an advance on average-run stocks.

## CHEESE MARKET MUCH FIRMER

The cheese market has taken on a decidedly firm tone from the opening of the market on the 8th and this tone has gained consistently since. The west is offering cheese very sparingly and the dealers in New York are somewhat inclined to raise asking prices in view of higher replacement costs. Up-state dealers are reporting more active business and there is a greater feeling of confidence in the market. There is a general tendency to ask more money for the more popular styles. The make in up-State New York is rather limited, and under these circumstances it is reasonable to expect that the market will continue its strong position.

## FANCY EGGS HIGHER

Fancy eggs have taken a jump and the finest Jersey and nearby hennerly whites are bringing anywhere from 57 to 60c a dozen with a few marks, specially candled and graded, bringing 1 to 2c more. Fancy nearby white eggs have been in light receipt right along, and they have been meeting a generally firm market. Receivers report difficulty in getting enough of this real fancy stuff to fill immediate orders, and as a consequence the market is in the sellers' favor. With approaching colder weather it is reasonable to expect that this condition is going to persist. On medium and average grades, trade is only moderate. Most buying is very selective. Storage eggs are still competing with this average run of fresh stock, and naturally have an effect on clearances of this stock. Storage eggs are coming out quite freely for this time of the year.

## LIVE FOWL MARKET STRONG

Live fowls both freight and express have met a very firm market from the time the market opened on the 8th. Freight shipments from western points have not been heavy enough to cause any weakening of prices with the result that the express market has benefited right along. In fact prices had a tendency to harden up to Wednesday, gaining from 28 to 29c on heavy stuff with a 1 to 2c premium for especially fancy marks. The demand has been exceedingly good and express fowls have been averaging 2 to 3c higher than the freight market. The market for express chickens was not too good on Monday but the fowl market had a tendency to carry them over so that by the middle of the week the market was clearing promptly and in the sellers' favor.

September 24, 25 and 26 will be the days to hit the market with fat fowls, turkeys and ducks, to supply the Hebrew holiday trade that falls on September 29 and 30. Shippers who are planning to meet this market should so arrange their shipments that they will arrive on those days. This means shipping either on Monday or Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd, depending on location.

## POTATOES SLIGHTLY BETTER

There is a slightly better tone and feeling in the potato market, although this feeling has not been reflected in prices as yet. Long Islands are averaging around \$2 per 150 pounds f. o. b. Riverhead which means in the neighborhood of about 65c a bushel to growers in the field. South side Green Mountains have reached 75c a bushel. Strange to say, Jersey Cobblers are \$2.10 per 150 pound sack f. o. b., slightly better than Long Island. The reason for this is said to be that a good deal of Jersey stock is going South and West. Severe weather has hindered digging in these sections and consequently Jersey growers are benefiting.

## The Fruit Outlook from the Market End

(Continued from page 192)

pects look that way at the present time. There are some orchards that report a good crop but such reports are spotty, taking the entire territory of western New York as a whole it doesn't look good for Baldwins this year. Where there is a crop they are reported to be rather small.

### Good Activity in Export Trade

There is good inquiry and good activity in the export trade. There is good inquiry for both Baldwins and Ben Davis for export. One operator we have been talking to has had quite a call for both of these varieties from Norway and has shipped several cars of Ben Davis from Virginia that have been bringing in the neighborhood of \$3 to 3.25 F. O. B. shipping point for 2 1/4-inch stock.

### Baldwins Scarce in New York

According to R. L. Gillett, Agricultural Statistician, in a letter to the members of the New York Horticultural Society, reports from 167 members of the society indicate a harvest that will be 22 per cent. less than last year's, speaking only in terms of marketable fruit. The report states that McIntoshes are about the same as last year. Baldwins however are reported as only 31% of a crop compared with 68% last year or less than half as good. Northern Spies are only 39% compared with 46% last year. Greenings are better than last year, members report 59% normal compared with 38% in 1923. In general the relationship between percentages this year are fairly uniform in western New York and Hudson Valley sections.

Mr. Gillett reports that of the 167 members that replied to a questionnaire, only ten reported on prices of tree-run apples and fifteen of A-grade pack. For tree run stock western New York ranged from \$1 to \$2.50 per barrel,

and in the Hudson Valley from \$2.25 to \$3, with an average for all reports of \$2.75. The range of A grade was from \$3 to \$4 per barrel in western New York to \$2.75 to \$6 in the Hudson Valley, with the average of all reports at \$3.97. Many members reported price offers had not started.

## The Dairy Outlook

(Continued from page 195)

transaction. WHY NOT EAT THEM? We have been boarding them. Let them board us a spell. In the early days, our fathers did not buy meat at expensive prices from the butcher; they grew it. They cooperated with their neighbors so that a fresh beef was killed frequently in the neighborhood. If you do not want to cooperate with your neighbor, eat what you can of the beef and eat the rest. If we could fatten, sell to the butcher or eat on our own table, ten thousand poor producing cows in this territory this winter, it would be the greatest single step for dairy improvement, particularly for better marketing, that has been done in many a long day. And the best of it is, it can be done with profit.

The following is just a simple agreement to get enough farmers to work together on this suggestion to make it worth while. Why not sign it and send it to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City? If you do not want your name made public, say so when you send in this slip.

I hereby agree to kill or sell for meat purposes before March 1, 1925, at least one dairy cow from my herd.

It is understood that this is not a promise until at least one thousand farmers in the New York milk-shed have agreed to do likewise.

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## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to Eastern farmers sold on September 11:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey hennerly whites uncandled, extras.....	57 to 60	.....	.....
Other hennerly whites, extras.....	54 to 56	.....	.....
Extra firsts.....	48 to 53	46 to 49	.....
Firsts.....	43 to 47	.....	.....
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts.....	43 to 52	41 to 42	.....
Under grades.....	37 to 42	.....	.....
Pullets.....	32 to 45	.....	.....
Hennerly browns, extras.....	45 to 52	43 to 45	.....
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras.....	42 to 44	.....	.....
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score.....	38 3/4 to 39 1/4	38 to 39	40
Extra (92 score).....	38 to 38 3/4	37	39
State dairy (salted), finest.....	.....	.....	.....
Good to prime.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2.....	\$26 to 27	\$22 to 23	.....
Timothy No. 3.....	23 to 24	20 to 21	.....
Timothy Sample.....	11 to 18	.....	.....
Fancy light clover mixed No. 1.....	26 to 27	.....	.....
Alfalfa, first cutting No. 1.....	29 to 31	.....	.....
Oat Straw No. 1.....	14 to 15	.....	.....
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy.....	27 to 31	25 to 27	.....
Fowls, leghorns and poor.....	24 to 27	21 to 23	.....
Chickens, colored fancy.....	28 to 30	28 to 30	.....
Chickens, leghorns.....	27 to 29	22 to 25	.....
Ducks, Nearby (via express).....	21 to 23	26 to 28	.....
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium.....	10 to 14	.....	.....
Bulls, common to good.....	4 1/4 to 4 1/2	.....	.....
Lambs, common to good.....	12 to 14 1/2	.....	.....
Sheep, common to good ewes.....	3 1/4 to 5 1/4	.....	.....
Hogs, Yorkers.....	10 to 10 1/2	.....	.....
Rabbits.....	29 to 30	.....	.....

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# Feed the Pullets Grain

*They Can't Do Much on Green Grass and Bugs*

DAIRYMEN know absolutely that if they want a good producer they have got to raise the cow from calfhood in the most approved manner. The calf and heifer has got to have the proper feed right up to the time she freshens. She's got to grow right in both bone and flesh. She's got to be fully developed. Why, in the name of common sense, do some folks think that they can raise high producing hens on green grass and bugs?

Just because a pullet can roam of her own free will through barnyard and field, is no reason to believe that it can get enough food to satisfy the requirements of its growing body. A hen has got to have a certain amount of backing to produce, the same as everything else. And she's got to have the right kind of feed to do it. If a pullet is on range the little she picks up just about takes care of the amount of flesh she runs off. Range is good for exercise and green food, but it doesn't supply those elements that come in the regular ration.

### Recommended Rations

The ration should not only consist of grain, but mash should also be included. A good grain mixture consists of five parts of cracked corn, two parts of barley, two parts of wheat and one part of heavy oats. This is fed in the litter in the morning. As the birds approach maturity they can be fed whole corn at night, all they will clean up.

In addition to the grain a mash should be before the flock at all times. A good mixture consists of equal parts of wheat bran, wheat middlings, corn meal, ground oats and meat scrap, with about twelve ounces of salt per every two pounds of the mixture. If it happens that the birds refuse their grain feeding, it is a good idea to take away the mash for a portion of the day and immediately reduce the amount of grain that is being fed. Given these two mixtures and enough green food, fresh water and oyster shell and a good clean dry place to sleep in, the pullets should come into laying in a good husky and healthy condition.—FRED WILLIAMS, New York.

### Hens Versus Pullets

ADDIE GRAVES

EXCEPT for the reservation of fancy breeding stock, it is the custom of some poultrymen to kill off everything each year, retaining only the pullets. This is because the pullets are supposed to lay more eggs in a year than the hens. But the pullet's first year is measured from her laying age—six to seven months. She is really eighteen or more months old. It costs more to feed the pullet to laying age than it does to feed the hen while she is shedding her feathers and it is a great deal of work to rear the pullets.

There are, also, two things to consider in regard to the eggs—yes, three. Buyers cut the price of pullet eggs severely now. At the present writing the New York market is paying from 50 to 60 cents for hen's eggs and from 35 to 40 cents for the best pullet eggs. Of course, all pullet eggs are not smaller than hen's eggs but there are a good many small eggs the first of the season during the high egg price.

As soon as the hatcheries start, the old hen's eggs will bring twenty-five cents a dozen, sold to them, more than will pullet eggs. This consideration holds good for three months. This fact nets us \$20 a



Mrs. Duck: I can't find that egg I produced this morning anywhere.  
Mrs. Hen: You must have mislaid it. —Life.

week on the hatching eggs from 300 hens for twelve weeks, amounting to the neat sum of \$240.

There is a third consideration in favor of the old hen. From the time she begins to lay, she usually lays an egg every day unless she is sitting, and our hens do not sit oftener than the pullets. Last year, the sitting birds were mostly pullets and we could do nothing with them, and we wanted 500 hen-hatched chicks.

As for records of hens up to six years of age, the following are from the University of California College of Agriculture:

	Pullet Year	Year-ling	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year
Hen No. 4107	178	173	144	179	157	...
Hen No. 4162	176	160	186	182	180	166
Hen No. 5123	161	189	194	170	...	...

### Water, Green Food and Milk

In last week's issue, on page 185, the name of the writer of "Getting the Pullets Ready for Winter" was omitted through an oversight. The article was written by Mr. R. A. Steele of Ohio. The following is also by Mr. Steele relative to those factors mentioned in the heading.

AS an egg contains over 65% water it is very essential that the birds have all the fresh water that they can drink, as it is the cheapest egg-making material. If the laying houses are equipped with running water the birds are assured of plenty of fresh water. If the conditions are so that you have to use drinking fountains, wash them out once a day with some kind of a brush.

I have found that by taking the chill off the drinking water in cold weather it is possible to increase egg production considerably. Do not make the mistake, however, by giving them hot water, as this will give them the diarrhea.

There are lots of different makes of non-freezing drinking fountains on the market that are very good. They will also keep the water cool in the hot weather.

As the pullets have been on the range with plenty of green stuff we must supply it to them when they are indoors.

When the weather is so that it does not freeze in the laying houses, hang up the cabbage, mangel beets, etc., in a wire mesh bag. When the weather is freezing cut the cabbage into halves or quarters, also the mangel beets, and throw them on top of the litter so the birds can eat it up before it freezes. Any greenstuff that is frozen is very dangerous to feed the birds.

Milk of all kinds, such as skim-milk, buttermilk and semi-solid buttermilk is very nutritious and should be given to the birds at all times.—R. A. STEELE.

### Keeping the Henhouse Clean

I STEPPED into a neighbor's henhouse one day that made me gasp as soon as the house was opened, and it had a third of the front open with a hardware wire screen over windows. It had been left to get so foul that the ammonia smell was strangling. Mites and lice could get a firm hold where things were given such care, and this was an exceptionally well-built house at that, with concrete floor. No matter what kind of house we have, it should be cleaned out at least often enough to keep down foul odors to excess, and all water and feed vessels should be cleaned out often. Then the scratching material should be cleaned up every week or so and new put in its place.—L. H. COBB.



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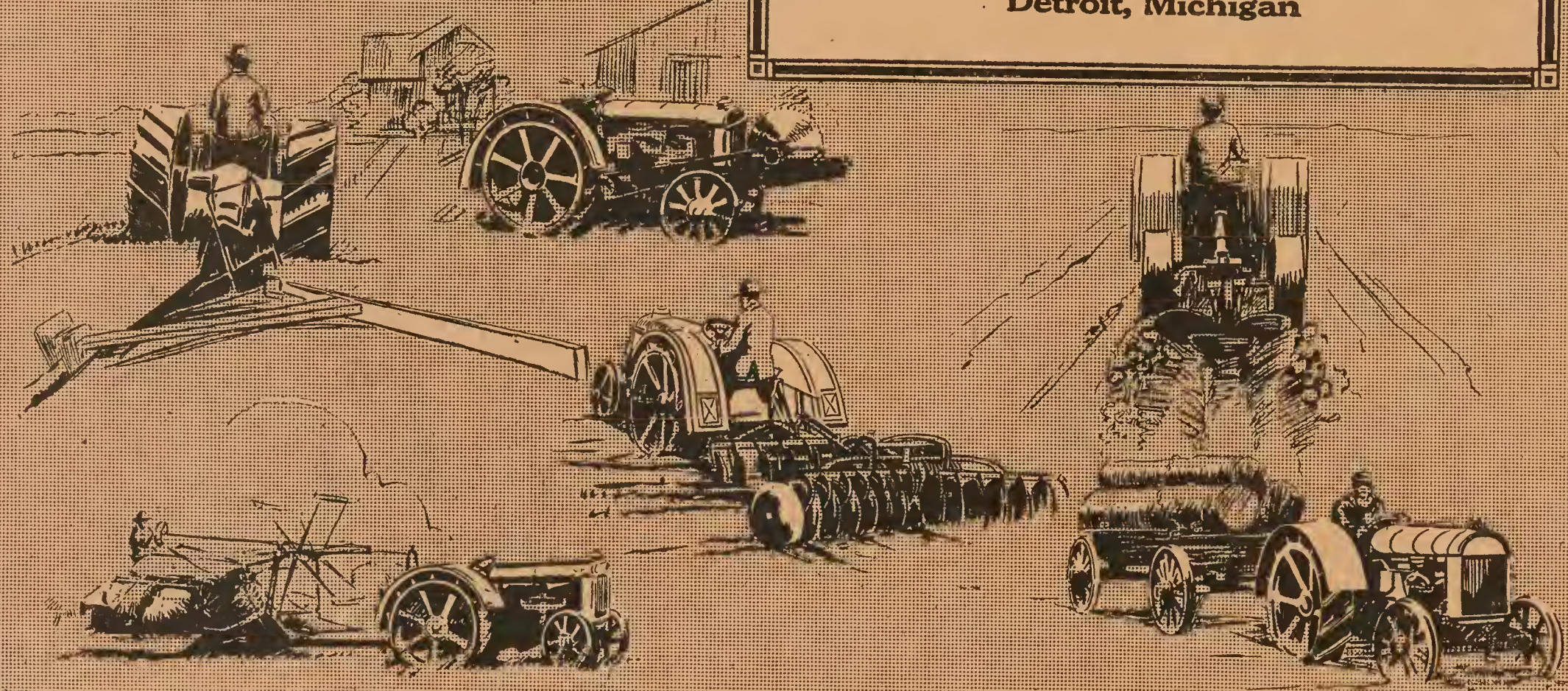
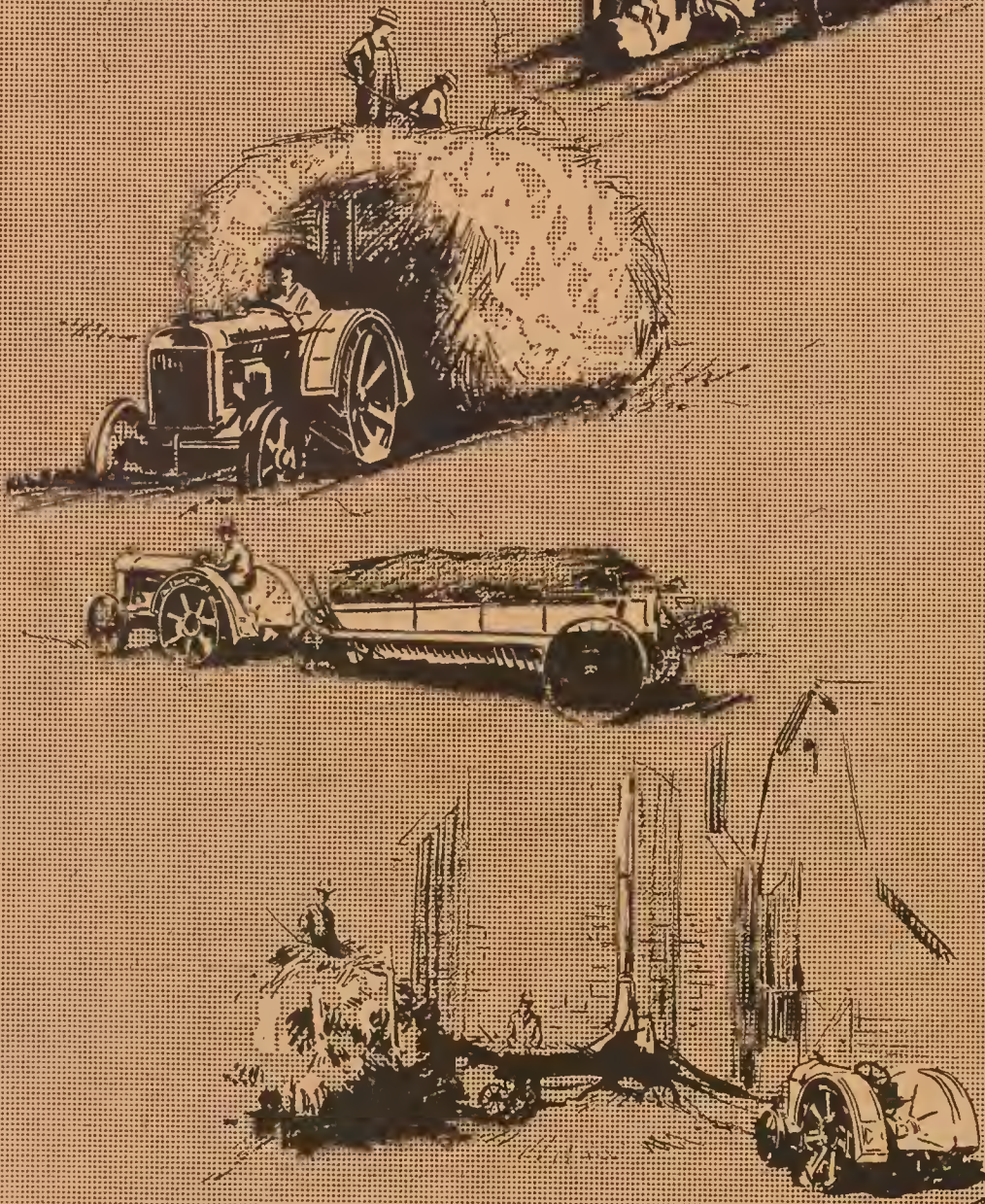
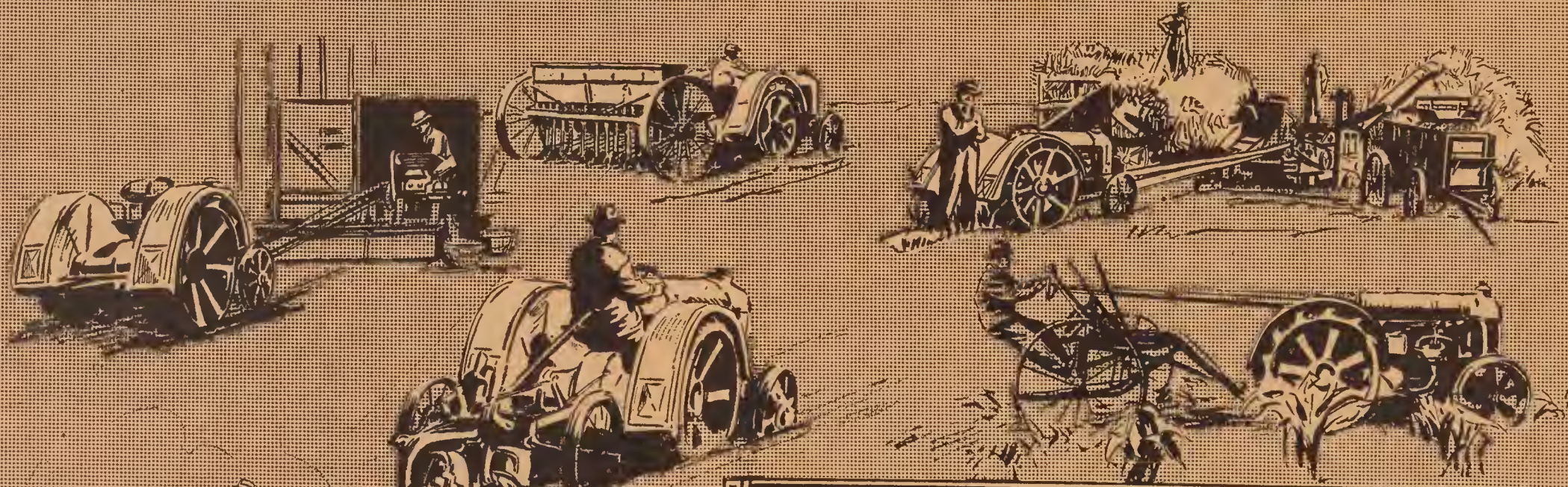
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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

SEPTEMBER 27, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*"Paderewski Was Not So Much"*

Getting Down to Rock Bottom—By M. C. Burritt



# Boys and Girls Had Good Time at State Fair

*Jefferson and Orange County Junior Project Teams Share in Gold Medal Honors*

THIS year's Boys' and Girls' Junior Project camp at the State Fair was without a doubt the best that has ever been held. There were something like sixty boy and girl demonstrators in the agricultural and home-making contests, to say nothing of those who attended the camp to take part in live stock exhibits or the stock judging contests. The counties represented in the Junior Project demonstration contests were Delaware, Orange, Oswego, Otsego, Madison,



Here is the Jefferson County team that won the gold medals in the agricultural project contest

Genesee, Allegany and Steuben (both counties represented by one team), Nassau, Onondaga, Tioga, Wyoming, Chenango, Livingston, Jefferson and Rensselaer.

Prof. W. J. Wright was superintendent of the entire boys' and girls' department and Dan Chase of the State Department of Education at Albany, had direct charge of the camp. He did a good job. I attended the camp on Friday and it certainly was great to see how much the boys and girls got out of it.

The outstanding improvement this year in the camp was the dining-room, in charge of Miss Stevens, who is Assistant State Leader, directing home-making projects. Before this year the boys and girls had very unsatisfactory conditions to face as far as the meals were concerned, to say nothing of sleeping quarters. Last year there

By FRED W. OHM  
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

was some improvement when the dining-room was established on the porch of the fair grounds restaurant but the weather was so cold that the boys and girls were not at all comfortable. This year the second floor of the restaurant was reserved for the Juniors and it was ideal. Between courses they sang their club songs, gave yells and had a good time. If the sleeping accommodations and demonstration quarters were only as good as the dining facilities this year, it would be magnificent.

There is no question but what the boys and girls need a building of their own on the grounds that will take care of their dormitory problems and dining-room and at the same time be adequate to house their exhibits, at least their demonstrating booths.

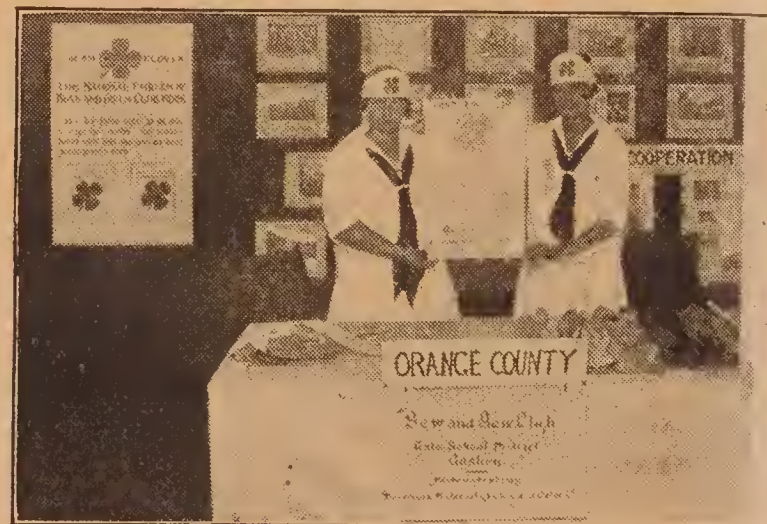
This Junior Project demonstrating contest at the State Fair has become quite an institution and with a little encouraging it is going to become one of its outstanding features. If there were a boys' and girls' building on the grounds, there would be no question of it becoming one of the most popular, for folks naturally like to hear boys and girls get up and tell what they have done. During the past five years there has been a magnificent gain in the work. The writer was the first full-time county club agent in New York State and it is mighty gratifying to see what strides have been made since that time we had a Junior Project Exhibit.

In the demonstration contest, the agricultural and home-making projects were divided. Miss C. C. Williams and Miss Mary L. Chase, of the State College of Agriculture, judged the home-making projects and the *writer* judged the agricultural projects. The North Country and the lower Hudson shared the honors for the gold medal awards. The girls' team, consisting of Evelyn Hock and Catherine Berrian of New Hampton, Orange County, were by far the outstanding home-making demonstrators. Both Miss Williams and Miss Chase marveled at the ability of the girls in the demonstration of the selection of materials

and lines in dressmaking. This demonstration was all the more creditable for it was original and home-trained.

Jefferson County shared the honors with Orange, two of its boys, Kent Stoodley and Lawrence White, both of Adams Center, taking the gold medals with their rope splicing demonstration. It was the first time that a mechanics project had ever been given at the State Fair and the two Jefferson County boys did magnificently. My only criticism of their demonstration was that they might have used a little larger rope and had the two ends of different colors in order that the audience could more easily follow the splice.

Oswego County took second honors in the home-making contest with Onondaga third. In the agricultural projects, Chenango County took second with its garden planting demonstration



Here are the Orange County girls who won the gold medals in the home-making contest

and the Onondaga boys, not to be outdone by their fair colleagues, just nosed out Orange County by a single point for third place.

The counties represented and the personnel of the teams are as follows:

Allegany-Steuben: Vera Bovee and Mabel Jones of Canesteo demonstrated how to make a kimono dress. Frank Randolph and Earl Wilcox of Bath, showed how to treat potato seed for disease.

(Continued on page 219)

## Developing Farm Leadership Along Business Lines

*An American Agriculturist Wednesday Evening Radio Talk Broadcast from WEAJ*

By O. S. MORGAN

*School of Business, Columbia University*

FARMERS of America want additional farmer leadership. They freely and vigorously state their want. Friends in town and city heartily agree and ask what is to be done about it.

Farmers heretofore have needed added leaders, but have said little about it, few recognizing the fact, many actually opposing moves to supply leaders. Such was the case when they needed agricultural college trained leaders, and when in 1855 Michigan boldly started out to meet the need. Another faint, at least far from vociferous call was for leadership from agricultural experiment station workers, first volunteered in 1877 by Connecticut. In a somewhat similar way was provided new leaders, when in 1889 the United States Department of Agriculture was organized, headed by its cabinet member secretary. We might trace, in connection with outgrowths of these three leading features of our system, a similar tendency on the part of farmers. But time limits us to-night. Since 1900, however, the farmer's voice has been noticeably developing strength, and since 1917 he can shout with the best of them.

Now, three years after the crest of the crisis, twice or three times as many years after its start, a partially satisfactory leadership has been worked up to meet the farmers' need and demand for safe guidance in these larger aspects of their business.

Let us stop to consider—is it likely that this occasion is to be the last widely felt one for emergency leaders? Does it not seem certain that other crises even more costly to farmers will occur, and that, too, in near-by years, probably in this generation?

Our national system of agricultural leadership, barely set forth in earlier remarks, is, when we consider the extent and diversity of the production area served thereby, the most efficient in the world. This system if not perfect is not therefore adversely criticized. We depend chiefly upon the leadership of the colleges of agriculture with their offerings of short and long courses together with much of the rest of the system. In national emergencies, however, we need additional leaders, trained up by the system PLUS. The *plus* we shall call the specialists with additional training in university and business.

One after the other, telephone, rural mail delivery, automobile, good roads, this consummate communication medium, the radio, has set out thought and action free and freer. The young man or woman preparing for agricultural leadership should take a lesson from this procession of seven-day wonders. Training that yesterday would win chief places will to-day hardly secure second-rate. So where formerly a professional training in a four-year course in college was the last word, now, additional preparation is the necessary investment.

The university course should be in part general, this to include selected studies in economics, sociology, psychology, mathematics, the natural and physical sciences. In part the course should be specifically a business course, studies carefully selected from accounting, advertising, banking,

finance, industrial management, insurance, law, marketing, statistics, and transportation.

After completing two or three years of university or post-graduate work the future leader of farmers should be positioned in some well-organized city business. Positions will be waiting for him in accounting, banking, insurance, journalism, marketing, transportation, and other pertinent business in office, factory, store or street. Active participation in this type of business training should persist for two years or more, until he had a trustworthy sample of city business methods.

If hundreds of men and women having this kind of super training were now ready for leadership they would effectively supplement the more narrowly trained and shortly treble the number of efficient leaders. The benefit to farmers would be twofold: first, the courage and assurance to carry on, and next, marked material prosperity.

These remarks are prepared primarily as suggesting a plan for those young people who have already demonstrated farmer leadership timber or are ambitious to do so. Individuals of this quality are entitled to place and power among farmers on the usual condition; viz., exceptional fitness. Large, extended, wisely selected preparation in addition to the certain ability to interpret farm life is demanded of prospective leaders. Positions of great and immediate service to farmers wait for men and women who will make this large preparation. Similar heroic preparations have supplied adequate leadership to other producing classes in America. A no less heroic course will supply farmers.



# American Agriculturist

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Volume 114

For the Week Ending September 27, 1924

Number 13

## Getting Down to Rock Bottom

*Some Experiences of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative*

**T**HE Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association, Inc., has recently undergone a rather drastic reorganization which both Executive Committee and Board of Representatives, as well as outside competent opinion, believe have put the organization on a sounder basis than before. So many inquiries have come to the writer as well as to the office and so many rumors are afloat, that it seems desirable to set forth frankly the essential facts. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers have previously been informed of the progress of the movement and are entitled to this information. I shall speak frankly but omit as far as possible reference to personalities. These are inevitably involved but they are after all subordinate to sound principles and policies. And it is a pleasure to be able to say that no personal criticism, no charges of gross incompetency, no dishonest act attaches itself to any of the individuals concerned. In fact it would be hard to find a more sincere, devoted and hard-working group of employees in any cooperative organization anywhere.

### Responsibility of Membership

It is one of the advantages of the cooperative method of marketing that the organization must be responsive to the will of its members if it is to survive. The full force and significance of this will is frequently not expressed in votes and formal action but rather manifests itself in support or lack of it—back home. So it has been with the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association, Inc. For some time there has been a feeling among members, and non-members too, that the overhead central costs were too high. In spite of the fact that the finances of the Central had been fully presented at annual and other meetings and the annual budget and special campaign expenses had been approved by members through their representatives at these meetings, this feeling of too high central costs would not down, and more and more expressed itself in lack of support of the organization. It was inevitable that the budget be brought into harmony with this view of the membership if support was to be maintained and growth assured.

The directors, or executive committee, had been aware of the feeling of the members and of the necessity of lower costs of unit operation for some time. There were two ways to correct the situation; cut down expenses to the bone and increase the number of cars of fruit handled. The Directors adopted both. They first asked the management to prune every unnecessary item from the budget and this was finally done. They next approved of a vigorous and, as the event proved, an expensive effort by the management to increase membership and put it on a five-year basis. This resulted in the establishment of four new locals, in doubling the membership in five old locals and in slight growth in a few others. This growth was, however, more than offset by the

By M. C. BURRITT

withdrawal of five or six old locals who didn't want a five-year contract or for other reasons, and in the inability of several others to function because of lack of volume locally.

It must be admitted that the campaign as a whole for increased tonnage on a five-year basis was a practical failure as measured by tangible results. Superficial reasons for this failure were delay in getting started and in carrying it on rapidly enough, and failure of team captains and members in the majority of the localities worked in to function so as to get results. Back of these reasons were the real ones, viz., that too many

was asked to recommend further budget revision.

There had already been some discussion of the advisability of using Federal instead of State grades because of their better standing in the markets and because Government inspection at shipping point would then be available. Federal grading and inspection had been tried out in New York with satisfaction by potato growers. Inspection could be had for four dollars (\$4.00) per car. The cost to the association of doing its own inspection had been pretty high even in the big crop year of 1922, but with reduced tonnage of the present season inspection costs would have been prohibitive. Hence after conferences with officials at Washington and Albany and the securing of promises that inspection could be made available if requested, the general manager recommended the adoption of Federal grades, and the substitution of Government for our own inspection system. This meant the dropping of three inspectors, which would also curtail field work with locals and put many operating duties back on locals and upon the sales force. The directors accepted the recommendation and thus effected a net saving of \$10,000 to \$12,000 per annum. Whether the organization can operate as smoothly and efficiently under the new plan remains to be seen. The directors believe that it can and will.

### An Encouraging Action

**N**OTHING that has happened among farm organizations in a long time is more encouraging than the drastic overhauling of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association which is explained by M. C. Burritt on this page. It will interest not only every fruit grower, but every other farmer, whether he is for or against the cooperative way of marketing. One of the best things about this action was that the demand came from the members and was heeded by the directors.

There are other cooperative organizations that must have the same overhauling, the sooner the better, for they never can succeed until too expensive overhead is cut down. Farming is never a business of big profits. It can therefore never support big expenses either in production or marketing. It takes real courage to do what the directors of this packing association have done. It often means real injustice, too, to employees who have served faithfully and well. But it is sometimes necessary to use the surgeon's knife to save the patient.—The Editors.

members lacked sufficient confidence in the performance of the Central (the pool price in particular) to date to sign five-year contracts, and lacking it themselves, they failed, of course, to inspire confidence in others, together with the general feeling that the cost of the Central was too high.

### The Problem

Immediately after the annual meeting in June, the directors were faced with the problem of a budget for 1924-25. The management presented one which, though reduced 15 to 20 per cent. from the previous year, was still too high for the tonnage in sight. Action was postponed until the August 15 crop estimates were in so that a budget could be more intelligently determined in relation to the tonnage on which it would necessarily have to be assessed. Owing to a small crop in what was reasonably expected to be a full crop year, the crop estimates, instead of showing an expected increase in tonnage over 1923-24, showed an actual decrease to about one-third of the tonnage of the last full crop year of 1922-23. The effort to lower unit costs by increasing volume had failed. Then it became clear to the directors that nothing but the most drastic budget revision would keep costs down to a reasonable percentage or per car basis. So the management

in the management itself. Expensive management can be justified only when it can be spread over large enough tonnage so that results can be produced in proportion to unit costs. When the number of units is so small and the cost of management so high that it amounts to practically ten dollars or more per car, it is almost impossible for any management to show a profitable return on itself. In this situation there was no alternative. Less costly management must be substituted. This was done by releasing the general manager and temporarily designating President W. J. Hall of Lockport, himself a grower and with experience as a local superintendent, as acting manager. The chief function of a general manager is to say "yes" and "no" as occasion requires, and to hold himself available for consultation with division heads. With experienced men in these positions, such as L. S. Benham, Auditor and Office Manager; L. E. Waters as Federated Salesman, and Geo. Miller in charge of field service, and experienced helpers, and a veteran grower at the helm, the directors believe that the association is adequately equipped to handle the fruit of its members and at greatly reduced costs after relatively small obligations incurred to date are liquidated as they will be this year. The association is now

(Continued on page 221)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y. under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. (Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.)

VOL. 114 September 27, 1924 No. 13

### The September Outlook

IT is figured that the average farmer of the United States is \$200 better off than he was two months ago. The farmer does not have that much more in cash, but the inventory value of grains in the barn or crib and the prospective value of growing crops on the average farm is increased by that amount. Grains, hogs, and cotton have furnished the bulk of the estimated increase in farm wealth.

The United States Department of Agriculture in a recent statement says:

"Agriculture has traveled a long lane of distress but the upturn in wheat and hogs and the well-sustained cotton prices have brought it to a turn in the road. This has been widely heralded and numerous urban spokesmen have been busily counting the farmers' blessings ever since corn was knee high."

Of course it must be kept definitely in mind that not all the farmers will share in this increased prosperity. Increased grain prices mean more costs for dairymen but at the same time there is a certain solidarity about agriculture so that when one part succeeds, sooner or later all the rest come along. There is, for instance, a definite tendency in milk prices.

The wheat farmers of America who suffered the most from hard times are the ones who will get the biggest relief from increased prices this fall. It is estimated that the wheat acreage in the northern hemisphere, excluding Russia, is about 4½ per cent. less than last year. At the same time the United States has a large crop now estimated at 836,000,000 bushels, which is 50,000,000 bushels more than in 1923. Only seven times in the past 55 years have we had such a large crop, and the price on the Chicago market is around \$1.30 a bushel. This is a good time to call attention to the foolishness of price-fixing. In spite of the large crop of wheat in this country the price is remarkably high because it is fixed on a world market and the world's wheat crop is short.

With corn it is a different story. On a recent trip to Chicago we were impressed with the hundreds of acres in big corn fields that will not pay to harvest. The Department of Agriculture Economics at the New York State College of Agriculture says that in only three years in the past 62 has the corn crop been as poor as it is this year. Those who have corn to sell though, will

be in good shape. The price has increased from about \$.72 in December, 1923, to \$.98 in July and the cash price on the Chicago markets at this writing on September 17, is \$1.19 a bushel. For the husked corn and silage corn and other late crops much depends upon how long the frosts hold off.

The corn situation has influenced the hog market. The rise in hog prices has added about \$3 a head to the average value of 10,000,000 hogs that are now near a finishing stage, and it has added at least \$1.50 a head to the appraisal value of 40,000,000 spring pigs.

Prospects are excellent for a large potato crop throughout the East, and there is a general feeling that the prices will be good also, especially for the man who is able to store his crop and keep it in good condition until after the first of the year. Blight has already appeared and if it develops rapidly prices are likely to rise so that good sales for well graded, late potatoes can be made from the field. If we had potatoes this year we would store them, but we want to caution you that when we make a statement of this kind we do not pretend to be sure prophets. All that we can hope to do is to base our opinions on a careful study of market conditions. The above comment on potatoes is for the East as a whole. The dry weather conditions in Long Island and New Jersey, will probably result in a serious decrease in the yields in those sections.

Indications point now to a heavy cabbage yield. In other years when similar weather conditions prevailed in the cabbage sections the heavy production resulted in extremely low prices. Mr. E. G. Misner of the New York State College of Agriculture says that in view of the extremely high prices in concentrates and the low prices for milk it seems that the most complete use of cabbage refuse should be made at the dairy farms and that if the cabbage is low in price, more should be fed to the live stock. This will save grain and help the cabbage market.

For a recent review of the market and production situation in fruits, we refer you to page 192 of our September 20th issue.

In the dairy business things are not so bright although we are not pessimistic. As we have pointed out in these columns before, the amount of by-products and particularly of butter and cheese in storage is way above the five-year average. There has been only one short period in 1924 when there was anything near a shortage of fluid milk. This was in August. We have thought that the high price of concentrates would lead to less grain feeding and to a shortage of milk. Maybe it will later but at the present time there is more than enough fluid milk on the market. This may be due to the excellent pastures throughout the East, caused by so much rain and also to a somewhat lessened consumption in the city. While the present prices and conditions are discouraging, in the end, however, things must improve for the good dairyman just as they have improved for the wheat farmer, though they never will be any better for the man who tries to make a living from low-producing cows.

Much study and care is given each week to getting reliable information for our market page. A careful reading may save you money when you come to marketing your products.

### Thanks to the "Golfers"

NO BETTER proof of the interest in Barnyard Golf and the good sportsmanship of the horseshoe pitchers is needed than the way the men stuck to the job at Syracuse, even though the courts were muddy and the weather as bad as it possibly could be.

We feel that the County Farm Bureau and State horseshoe pitching contests held this summer have done much to revive interest in the good old game of quoits. On the farms all over the State, men and women too, now are playing the game more than it has ever been played before. One of the fine things about it is that it can be played anywhere; it costs practically nothing; and the skill required gives it an absorbing interest.

We have learned quite a lot about conducting contests. Next year we are going to have the biggest ever. All red tape rules will be cut to a minimum and we have already put in an order for good weather.

We want to take this opportunity of extending our thanks to the Farm Bureau men all over the State who have taken so much interest to organize the local contests. We also want to thank the contestants who came from all parts of the State to take part with such good sportsmanship in the tournament at Syracuse and we particularly want to express our appreciation to Mr. G. E. Snyder of Rochester, himself a noted pitcher, whose excellent management at the State Fair insured the success of the contest, and to Mr. D. D. Cottrell of North Cohocton, statistician of the National Horseshoe Pitching Association, who kept the complicated records for us at the Syracuse contest. Interesting results and pictures are on the next page.

### Keep Copies of Your Letters

ONE of the most important practices in all business offices is the custom of keeping copies of every letter written. If a general business office did not do this it would be in constant trouble, for it is impossible to remember just what has been said in a letter after it is mailed, and in case of a misunderstanding the other fellow has all of the evidence and all the writer has to depend upon is an unreliable memory.

The need of copies of business correspondence is constantly impressed upon us in the Service Bureau Department of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. When we come to try to settle a dispute or collect a claim for a farmer he usually has little or nothing to show of the negotiations that have preceded the misunderstanding.

It is, of course, much more difficult for a farmer to keep a copy of his correspondence than it is for a business office if the farmer has no typewriter, but business letters are usually short and the extra effort spent in making a copy may save the writer sometimes a good many dollars. Incidentally, the ease of making a carbon copy with the typewriter is one of the many reasons why more farmers are acquiring typewriters.

### The Barnum Dinner

ONE of the best and most enjoyable events of the New York State Fair was the annual farm dinner given on Wednesday evening of the week by Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the *Syracuse Post Standard*. This year over two hundred farmers attended. After the dinner, S. L. Striving, Master of the New York State Grange, served as toastmaster and introduced as the speakers Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Speaker H. E. Machold, of the New York State Assembly, Judge Hiscock, Pierpont Noyes, President of the Oneida Community and L. J. Saber, Master of the National Grange, all of whom spoke on the problems directly or indirectly affecting agriculture. Perhaps the best part of the occasion was the opportunity it gave so many representative farmers all concerned with the progress of farming to get together for a real visit and an exchange of information.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., publisher of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, just told me one that I thought I would save to tell on the women folks at some farm meeting but it is really too good to keep, so here goes.

"There is certainly no use talking," said a politician to a friend, "the women have much better morals than the men."

"What makes you think so?" inquired the friend.

"Well," said the politician, "you can give a man three dollars for his vote and even then you never can be sure how he will vote, BUT YOU CAN GIVE THREE DOLLARS TO A WOMAN AND SHE WILL VOTE THE WAY SHE AGREED TO EVERY TIME!"



# Horseshoe Pitching Is On the Map

## County and State Fair Tournaments Have Given New Start to an Old Game

CONSIDERING everything I was surprised at the enthusiasm shown by the players and the interest shown by the onlookers as they watched the games. It looks as though AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has put horseshoes on the map as a sport that in a few years will be among the leaders in New York State.

By D. D. COTTRELL

Statistician, National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association.  
Chief Score Keeper, American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau  
Horseshoe Pitching Contest, New York State Fair.

In the second group Chenango won the most games and was put into the finals. In the third group Chemung tied with Cayuga, 10 games won and 5 lost, but as Chemung had the most points they were placed in the finals. Table A gives a record of all the games played by all the teams that completed the three group series.

After the preliminary series it was agreed that the three winning teams should each play each other three 21-point games to decide the position of each in receiving the prizes. These games were played in the Coliseum.

Table B shows the result of this series of games.

of Tioga County were entered but did not play any games.

It is worthy of note that Clark and Ball, the

TABLE B

County and Prize	Name and Address	W	L	Pts.	R	D.R.	S.P.	Pct.
Steuben \$100	Alden Ball, South Poultney	4	2	61	15	2	184	.179
	Roy Clark, South Poultney			58	18	3		
Chemung \$50	John Monks, Pine City	3	3	26	1	0	244	.123
	J. P. Moran, Elmira			78	29	2		
Chenango \$25	Herbert Coy, Norwich	2	4	39	10	1	228	.118
	Alton Coy, Norwich			56	17	0		
Totals		9	9	318	90	8	656	.137

Steuben County team, that won the first prize, also had the highest percentage of ringers to the shoes pitched, or 20.3 per cent. This percentage is always found by dividing the number of ringers made by the number of shoes pitched.

The shortest game played was when Blaine and

TABLE C

Place	Name	W	L	Pts.	R	D.R.	S.P.	Pct.
1.	Roy Clark, Steuben County	4	1	97	28	5	170	.165
2.	Herbert Coy, Chenango County	3	2	87	23	3	154	.149
3.	J. P. Moran, Chemung County	3	2	83	26	3	120	.217
4.	Alton Coy, Chenango County	3	2	80	19	1	192	.099
5.	John Monks, Chemung County	1	4	59	5	0	190	.025
6.	Alden Ball, Steuben County	1	4	55	16	0	190	.084
Totals		15	15	461	117	12	1016	.115

Kinne of Seneca County took the measure of Brown and Thomas of Allegany County. In this game Brown got 2 points and Thomas none, while Blaine made a double ringer the first pitch followed by a single ringer and 4 points the second pitch and the next pitch made another double ringer, or 5 ringers and 16 points in pitching 6 shoes. Kinne, Blaine's partner, who had pre-

TABLE D

County	Name	W	L	Pts.	R	D.R.	S.P.	Pct.
Delaware	Fred Gray, Walton	0	12	57	3	0	432	.016
	Harry Constable, Walton			76	4	0		
Fulton	Clark Bennett, Gloversville	2	1	37	11	2	100	.160
	Floyd Fishe, Gloversville			28	5	1		
Madison	Geo. Philpot, Munnsville	6	3	71	2	0	416	.019
	Arthur Trew, Munnsville			98	6	0		
Madison	Earl Judd, Nelson	3	9	99	7	0	436	.039
	Seymour Judd, Nelson			97	10	0		
Otsego	Howard Brown, Oneonta	1	2	20	0	0	190	.012
	Clyde Wright, Oneonta			19	2	0		
Seneca	W. A. Culver, Savannah	2	4	62	10	0	160	.093
	J. Morrison, Seneca Falls			46	5	0		
Suffolk	J. J. Malone, Southampton	6	3	87	11	0	314	.070
	Frank Dull, Southampton			85	11	0		
Totals		20	34	882	87	3	2048	.042

viously made a ringer and 3 points, tossed another ringer and ended the game. In this game Blaine pitched 83.3 per cent. ringers. In this series of three games Blaine and Kinne of Seneca made 65 points, 15 ringers, 4 double ringers, in pitching 42 shoes, or an average of 36.7 per cent. ringers, while Brown and Thomas of Allegany made 16 points, 3 ringers, and no double ringers.

(Continued on page 221)



Here are the team winners in the American Agriculturist Horseshoe Pitching Contest held at the New York State Fair. Left to right they are Alton Coy and his father, Herbert Coy of Norwich, third; R. J. Clark and Alden Ball, both of Hammondsport, first; and J. P. Moran of Elmira and John Monks of Pine City, second.

There were twenty-three teams from the farm bureaus of the different counties who came to the State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., that were qualified under the conditions to enter the first State tournament held by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. These teams were certified by the farm bureau agents in their respective counties as having stood first or second in the county horseshoe-pitching tournaments.

Because of the rain, Tuesday, September 9, the day it was planned to play the tournament, it was not possible to start pitching until afternoon. As the time was limited in which to finish, it was

TABLE A

County	Name and Address	W	L	Pts.	R	D.R.	S.P.	Pct.
Allegany	Robert Brown, Almond	4	11	120	33	0	416	.096
	E. S. Thomas, Almond			51	7	0		
Broome	Harry D. Woodward, Union	3	12	107	12	0	558	.036
	Ralph Young, Union			110	8	0		
Cayuga	H. A. Sexton, Locke	10	5	123	20	0	568	.098
	L. W. Kenyon, Venice Center			155	36	1		
Chemung	John Monks, Pine City	10	5	62	3	0	550	.080
	J. P. Moran, Elmira			214	44	5		
Chenango	Herbert Coy, Norwich	5	1	59	10	1	242	.087
	Alton Coy, Norwich			60	11	0		
Cortland	W. H. Albro, Cuyler	2	13	117	18	0	566	.051
	Frank Tabor, DeRuyter			76	11	0		
Delaware	Geo. Tweedle, Walton	7	8	148	22	0	588	.054
	William Miller, Walton			93	10	0		
Genesee	Henry Barry, Batavia	7	8	131	19	1	610	.059
	R. Merrill Call, Stafford			140	17	0		
Lewis	Geo. Higby, Turin	1	5	37	4	0	228	.039
	Solon Gordon, Lowville			49	6	0		
Oneida	L. R. Rice, Vernon Center	3	3	53	5	0	270	.044
	Perry Smith, Paris Station			61	7	0		
Schoharie	Grover C. Guernsey, East Cobleskill	7	8	120	7	0	630	.018
	Geo. Turner, East Cobleskill			105	4	0		
Seneca	Don Blaine, Ovid	12	3	167	53	6	414	.194
	C. H. Kinne, Ovid			135	27	3		
Steuben	Alden Ball, South Poultney	12	3	162	40	3	454	.203
	Roy Clark, South Poultney			162	52	2		
Tompkins	Harvey Blauvelt, Trumansburg	8	7	110	17	1	506	.055
	Fred J. Beardsley, Trumansburg			154	11	0		
Ulster	James Hunter	8	7	110	22	0	496	.085
	Calvin Staples			137	20	0		
Totals		99	99	3328	552	23	7096	.077

Key: W, Games Won; L, Games Lost; Pts., Points Made; R, Ringers; D.R., Double Ringers; S.P., Number of Shoes Pitched; Pct., Percent of Ringers.

decided by the committee to divide the twenty-three teams as nearly as possible into three equal groups. Each team in each group played every other team in the same group three 21-point games. A number of the teams quit playing before the series of each group was completed. The games of all who did not finish were taken out. The rain continued so that the preliminary series of games were not completed until early Wednesday afternoon. In the first group Seneca and Steuben Counties tied on 12 games won and 3 lost, but as it had been agreed that in case of a tie the highest number of points, counting 21 points to the game, should control, Steuben having the most points won a place in the finals.



R. J. Clark of Hammondsport (left) and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist, holding the silver cup won by Mr. Clark and donated by Mr. Morgenthau to the champion horseshoe pitcher of the contest.

Because the other games had taken so much time and it was getting late the six men in the three winning teams then agreed to each play each other only one 21-point game to decide who should win the grand championship cup.

Table C gives the result of these games.

Mr. Monks was the only one to beat Mr. Clark in the Championship Cup Contest. Mr. Monks made 21 points, 3 ringers, no doubles; Alden Ball, 13 points, 1 ringer, no doubles, in 46 shoes pitched by each.

Table D is a list of the teams that started and played a few games but did not finish in the preliminary contest. Frank Forbes and Fred Seager



Even Senator Royal S. Copeland (right) and Lieutenant-Governor George R. Lunn (left) could not pass the American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau Barnyard Golf Tournament at the State Fair without trying their hand at the game with Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (center), publisher of American Agriculturist. (Photo by Post Standard)



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H. E. COLE, Epping, N. H.

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O. O. BUSCHLEN, Bad Axe, Mich.

"My cows are in the 'pink' of condition and produce heavily. Four of my cows have tipped the scale at 60 lbs. of milk in one day; two of them have reached 65 $\frac{3}{4}$  and 64 $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs.—cows that were producing very little milk on all kinds of miscellaneous feeds. This is my result from feeding Larro and I shall continue to feed same as long as I have cows."

A. HERBERT, Westport, Mass.

## Larro for Long-Time Results

"We started with one cow for our own family use and now we are keeping between 400 and 500 head on our farm, and the cows we started with and have been milking for more than 12 years are yet profitable producers. We are glad that we commenced our dairying experience in feeding Larro and have never changed since our beginning with our family milk cow."

WHITE BELT DAIRY, Lemon City, Fla.

"Your feed is the best feed on the market, as it produces the richest milk and cream. We have tried other feeds but have not found them satisfactory. We have used Larro for over 7 years."

H. A. COUCH, New Milford, Conn.

"We have fed Larro along with other dairy rations and it gives us better results than any we have tried. We also find the longer we keep the cows on Larro, the better they milk."

W. B. BRADSHAW, Cartersville, Ga.

## Where Other Feeds Had Failed

"My first sack of Larro ruined my patronage for other feeds with the exception of Larro. From that one sack I got an increase in milk and as I kept on using Larro I got better results. I wouldn't give one sack of Larro for any two sacks of other feed I have ever used."

E. H. BAKER, Ironton, Ohio.

"We have been feeding Larro for several months in a test with several other feeds, with results which are highly favorable to Larro."

PEYTON T. GISH, Mt. Sydney, Va.

## For Young Stock and Old

"I have two cows milking 100 lbs. of milk on 10 lbs. of feed apiece a day. If I could get alfalfa, I think I could get 60 lbs. from these cows apiece on 12 lbs. of Larro. One of these cows is 17 years old."

C. C. ROBINSON, Annapolis, Md.

"We think Larro feed is certainly great, and our whole herd looks fat and nice, and has produced lots of milk this winter. We have one cow 14 years old that gives 42 lbs. of milk a day. We feed the calves on Larro and like the feed."

L. E. WETMORE, Canfield, Ohio.

## For Economy and Profit

"I have thoroughly tried out practically all standard makes of dairy feed and mixed many kinds myself, but have found nothing which will produce as much milk of fine quality—a regular amount—and keep the cows in fine condition like Larro does. It will give me at least 15% to 25% more profit than anything else I have ever found. If I had used it exclusively for the past five years, I would have saved many thousands of dollars."

LORING BROWN, Orlando, Fla.

"I use Larro as ever and am satisfied with the results from it. I did try some cheaper feeds, but lost out in production and was out money in the long run."

LAWRENCE BACHMAN, Tarentum, Pa.

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## Holsteins Lead in Live Stock Exhibit at State Fair

HOLDING its own in comparison with previous live stock shows at Syracuse, the 84th State Fair brought together an aggregation of herds and flocks that contained some of the best individuals in the live-stock world. Entries in the cattle division were not quite as numerous as in past years, but the small decrease in numbers was offset by a showing that ranked high in quality. Particularly is this true of the Holsteins. The breeders of the Black and White staged one of the strongest Holstein exhibits in years.

Sheep and swine were the best ever seen at Syracuse. The same can be said of the draft and breeding horse classes. The new Coliseum enabled the horsemen to show their animals to advantage for the first time at the Fair. In previous years the horse judging has been held in an outdoor ring.

A material falling off in numbers was noticeable in the county herd exhibits. The Holstein County associations had the largest number of entries and the Ayrshire associations were not represented at all. Erie County was awarded the blue ribbon in the Holstein exhibit, while Cayuga County captured first honors for the Guernseys. Onondaga County won second place in both the Holstein and Guernsey classes.

## Need for Sheep-Judging Pavilion

The need of proper facilities for judging sheep and swine is very evident. Under the present system the judges and exhibitors are compelled to work in the alleyways between the pens—a system that is by no means fair. Both the quality and quantity of the sheep and swine shown at Syracuse warrant proper provision being made for judging. The cost of building a judging ring would not be so large as to be prohibitive.

## Holsteins Lead

In number of entries the Holstein led, with the Guernseys, Jerseys and Ayrshires following in the order given. Over 900 herd of cattle, including dairy, dual purpose, and beef types, made up the cattle show. In many of the classes, particularly among the Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins, there was keen competition for places at the head of the line. Considerable rivalry developed in the Holstein aged cow class with over thirty animals entered. The presence of a number of western herds did much to make the Holstein show such a strong one. Hargrove & Arnold, of Norwalk, Iowa, Pinery Farms of Mentor, Ohio and Yates Farm of Orchard Park, N. Y., showed the top placings among the Black and Whites. The royal purple went to Pinery Farms on their aged bull, King Pieterje Jewel Korndyke, and to Hargrove and Arnold's three-year-old cow, Dorothy Ormsby Piebe.

In the Ayrshire classes the lion's share of the awards went to Adam Seitz & Son of Waukesha, Wis., Lippitt Farm of Providence, R. I., Ash-Grove Farm of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Alta Crest Farms of Spencer, Mass. Adam Seitz and Alta Crest Farm divided honors in both the champion and grand champion classes; the grand champion bull award going to Cavalier's Ping Pong, which heads the Adam Setiz's herd, while the purple rosette for grand champion cow was awarded Buttonhill Mabel Chance, Imp., from the Alta Crest herd.

## Guernseys and Jerseys Strong

Both the Guernseys and Jerseys had strong classes in practically every case. It was the general opinion that the Jerseys showed more of a tendency toward farmer-bred cows than toward the highly bred product of the large breeding estate. Rockcliffe Farm of Golden's Bridge, R. I., took the grand champion award on their aged bull Fern's Noble Oxford Sultan. The grand champion cow was Queen Plymouth of Lehigh, owned by Elm Hill Farm, Brookfield, Mass.

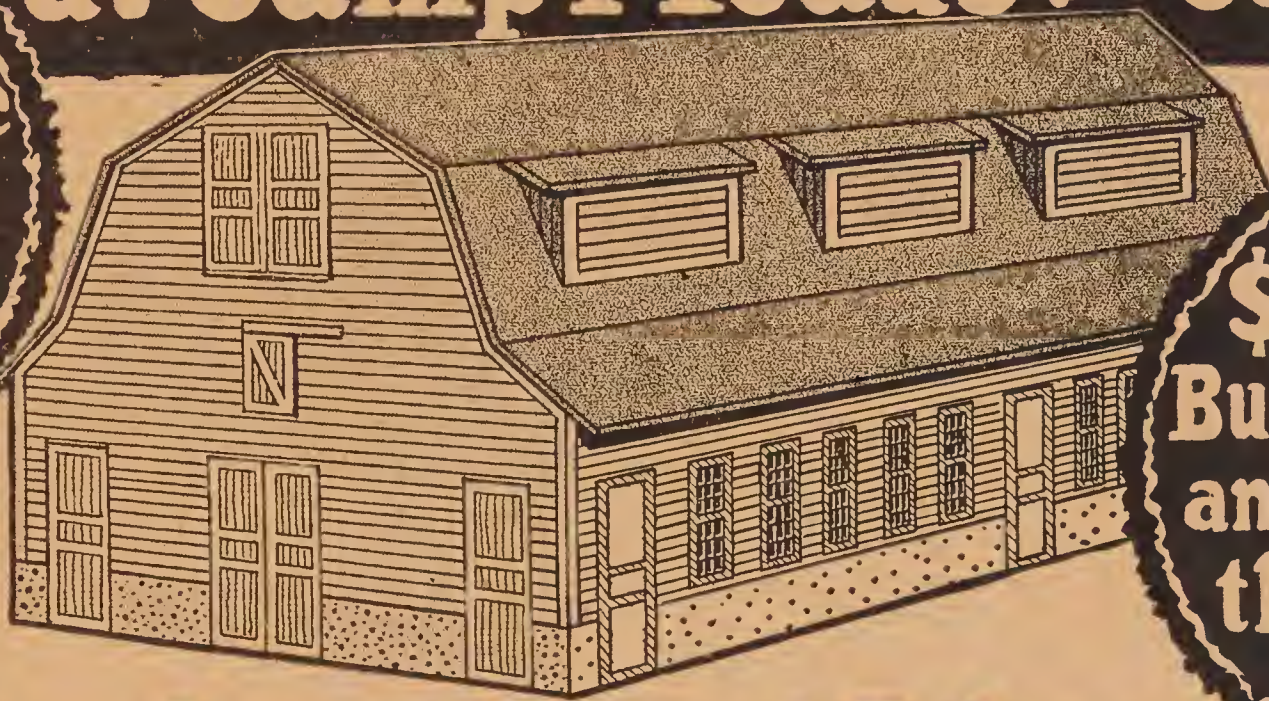
(Continued on page 215)



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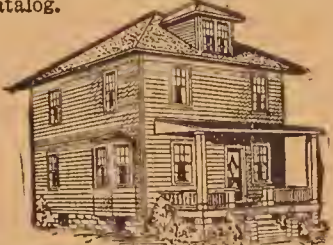
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**6-Light SASH**  
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**\$350 Per 100  
Square Feet**

High grade galvanized sheet steel. Random sizes from 36"x40" to 36"x80" and larger. Heavy stock from 18 to 22 gauge. Clean and bright. Suitable for roofing or general sheet metal work.

#### Cooking Stoves

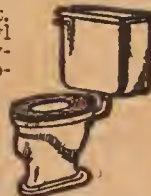
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AND UP**

**Tank  
560  
Gallon**

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Like New**

48"x72", for hot water heating supply or for gasoline, oils, etc. Worth \$90.00 new. First class condition.

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## Better Vegetable Exhibits at Syracuse and Rochester

PAUL WORK

PERHAPS the outstanding feature of the vegetable show at the Rochester Exposition, Labor Day week, was the victory of Greece Grange over its ancient rival, Irondequoit. These two towns both adjoin Rochester. The latter has for three generations grown vegetables so well as to rank it with the best market garden sections of the country. Greece has entered the field more recently, many of its growers having learned their art in Irondequoit. Ever since the Rochester Exposition has included agricultural features, these two granges have contested for the first premium for the best display of vegetables and Irondequoit has been a consistent winner. The shift of ribbons, this year will mean much in the history of the competition, for both put up simple and complete displays in which the outstanding feature was quality.

The management has done a good deed in limiting the collections as to kinds and varieties, thus discouraging the hodgepodge that has so often resulted from the attempt to show everything. A separate premium is offered for background decoration and Irondequoit won this with a picture of a greenhouse establishment done wholly in seeds.

### Boys and Girls to the Front

G. H. Vogt of Stanley took the \$75 award for the best display of products from one farm while J. H. West and Sons won the prize for the best collection of vegetables. The West Sons, Wm. Howard and George Smallridge, all of Irondequoit, were heavy winners in the individual classes.

County Club Leader Fuller of Monroe County mustered a splendid display of vegetables grown by his boys and girls. The quantity was at least four times as great as last year and the quality has now reached the point where some entries would take money in the main show. In a few years these youngsters will make some of the old stagers look to their laurels.

### New Quarters Improve State Fair Exhibit

The Farm Produce Department at the State Fair has been removed to commodious quarters in the old "M. & L. A." Building, taking up fully half of the huge space, thus testifying to the growing interest in their field of agriculture. For the first time there was enough room to display the entries and ample wall spaces were available for the collections. The entries in individual classes at Syracuse are heavier than at Rochester and under the constructive judging through several years by Professors Schnech and Harnden, the quality standards have made steady progress.

### Still Room for Improvement

While the new quarters for the vegetable show at Syracuse mark a great improvement, the space is not adapted to its special use. Refrigerated cases for perishables, cold storage rooms and other special facilities are really needed. To permit further development of educational features there should be a meeting room and a small amphitheater for judging demonstrations. Thus the vegetable men have not relaxed in their demand for a new and modernly equipped horticultural building. The State Vegetable Growers' Association meeting at the Fair appointed a committee of three, headed by Secretary T. H. Townsend, to carry forward the fight which has been on for several years. This committee expects to work with the other horticultural and agricultural societies in the hope that there can soon be adequate housing for what is probably the greatest vegetable show in the country. Syracuse gardeners are considering the possibility of bringing the convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America to Syracuse for State Fair week as soon as the new building can be realized.

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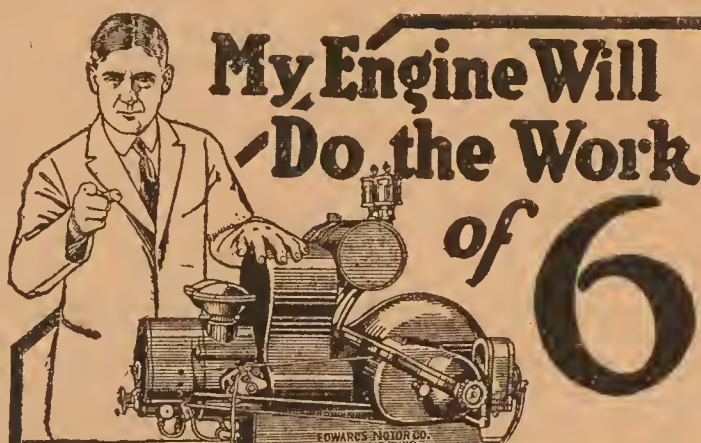
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There is no other farm engine like it. Simple in construction and easy to operate. It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1 1/2 to 6 H. P., yet it is so light that two men can carry it easily. Set it anywhere and put it to work.

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It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1 1/2 H. P. when you need only 1 1/2, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

### Burns Kerosene

Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine

value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

### What Users Say

Ivan L. Blake, of Hannibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect running balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

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Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer,

threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

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“Some years ago, during spring house-cleaning, we gave our linoleum a coat of clear Valspar Varnish, and the result was so very gratifying that it has become part of cleanup season just as much as cleaning wall-paper and scrubbing paint.

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If you will Valspar your Linoleum, Congoleum or Oil Cloth you will add greatly to its life and keep the surface bright and smiling. Spilled greases or acids will not spot it and repeated washings with hot, soapy water will never turn it white. A Valsparred surface is absolutely waterproof, and accident-proof.

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S. F. P.—9-24





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| 1. SNOW GOOSE   | 4. BROAD BILL  | 9. BRANT            | 14. WOODCOCK        | 17. CLAPPER RAIL       | 19. CALIFORNIA QUAIL | 22. RING-NECK      | 25. RUFFED GROUSE |
| 2. CANADA GOOSE | 5. ELACK DUCK  | 10. GREEN-WING TEAL | 15. WILSON SNIPE    | 18. BOB WHITE          | 20. PINNATED GROUSE  | 23. BROWN RABBIT   | 26. WILD TURKEY   |
| 3. WILD GOOSE   | 6. CANVAS BACK | 11. GOOSE           | 16. CAROLINA RAIL   | 19. QUAIL              | 21. SHARP-TAIL       | 24. COTTON-TAIL    | 27. COOPER'S HAWK |
| 4. PINTAIL      | 7. RED HEAD    | 12. SPECKLE-BELLY   | 17. SORA RAIL       | 22. VIRGINIA PARTRIDGE | 23. GROUSE           | 25. RED FOX        |                   |
| 5. SPRIG        | 8. MALLARD     | 13. BLUE-WING TEAL  | 18. WHITE-TAIL DEER | 24. GRAY SQUIRREL      | 26. PIN-TAIL GROUSE  | 27. MOUNTAIN QUAIL |                   |
|                 |                | 14. YELLOW LEGS     | 19. VIRGINIA DEER   | 27. RACCOON            | 27. GROUSE           | 28. PLUMED QUAIL   |                   |
|                 |                | 15. MOURNING DOVE   | 20. COON            | 28. COON               | 28. FOX SQUIRREL     |                    |                   |
|                 |                | 16. DOVE            |                     | 29. CROW               | 29. CROW             |                    |                   |

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**Remington**

**Heavy Duck Load**  
Long Range Load

12 and 16-gauge recommended for Duck, Brant, and Jack Rabbit. No. 4, 5 or 6 Chilled or Soft Shot

20-gauge—2 3/4 in. shells—recommended for Duck, Pheasant, Rabbit, Partridge, Prairie Chicken and Grouse. No. 6, 7 or 7 1/2 Chilled or Soft Shot.



Remington Game Loads are scientifically loaded to a uniform standard of velocity, pattern and penetration with moderate recoil. They are loaded exclusively with the finest American-made smokeless powders in Nitro Club Wetproof Shells. Wetproof means just what it says.

# Remington Game Loads

## Good Common Sense Applied to Shotgun Shells

**U**P to June, 1922—there was no such thing as a specific, standardized load for a *specific kind of game*.

Then Remington Game Loads were brought out. A few thousand sportsmen tried them.

And now in 1924—hundreds of thousands of men are shooting Remington Game Loads. Shipments are going out in carload lots.

Now, *why* have Remington Game Loads become so popular in such a short time?

Simply this. As every shooter knows, there never *had* been any previous standard in loaded shells.

Sportsmen held many opinions as to the best load for shooting any specific kind of game—ducks, for instance. There were 390 loads commonly used for shooting ducks. Naturally some of these were better than others. Probably half a dozen of these loads were really better than the other 384. Many sportsmen were *guessing* at the "best load." This was equally true of suitable loads, for other game.

There are only a few really distinct varieties of game hunted with a shotgun. Yet there were 3200 "prescription" loads to hunt them with. The sportsman who didn't *know* the best load to use was often given an unsuitable one.

So, Remington in a common-sense way and with its unequalled facilities for finding out just what loads are *best* for each kind of game developed *Specific Loads for Specific Game—Game Loads*.

Every Remington Quail Load is the right load—the *best* load—for Quail—and the same is true of Remington Squirrel Loads, Duck Loads and so on through the whole Game Load line. Each load is made for a specific purpose.

### Shoot Out the Facts

Remington provides you with shells made to a *predetermined performance* in the three necessary respects—the velocity or speed, the pattern or spread and the penetration, all with moderate recoil.

Remington Laboratory science takes the place of "guess-work" or hearsay recommendations. Remington has a definite basis of fact on which to recommend a specific load for a specific game.

No wonder hunters everywhere demand Remington Game Loads.

Study the picture opposite and the information under the boxes on this page. Select the Remington Game Load that is made to get the game you are going out after.

Get some Remington Game Loads and shoot out the facts *for yourself*.



**Duck Load**

Recommended for Duck, Pheasant, Hawk, Crow, Rabbit, Partridge, Prairie Chicken and Grouse. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 5, 6 or 7 Chilled or Soft Shot.



**Grouse Load**

Recommended for Grouse, Prairie Chicken, Pheasant, Partridge, Dove, Rabbit, Duck and Squirrel. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 7 Chilled or Soft Shot.



**Buck Shot Load**

Recommended for Deer, Black Bear and Wolf. 12-gauge; loaded with 12 pellets of No. 0 Eastern Shot.



**Quail Load**

Recommended for Quail, Dove, Woodcock, Rail, Plover and Snipe. 12, 16, and 20-gauge; No. 8 Chilled or Soft Shot.



**Rabbit Load**

Recommended for Rabbit and Squirrel. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 6 Chilled or Soft Shot.



**Squirrel Load**

Recommended for Squirrel and Rabbit. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 6 Chilled or Soft Shot.



**Snipe Load**

Recommended for Snipe, Rail, Plover, Woodcock and Quail. 12, 16 and 20-gauge. No. 9 Chilled or Soft Shot.



**Goose Load**

Recommended for Goose, Fox, Turkey and Raccoon. 12-gauge; No. 2 Chilled or Soft Shot.



**Dove Load**

Recommended for Dove, Quail, Rabbit, Partridge, Plover, Grouse and Woodcock. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 7 1/2 Chilled or Soft Shot.

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Coupe-Sedan  
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On school days, on shopping days, on Sundays, on all days of the calendar, season in and season out, the Willys-Knight Coupe-Sedan is keeping owners young and happy—a family car faithful to every trust, and smart and stylish as Fifth Avenue!

This is the car that made folding seats as old-fashioned as hair-cloth furniture. Doors both *front* and *rear* let everybody enter and leave without climbing over seats or feet. A Wilson-built-Body—with the *capacity* of a sedan and the *sociability* of a coupe—finished in a beautiful color scheme of blue, black and nickel.

As fine as it looks, it is yet finer internally. The Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine is famous around the world as *the engine that improves with use*—supremely smooth and quiet at any gait you drive! No valve-grinding. No bother with carbon. *None* of the clatter and griefs so often associated with ordinary poppet-valve engines.

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There is a definite social distinction in owning a Willys-Knight . . . abiding pride in its charm . . . lasting satisfaction in performance. The longer you drive the more you enjoy the driving—and the more value you attach to the car. Try a Knight on the road today!

Willys-Knight Models: 2-pass. Roadster \$1175, 5-pass. Touring \$1195, 7-pass. Touring \$1325, 5-pass. Sedan \$1695 (De Luxe \$1895), 7-pass. Sedan \$1995; all prices f.o.b. Toledo. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

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# WILLYS-KNIGHT



# Among the Farmers

## Don't Forget Your Operator's License

THE attention of our readers in New York State who own automobiles is called to the announcement of the State Motor Vehicle Department that the new law passed by the last legislature is to be rigidly enforced after October 1. In order to make it convenient for automobile owners, arrangements were made so that county clerks in every county were equipped to issue the licenses, and these licenses could be obtained without examination before the first of October.

A statement just received from Commissioner Charles A. Harnett says that he is very much disappointed in the lack of response on the part of up-State people to get their licenses before October 1. At the middle of September, only about 300,000 of the up-State automobile owners, out of the 1,500,000, had applied for the operator's license necessary under the new motor vehicle law.

The Commissioner announces that after the first of the month a force of one hundred and fifty inspectors will begin a patrol of the highways and every driver without a license will be liable to arrest.

### Along the Southern Tier of New York

THE James Quinn farm on the road from Binghamton to Chenango Forks, having been sold to real estate men, is being cut up into building lots and sold. A number of houses are already under process of construction. "Broad Acres" is the name which has been given to this tract. This land in the early history of Broome County was the home of people who came from "downeast" and settled on the banks of the Chenango river.

The hay crop along the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers proved to be a good one. Little hay is being sold locally now, however. The price when sales are made, is about \$20 a ton, delivered.

Several farmers in the vicinity of Conklin Centre suffered severely about the 20th of August by a heavy downpour of rain, accompanied by wind and lightning. Some buildings were entirely torn down. Friends of one farmer are getting up a purse for him. He had no insurance on his property against tornadoes.

George Wakefield in the town of Maine has had an auction and sold off his cows. Other farmers are reducing their herds. One reason given is the high price of feed and the low price of milk. The recent advance in the price of milk may have a tendency to check this drift away from dairy farming. We hope so.

The Farm Bureau is giving a number of demonstrations in poultry culling and management.

The Broome County fair had good weather except the first day, which was wet in the morning, but the attendance even on that day was very good. The fair has been declared better than usual and it is almost always good.

Oats do not turn out very well. Corn has greatly improved with recent warm weather and rain.—E. L. V.

### Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

THE Milton fair was held the week of the 7th with fairly good attendance. Center Hall had a great fair last week. The Union County fair will be held September 30, October 1, 2, and 3. Some improvements have been made on the grounds and buildings, and the premiums have been enlarged.

Mifflinburg began using their new high-school building this week, but Lewisburg has been unable to buy the field west of town upon which to build their new building.

Preparations are being made for wheat seeding, and some fields will be seeded this week. No. 44 wheat is not yielding so well per acre according to the amount

of straw which it grows. Corn is earing better than expected a month ago, yet all corn needs this month to mature it. Even then late planted corn will be poor. Clover seed is ready to cut, but much second-crop hay will be made rather than to cut for seed.

Cow sales are being held every two weeks lately, yet cows are not in good demand, except for fresh ones. Late potatoes are very promising but early ones were a medium crop only.

### Holsteins Lead in Live Stock Exhibit at State Fair

[(Continued from page 208)]

New York and Wisconsin were the strong contenders in the Guernsey classes, Emmadine Farm at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., and F. J. Rueping of Fond du Lac, Wis., divided the major honors about evenly; although Emmadine ran away with both grand champions, winning that coveted honor on Shorewood Resolute, an entry in the aged bull class, and Daylo Yuletide, a two-year-old heifer.

In the Brown Swiss classes Hull Bros. of Painesville, Ohio, captured both grand champions. The Connecticut Agricultural College and Batchelder Farms of Mount Vernon, N. H., divided honors in the two top awards among the Devon entries.

### Good Turnout of Sheep and Swine

With over 1,200 entries of sheep and swine this Department staged perhaps the best exhibition of its kind at Syracuse. Among the sheep, the Oxford, Hampshire, Cheviots and Dorsets were outstanding because of their quality and numbers.

In the Shropshire classes W. S. Hutchings of Coldwater, N. Y., was a large winner, while in the Southdown classes, Hutchings Brothers of Coldwater made a clean sweep. Among the fine wools, R. D. Sly of Wakeman, Ohio, and I. B. Patridge of Leicester, N. Y., divided honors. New York State was well represented after the final decisions had been made.

In the Berkshire classes the entries by F. E. Kite & Son, of St. Paris, Ohio, and Pinehurst Farm of Pinchurst, N. C., were exceptionally good. Judge Harpending of Dundee, N. Y., also spoke highly of the Hampshire exhibit. It was noticeable that the quality of the New York State herds was not quite as strong as usual, the better exhibits coming from out of the State. Competition in the Duroc Jersey classes was largely between Curles Neck Farm of Richmond, Va., and Cassell and McGarvey of Fallston, Md.

The sheep at the fair were estimated at a value of \$60,000 and the hogs were considered to be worth about \$25,000.

### Fine Horses Shown

Some excellent specimens of draft horses were shown State Fair visitors who watched the judges at their work in the ring. Perhaps the most outstanding individual among the draft entries was Louis de Mater, the Belgian stallion owned by Bell Bros., of Wooster, Ohio. He is said to be the finest Belgian stallion ever shown at the State Fair. In the Belgian classes, E. J. Snider of New Paris, Ind., took the largest number of awards. Bell Farms of Wooster, Ohio, and Ash-Grove Farms of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., were also strong contenders for first honors.

Among the Percherons, the stallion Jerome, owned by Highland Farms of Greensburg, Pa., was awarded the royal purple. Highland Farms also took junior and senior champion stallion and junior champion mare. Grand champion mare went to Carfait, an entry by Tom Corwin Farm of Coalton, Ohio.

In the Clydesdale classes Hayfield Farm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., made a clean sweep, taking every first place but one, and all the grand championships.

# LUMBER!

PER THOUSAND FEET \$9<sup>00</sup>

**LAST CALL!** This startling offer is made because we must vacate Government land. Price is for good sound seasoned lumber in carload lots of 16,000 feet or more to the car. Includes flooring, ceiling, drop siding, sheathing, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8's in lengths up to and including 8 feet. Fair proportion of each length guaranteed. No orders accepted for specified lengths at the \$9.00 price. This price good only while present surplus stock is on hand. Orders filled promptly as received. Suitable for all sorts of farm, out buildings, elevator cribbing and general repair work.

### Along with the Remarkable Value Above

We offer lumber in regular specified lengths at the lowest prices. All sound, seasoned, southern pine guaranteed free from nails and full measure.

**5% Discount** will be allowed on all carload Lumber orders of \$300.00 or more received during the months of September and October when cash in full accompanies order.

**The Last Call!** The last and best of our 12 large Army Campments. BUY NOW! Don't Wait! Prices on lumber are advancing.

<b>2 x 4s 2 x 6s and 2 x 8s</b>	Flooring specially selected, per thousand ft. ....	\$19.00
8 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. ....	Flooring Camp Run, per thousand ft. ....	15.00
10 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. ....	Drop Siding, per thousand ft. ....	16.00
12 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. ....	Sheathing, per thousand ft. ....	16.00
14 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. ....	Tongue and Grooved Sheathing, 1x6 and 1x4, per thousand ft. ....	16.00
16 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. ....	Timbers, 4x4 and 6x6, per thousand ft. ....	15.00
18 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. ....		
20 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. ....		

**These Prices** are for Carload Lots of 16,000 feet or more to the car. Orders accepted for mixed carloads. Three or four small orders loaded in same car—each order kept separate. Freight rates very reasonable. Approximately \$9.00 or \$10.00 pays the freight on 1000 feet, nearly 1000 miles in any direction from Camp. We will gladly quote guaranteed freight prepaid prices.

### Include Some of These Bargains with Your Carload!

6 light sash, glazed 34 in. x 34 in. ....	\$ .70	3 pc. Bathroom Outfit .....	\$60.00
Cross panel doors, 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. ....		Closet outfits .....	17.00
8 in. ....	1.65	Screen doors .....	.50
Warm Air Furnaces .....	25.00	Enameled Lavatories—new—never used .....	13.00
Hotel and Restaurant Ranges .....	35.00		

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EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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I HAVE a large surplus of the beautiful Turks Cap Lily. While they last will send 6 for \$1 or 20 for \$3 postpaid. If they are planted now and mulched over winter, will bloom much better than if you wait until spring. T. B. SHAW, Lincoln, Mass.

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WANTED to rent—Large fully equipped dairy farm in Western Pennsylvania or Eastern Ohio, by competent and experienced farmer with own help. O. A. EASTMAN, Evans City, Pa.

FOR SALE—Farm of 74 acres in the beautiful Mohawk Valley at Fullers Hollow just off the State Macadam Road, close to school and town, meadows are creek flats and good, price, \$4000. The farm across the way of 33 acres sold two years ago for \$2500. J. CUMMINGS, Westernville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

MR. FARM BUYER. Good farms for sale. Equipped, with small payment down on easy terms. Reason selling, old age, sickness. Estates settled up, etc. Let me submit your offer to Owners. Tell your wants to C. M. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR TRADE—5 acre improved farm on Lake City Highway for northern property of same value. OWNER, Box 810, Jacksonville, Fla.

DIVIDING large Georgia Plantation into Farms. Pay for Farm from one-third crops raised. If you want particulars address IRVING PAGE, 16 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED to rent or buy—Farm on good road near high school with small payment down. BOX 88, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—On state road at West Townsend, Mass., fully equipped Poultry Farm with six electric brooders to hatch 5,000 chickens; three large houses with cement floors; running water and electric lights. Grain house of over car-load capacity. Two cottage houses with running water, electric lights and heat, barn and sheds. Formerly Squanicook Poultry Farm. Must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire of FRED H. DUDLEY, 87 Water St., Fitchburg, Mass.

### HELP WANTED

WANTED—Single men to work at least one year as testers in New York Cow-testing Association. Experience in feeding and in operation of Babcock test essential. Give age, school training, dairy or farm experience, names and address of former employers. Write G. W. TAILBY, JR., Animal Husbandry Department, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—Clean, experienced, dry-hand milker for certified dairy; 15 cows; wages, \$60 and maintenance; 10-hour day; no outside work; state age, experience, reference. RARITAN VALLEY FARMS, Somerville, N. J.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners, \$150; later, \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

MAKE MONEY at home selling stylish necklaces. Full directions with bead samples for postal order, insured mail, of \$2. MRS. ARTHUR NELSON, Box 11, Ellington, N. Y.

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### HONEY

FOR SALE—New white extracted honey in 5-lb. pails, \$1.10; delivered into third zone. JOHN MOSHER, Moravia, N. Y.

# Service Bureau

## The Literacy Law for New Voters

THE law requiring all new voters to be able to read and write English is the result of an amendment to the State Constitution passed by the people of New York State at the general election of 1921. In brief, the subsequent legislation of 1923 provides that all new voters must present evidence of literacy to the election inspectors as an additional qualification for voting. The evidence of literacy is either a diploma from an eighth grade elementary school in which English has been the language of instruction or of a

high school, or a Certificate of Literacy issued by the school authorities of a State under the Rules and Regulations of the Regents.

A new voter is a person who became qualified to vote in New York State on or after January 1, 1922. Any person who became qualified to vote after that date, whether he be native-born or foreign-born, man or woman, or even if he has voted in some other State, is a new voter and must present evidence of literacy. In order to make this point somewhat more explicit, the following persons are new voters:

### New Voters and Old

(a) All men and women born in the United States who become qualified to vote in New York State after January 1, 1922.

(b) All men and women of foreign birth who become qualified to vote in New York State after January 1, 1922.

(c) All persons who have previously voted in one or more other States, but who became qualified to vote in New York State for the first time after January 1, 1922.

The following persons are not new voters:

(a) Men, both of native and foreign birth, who have not yet voted but who were qualified to vote before January 1, 1922. (A person who votes for the first time is not necessarily a "new voter.")

(b) Women, both of native and foreign birth, who have not yet voted but who were qualified to vote before January 1, 1922. (This will include many women who have not yet taken advantage of the Federal suffrage amendment and who will be casting their first vote this year.)

(c) Illiterate men and women who were qualified to vote and have actually voted in New York State before January 1, 1922. (Present law not retroactive.)

(d) World War veterans who took out their final citizenship papers (under the special act of Congress of July 19, 1919) before January 1, 1922.

(e) A woman of foreign birth whose husband became naturalized before January 1, 1922.

In places where there is personal registration like New York City the evidence of literacy must be presented by the new voter to the election inspector at the time the new voter registers. In communities of the State where personal registration is not required (this includes all communities below 5,000 population) evidence of literacy must be presented to the election inspectors on election day.

### New York Has Good Plan

It is expected that a large number of new voters will present themselves this year on account of the election of both President and Governor. There is no doubt that New York State has the best simple and practical test of reading and writing English understandingly that has yet been devised. New York is also the only State that entrusts to its teachers the sole duty and responsibility of examining new voters in regard to their literacy. Those best qualified to act in this capacity have by law been chosen to do so.

A public service for the cause of good citizenship and government will be rendered by all who assist in the publicity of the above statements of the law. It is strongly urged that effort be made by all readers of this journal to inform the new voters, whether they be of native or foreign birth, of the provisions of this law and to urge new voters to cooperate to the fullest as well. The local superintendent of schools is the person who determines the particular schools that shall be opened for the issuance of certificates of literacy within his district, as well as the days and hours when such schools shall be opened. Let us all help to improve the voting population of our State and to develop on the part of the citizens a sense of cooperation.

### MISCELLANEOUS

60 CHEMICAL Indoor Toilet Outfits, regular price \$12.50, only \$6.50 each. (Satisfaction guaranteed.) IDEAL CLOSET CO., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FERRETS—White or brown from a great hunting strain. Prices very reasonable. Catalog on request. RALPH J. WOOD, New London, Ohio.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.25. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.50. Pipe free. Money back if not satisfied. ALBERT P. FORD, Paducah, Ky.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

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CONCRETE LAND TILE—Seven sizes, 4" to 12"; 4", 80c rd. R. G. ROOF, Pulaski, N. Y.

YOUR KODAKS on post cards, please your friends, ten thousand weekly, send film, no money. BEACH, Lowville, N. Y.

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MEN'S NEW FELT HATS direct from factory at wholesale price. A \$5 hat for only \$2.95. Colors, brown and gray. State size and color desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay postman \$2.95 plus postage when hat is delivered or send \$2.95 with order and we pay postage. J. E. DUNPHY, 18 Casco St., Portland, Me.

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### DOGS AND PET STOCK

HUNDRED hunting hounds cheap. Trial C. O. D. Beckennels, AAN, Herrick, Ills.

HALF-COLLIE, half-bull puppies, \$5. Will make good stock and watch dogs. Also Rat Terrier puppies, females, \$7.50; males, \$15. Photos free. CARMEN D. WELCH, Herrick, Ill.

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Pointer Puppies. Write for breeding and prices. FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

FLEMISH GIANT HARES, Blacks and Grays, 6 to 10 mos., \$3 to \$5. Also Blue Flemish, 3 mos., \$5 each. All pedigreed stock. MAPLE HILL FARM, Fort Plain, N. Y.

### AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory 222, Chicago.

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AGENTS. \$10 daily, writing orders for House Dresses. We deliver and collect. Sample dress and complete outfit sent C. O. D. for \$1.10. Write for catalog. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 162, Boston, Mass.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN desires steady employment on farm. Box 335, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

FARM MANAGER—Single man, 45, life experience in managing large, commercial farm and estate, purebred cattle and retail dairy. Best of references as to character and ability to produce results. Box 336, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

MARRIED MAN, 35 yrs. old; American; experienced farmer, desires permanent position on up to date general or dairy farm. Hustler. State terms first letter. Box 334, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

SMITH & SON—Land scrapers and nurserymen, experts on making Blue Stone Driveways. Now is the time to plant evergreens and lawns. Drop us a card. Estimates cheerfully given. 141-14 Claude St., Springfield Gardens, L. I.



# The Girl at Vacada—By J. Allan Dunn

As Jimmy "Trouble" Hughes comes riding gaily into sight of the little settlement of Vacada, he passes a newly-made grave, beside which a young girl, clad in black, is struggling against the unwelcome advances of a man. Jimmy promptly "horns in," routs the man—a formidable-looking opponent—and steadies the girl, who has twisted her ankle in trying to run from her annoyers. Bluff Furniss, "Boss" of Vacada, goes off muttering ugly threats, at which the cowboy only laughs.

Jimmy Hughes turned to the girl. "Hurt yore ankle bad?"

"I twisted it. I think I can walk. I've got to." She tested her foot and turned pale with the pain of it.

"You got to do nothin' of the sort while I got a hawss," he said. "Nellie Bly's got good manners. I'll set you up and then we'll strap up that ankle. It ain't swollen yet. Just a wrench."

Before she realized it he had lifted her with an easy strength that brought a flush to her cheeks as he put her sideways in the saddle, speaking a word to the mare who swung back her head, looking at the new burden with intelligent eyes, out-breathing a soft purr of complaisance. Jimmy took the injured foot in his hand and handled it gently, removing the shoe that was sadly scuffed and worn.

"Adhesive 'ud be the best," he said, talking casually, not looking up at her. "Get some later, maybe. This'll help right now." He produced some even strips of latigo that had been about his saddle roll, wetted them from his canteen and deftly bound them firmly about the ankle, strapping it with the dexterity of a surgeon. "It'll shrink a bit as it dries, likely, an' grip it fine. Now, then, where can I take you?"

The girl had been observing him, almost anxiously, with growing approval. He had taken off his hat and his brown hair, sun-scorched here and there, seemed foolishly to reassure her. That and the shape of his head, she told herself. His question took the interest from her eyes.

"I—I don't know. I have nowhere to go."

"No home? No folks?"

"No. I only had my uncle, my aunt's husband. We just buried him." Slow tears welled over and trickled down her cheeks. Jimmy affected not to see them. "Furniss owns the shack. I can't go back there. He—he—" She hesitated.

"You go on, miss. You'll feel better if you tell it, I reckon. Ain't there some women folk round here who'd take you in?"

"None." Her voice trembled. She was crying frankly now, the tears that had been repressed flowing without check. "None that he don't own—or their husbands. There are only two in Vacada, aside from the girls at the dance hall. He owns that. He wanted me to go there on the floor—"

JIMMY looked up at her and saw her face flood with hot blood. His own rose in sympathy. Involuntarily his hand went to his gun.

"The darned snake. I shu'd have shot him on sight."

Her hand went down and clutched his arm.

"No, no," she cried in quick alarm. "You must not do that."

"I've a notion that's what he intends to do to me," said Jimmy grimly.

"Please! Not on my account. It would not help me. And you must go on. He's a deputy sheriff."

"I never did admire that breed of cats."

"And he runs the country. He has his own crowd. Mexicans, some of them. And—"

"You tryin' to scare me?" He looked at her with genuine good humor. "A bad man and a bad gang, includin' greasers. You figger I'm goin' to shack on an' leave you to handle 'em? I told you trouble was my middle name. Jimmy Trouble Hughes. I take it he didn't offer to marry you?"

She shook her head.

"You've told me quite a heap. Won't hurt you to finish it."

She bit her lip, made decision in her helplessness.

"My name is Alice Joyce," she told him. "I have lived here for six years—since I was twelve. I came out to my aunt when my own father died. My mother was dead then for two years."

"You poor kid." Jimmy said it under his breath, but she caught it.

"He did the best he could for me, but Furniss had something on him. And he drank." Her voice quickened and she told her story in a few sentences, Jimmy listening, plaiting strands of the mare's black mane.

"You got as much chance with this bunch as a lamb in a ring of coyotes," he said. "No one to write to?"

She shook her head. "I have written. But they have moved—or they have forgotten me. They never answered."

"Maybe Brother Furniss monkeys with the mails. No beau?"

"No."

He worked at the plaiting, his face judicious. His eyes were a little embarrassed when he finally looked at her again.

"I reckon that 'ud be the best thing for you. To be married to some chap that 'ud treat you right. Take care of you an' take you away from here, pronto."

THEIR glances clung in a strange silence. Jimmy went on, his easy glibness reduced to palpable effort.

"How about me? I ain't married. I ain't seen no one I aimed to marry, so far. I'm sure no angel, but I ain't a bad lot altogether. And I'd treat you right." He stole a glance at her averted face and found courage to go on. "I'm trailin' across to Big Nose Gap in the Bitter Root range. Goin' to a friend of mine who owns a ranch. Big Bill Axtell, who's a white man if God ever made one. And a wife better'n he is. Two kiddies. They'd be glad to see you. How about it? You're sure in one tight hole. It 'ud be a way out. I'll make the goin' good as I can."

She gazed at him long and steadily. Jimmy felt the probe of her searching through his being. At last she shook her head, slowly.

"I couldn't do that."

"Why not?"

"It wouldn't be right. I—I don't love you."

"How do you know that? I figgered you ain't been in love before. No more'n I have." He flushed a little as he said that but maintained his look.

"If I loved you, I'd know it. I'm grateful, but a girl ought to want to go with the man she marries. She ought to ache to go with him. And it ought to be the same with you. You are trying

to help me out of the hole, but I can't accept it."

"Never hear of love at first sight?"

He saw she took this wrongly and changed his manner. "You got anything better to suggest? You don't have to treat me like I was yore husband unless you happen to want to, some time. It's a day an' night ride to Axtell's but I'd sure treat you like you was my sister. If we didn't make out you c'ud leave me easy enough. Jane Axtell'll take you under her wing. She's allus motherin' something. That ranch is plumb full of orphans, ducks an' calves, pups and kittens. She'd admire to have a girl like you for company an' to take care of."

The girl broke down, burying her face in Nellie Bly's mane.

"I don't know what to do. I don't know," she sobbed.

Jimmy's face tightened to decision.

"Then you'll do what I say. Shucks, there's nothin' else to do. You an' me ought to git along first-rate. Lots of folks that git married ain't half so well suited as us. Don't know any more about each other. Do it on trust. You'll trust Jimmy Trouble Hughes, Alice Joyce. Won't you?" She looked at him again through wet eyes, her lip caught up with her teeth. Then she nodded.

"Good," cried Jimmy. "Bueno! Muy bueno! Can you ride?"

"Yes."

"Fine. I'll rustle you a hawss an' saddle. We'll go over to yore shack an' git yore duds. He can't hold them. He won't. First—who did the buryin', meanin' the service?"

"The Bee Parson."

"That's a new brand to me. Sure enough parson? Bueno! Where's he live?"

"Over there." She pointed. "He keeps bees. He's sick, you see. There's no church."

"I hardly figgered one, in this man's town."

"He was ill at the funeral. I—"

"We'll hang a fee on him an' make him well. Come on—Alice."

He turned the mare toward the parson's little sod house, a mile from Vacada, the girl riding, Jimmy walking beside her, one hand on the horn of the saddle, Nellie Bly docile. As they went, Bluff Furniss saw them going on together and half guessed their errand.

HALF-WAY they met the two men who had helped the Bee Parson and who looked at them curiously. Jimmy hailed them.

"Howdy? I reckon we'll need you two gents, if you're agreeable. You see Alice an' me are goin' to be married. I come sooner than she expected but, seein' her folks has gone west, there's no sense in waitin' over."

They looked at each other, misled by his easy assurance.

"Thet so, Alice?" asked one of them.

She nodded, her face clear of tears. Jimmy sized up his men.

"No time for a fiesta," he said. "But there's a bankroll big enough to stand fees, witnesses and all. And I got to git me a hawss. Maybe one of you got one to sell?" Their uncertainty vanished.

"Might have one to suit you," admitted the one who had spoken. "How 'bout it, Gus?"

"Suits me, but if you aim to git married 'thout a county license the parson'll git in trubble. You two got one?"

THE girl blanched. Jimmy's eyes widened, narrowed again.

"How big trouble?"

"Fine. Fifty bucks. Hundred, mebber."

"Shucks! That's easy. Man's bound to spend some on his weddin' day."

The girl's hand went out. Jimmy caught it, patted it.

"That's all right," he said. "Come along, gents. Much obliged."

The Bee Parson lay languidly on his bed but sat up as the group came in. Jimmy explained the situation, cannily leaving much of it to the minister's imagination. The Bee Parson surveyed them from eyes, deep sunk in sockets, graved by pain and weakness.

"You are willing, Alice?" he asked in his husky voice, made gentle. "If you are I am willing to run the risk."

"It will be a real marriage?"

"In the sight of God and of man. The laws of this State permit of such an exigency. There will be a fine, in all probability. I should advise later registration at the county seat. I understand the circumstances and I am willing to conduct the ceremony."

His air of authority dominated the four, gathering at his direction while he secured his prayer-book. They stood silent, impressed by a certain solemnity that weighed most heavily upon the girl, affected strongly the more volatile Jimmy. The Bee Parson, he decided, was a man. He might be sick in body but he was sure a he-man. Then a question staggered him.

"Have you a ring?" Jimmy looked helplessly, almost foolishly, at the girl, then at the grinning witnesses. "Any kind do?" he inquired. "Then hold on a minute." And he went out to where Nellie Bly patiently waited.

"You're in on this, I'll hawss," said Jimmy, and he plucked hairs from her mane, swiftly braiding them in a black circlet that he tested on the end of his little finger, figuring that about right for measurement, before he finished off the ends of the plait, trimmed the ring and exhibited it to the Bee Parson, who gravely approved the device.

The ceremony proceeded. To Alice Joyce, becoming Alice Hughes, it seemed incredibly brief and momentarily unreal. Jimmy made no attempt to kiss his bride but retained her hand in his while the Bee Parson made out the certificate and the two witnesses appended sprawling signatures. Nor did the latter indulge in the horseplay that suggested itself inevitably to their crude minds.

There was something about the Bee Parson, something too about the kid, as they styled Jimmy, that handicapped familiarities. Then Jimmy drew a roll of bills from his pocket that made them gasp. The girl's eyes distended at the denominations. For a cowboy such a stake was a phenomenal. To the Bee Parson he gave a hundred-dollar bill and a fifty, to each witness a twenty.

"That'll cover the ante for the fine," he said to the former. "If it's less than a hundred you can pass the change on to some one that needs it. Boys, you can drink our healths."

The witnesses thrust away their bills; the Bee Parson held his unfolded with a questioning look at Jimmy Hughes.

"You came by this money rightfully?" he asked.

(Continued on page 218)



Betty (in the country): Uncle Hiram, why does that pig wear a ring in her nose? Is she engaged?—Life.



# Women at the State Fair

## Home Bureau Exhibits Draw Crowds of Observers

THOUGH every woman who attended the State Fair at Syracuse found much of interest in the different buildings and on the different days, the "one big day" of the whole week came Tuesday when the Home Bureau exhibits were judged and their relative merits explained. And let it be said here that to an impartial observer every single exhibit deserved honorable mention for one feature or another, but that the decision of the judges as to their relative standing met with unanimous approval.

Cortland County won, with a percentage of 91 out of a possible 100. Close behind was Tompkins with 90 and Cattaraugus came third with 88. Broome County was fourth and Oswego fifth. The other contestants—Oneida, Otsego, Seneca, Sullivan and Tioga—all ranged within a few points of each other.

The judges were Miss Vera McCrea, Mrs. H. M. Eppes and Mrs. Ida S. Harrington, who gave the committee's report and explained the awards in some detail. The exhibits were judged, she said, for correctness in typifying the program, for quality of workmanship, for educational value and for attractiveness of appearance.

### Cortland Awarded First Prize

Mrs. Burnham, the county chairman of Cortland, who bore off the blue ribbon in triumph, presided over this prize winning exhibit. It showed in graphic form the widely diversified activities of this county, including civics, landscape gardening, basketry, and the nutrition program which was the major activity of all the Home Bureaus this year. One of the features which attracted a great deal of attention was a tiny model showing how an impure water supply was changed to a safe one. Miss Ferne Wayne is the Cortland County agent, and among the loyal members is Mrs. A. E. Brigden, ex-president of the Federation.

Visitors to the Tompkins County booth were fascinated by the possibilities in handloom weaving of rugs and in the reclamation of old furniture by refinishing and recaning, as exemplified in the expert work of Tompkins Home Bureau members. This exhibit showed many fine examples of characteristic American period furniture, good in line and workmanship and made thoroughly serviceable by intelligent care. Another rather unique exhibit showed the kitchen equipment tried out by the "testing circle," which used, reported on and passed along sample time- and labor-savers submitted by local merchants. Many of the devices had been approved by this "board of censorship" and duly installed in the respective kitchens.

The Cattaraugus County exhibit featured especially the correct feeding of children and had some fascinating little models of games and inexpensive playground equipment.

### Each Exhibit Had Something to Remember

Passing briefly over the other exhibits, one recalls especially the circulating nutrition exhibit designed by a mechanically-minded member of the Oswego Home Bureau, the really charming ink-bottle lamp and home-designed and painted shades shown by Oneida County; the amusing reducing exercise charts of Tioga; the analysis of cereals displayed by Otsego; the model of a delightful modern home remodelled from an old barn in Broome County; "Freddie and Friend Fruit" as introduced by Sullivan County, and the excellent exhibit of nutrition and other activities put on by Seneca County, the six months' old "baby" of the Home Bureaus, presided over by the county agent, Miss Williams.

The same day was made notable for the women by the appearance of Mrs. T. G. Powell, President of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, on

the program with Senator Royal S. Copeland. Mrs. Powell spoke, as always, simply and earnestly and the 30,000 women whom she represented might well be proud of their leader. She spoke of Governor Smith's action in giving the Home Bureau representation on the committee to work out plans for bettering rural health, and stressed the part that the members have taken in school work, in arousing the true "spirit of play" in recreation and in organizing "voting mothers" for better community conditions.

The general impression left by the exhibits was well summed up in Mrs. Powell's statement that "home needs no praise to make it beautiful." Greater things are already being planned for next year, according to the leaders, but New York women are to be congratulated on what they accomplished in 1924.

### The Girl at Vacada

(Continued from page 217)

Alice looked at Jimmy, crimson under his tan. One of the witnesses snickered and then backed out of the shack, followed by his companion. One winked at the other, who thrust his tongue in his cheek by way of reply. Then they started for Vacada, their fast walk breaking into a run, carrying the news to the local boss, Bluff Furniss.

"That money's clean, Parson," said Jimmy. To the girl, his wife, he seemed to say it doggedly. But the Bee Parson accepted the statement. He had sat down again upon the bed, apologizing for his weakness.

"I'm getting stronger out here, right along," he told them with a wan smile. "Good-by and God's good-will to both of you."

As they passed out of the hut constraint fettered both of them.

"He's pretty sick," said the girl. Jimmy nodded.

"Thinks he's better all the time. They all do. But there's one *hombre* that ain't afraid to go. He's sure got his pass made out. How's the foot?" Excitement, with the aid of Jimmy's arm, had caused the girl to practically forget her injury. Now she limped again and felt discomfort, but made light of it.

"We'll get that adhesive," said Jimmy. "Tire tape 'ud be good. Get that at the store with grub for to-night an' to-morrer mornin'. I'll leave you up to yore shack for a while an' go rustle a hawss. Reckon I'll let you ride Nelly Bly; she's bin packin' me since sun-up an' yore weight'll even things up. You got a lock up to yore cabin door?"

"Yes." "You ain't goin' to be afraid to pack yore things an' be there alone for a l'il while?"

"No." The answer was prompt and firm. Since they had come from the Bee Parson the girl's eyes had lost their hunted look. Jimmy surveyed her approvingly.

"You'll sure do to take along," he said. "I reckon most of the stiffenin' is out of Furniss. He bluffs best when he's sure the other chap's out of luck. You ain't alone now. But we won't take no more chances than we have to."

(To be continued)

Keep a piece of tailor's mending tissue in the sewing machine drawer and use it for first-aid patching of all kinds. When there is a small tear or nag in a woolen or silk garment put a piece of the tissue under the tear and back of it a piece of cloth from the same garment and matching, if there is a figure or plaid. Hold firmly in place and pass a warm iron over the torn place. This is usually all the mending that will be required.—L. M. THORNTON.



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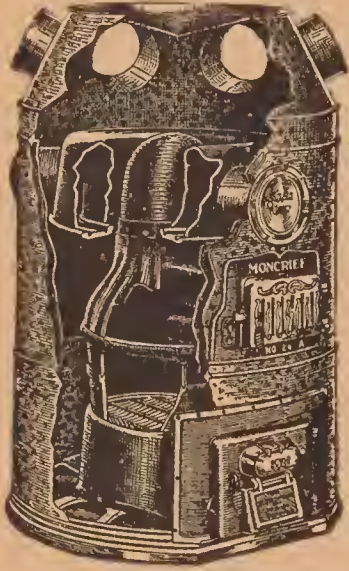
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# Boys and Girls Had a Good Time

(Continued from page 204)

Chenango: John Ireland and Richard Goodwin of Guilford demonstrated garden planting.

Delaware: Evelyn Henderson and Mildred Scott of Harpersfield showed how to make a kimono dress. Morris Riddell, Davenport, and Wilburn Barkley, Delhi, demonstrated the points of a good dairy cow.

Genesee: Arlo Berg and Richard Kogle of East Pembroke showed how to cull poultry and Doris Wickens and Lulu Krauss of Darien Center prepared a school lunch.

Jefferson: Ruth Poor and Dorothea Thomas of Black River demonstrated the use of patterns and Keat Stoodley and Lawrence White of Adams Center gave a rope splicing demonstration.

Livingston: Mildred Boies and Elizabeth Redman of Leicester made a kimono dress and Glenn Turner and Theo. Forsythe of Dansville showed how to control poultry lice.

Madison: Edna Brown and Delia Abrams of Brookfield gave a clothing demonstration and Arthur Fletcher and Gordon Sprague of Hubbardville treated potato seed.

Nassau: Loretta Walbroehl and Edith Bergesen of Valley Stream showed how to prepare a light lunch and two Westbury boys,

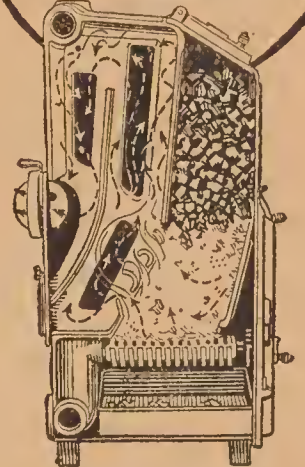
State College of Agriculture, who did the judging, they were as nice a batch of young stock as a man would want to look upon. Professor Hopper was especially enthusiastic over the Jersey heifer of Barbara Luchsinger of Syracuse. However, she was not alone when it came to honors, for her brother, John, won a first prize with his yearling Jersey heifer and Wayne Brown of Liverpool took the championship with his young Holstein. These three, with Wendell Wicks of Oxbow, whose Ayrshire took the Ayrshire championship, will be sent to the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee in November.

In the live-stock judging contest for Junior Project workers, the Livingston County team, consisting of Ralph Johnson and Donald Kieth, both of Caledonia, and Edward Barrows of South Livonia, won the contest. It is expected that these boys will be sent to the National Dairy Show to represent New York in the Junior Judging contest.

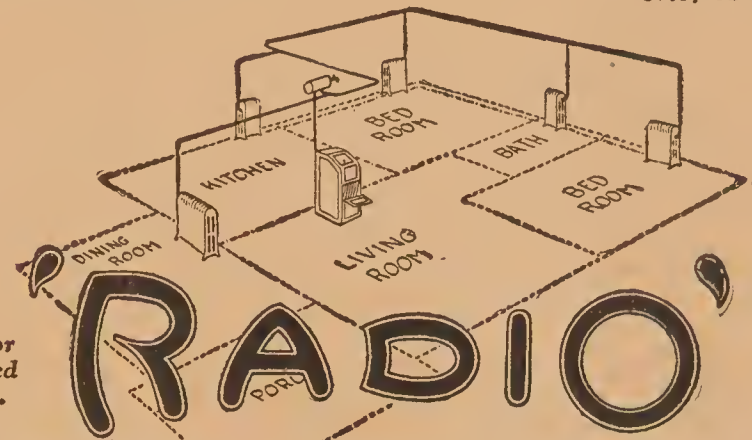


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No. 2234 is a pattern by which you may make over last year's outgrown school dress, for both the skirt and the waist offer combination possibilities. It is pretty in new material, too, as well as in two different fabrics which "spell out" each other. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, size 8 taking 1 3/8 yards 40-inch material. Price, 12c.



No. 2231 is cut up into large sizes, because it is so flattering to the mature figure. It is suitable for a simple everyday dress or for a more elaborate one, according to the materials and trimmings used. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 40-inch material with 1/2 yard contrasting. Price, 12c.



No. 2229 shows the three-tiered skirt, very much in vogue this season. The woman of slender or medium figure will look especially well in this design. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 3/8 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 12c.

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Chester Stevenson and Alfred Weber, gave a garden planting demonstration.

Onondaga: Ruth Rice and Alice Rolfe of Kirkville made a kimono dress while Peter and Joseph Newell of Skaneateles gave a potato seed treatment demonstration.

Orange: Evelyn Hock and Katherine Berrian of New Hampton demonstrated how to select garment materials, while Sam Ayres and Benedict Cline of Warwick showed how to mix poultry feed.

Oswego: Florence and Dorothy Sheldon of Sandy Creek showed how to prepare a breakfast and Ivan and Edward Williamson of Hannibal showed how to prepare Bordeaux mixture.

Otsego: Henry Madsen of Westville and Harry Christenson of Fly Creek showed how to treat seed potatoes for disease.

Tioga: Pauline Personins and Marion Powers of Candor prepared a school lunch and Roy Seeber and Charles Walker of Oswego showed how to cull poultry.

Wyoming: Marie and Mabel Seeley of Warsaw gave a clothing demonstration and two other Warsawites, Fred Meisel and Albert Evans, planted a garden.

The Junior Calf Club exhibit was the finest that has ever been staged. There were about thirty heifer calves exhibited and according to Professor Hopper of the

We cannot close without saying a word about the Junior Poultry Exhibits. The excellent work of the Poultry Department at the New York State College of Agriculture in junior project work is making itself most evident. There were something like 400 birds exhibited by the boys and girls of the various standard breeds. Not only is the teaching of desirable rations becoming evident, but more desirable breeding stock as well.

As a matter of fact, the junior work all along the line is giving these boys and girls a different conception of farm business. Of course the greatest thing in all project work is the spirit of achievement, assuming the responsibility of a job and carrying it through to a successful finish. That is the big thing in Junior Project Work. The second big thing is the fact that they are learning better methods and better practice. Sometime it may be that a boy or girl will be the guiding light of a father who is reluctant to adopt more modern methods. But that is only a mere side line. Boys and girls who do things when they are young will be in a much better position to do things when they assume greater responsibilities.



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# Eggs vs. Fancy Feathers

## State Fair Poultry Exhibit Shows Contrast

There was a whole lot, more than ever, for the poultryman at the State Fair this year. It would be a pretty long-drawn-out and dry story to tell who won the blue, red and yellow ribbons in all the different classes. There was something a sight more interesting and a great deal more educational than mere figures and places—more than ever before.

This year the exhibits of pens of hens to be judged on the production basis were larger than ever and if a fellow got right down to business to make a study of the differences between fancy feathers and production, he saw something to open his eyes. There is about as much difference between the "string" birds and the production pens, blues for blues, as there is between day and night. Anyone wanting to buy blue ribbon stock hereafter, especially those who saw the exhibit, and studied it, will have to specify whether they want fancy feathers or eggs. Kent's flock, which took the blue ribbon for production, had a different looking lot of hens in it compared to the single entries of the fanciers. The fancy birds had yellow legs, beautiful, sleek feathers, while Kent's birds looked a little rough, their tails were whipped out and their legs were almost white. But we keep hens for eggs, not feathers. You can't eat feathers.

### Egg Laying Types Proven

That flock belonging to Kent has vindicated the college, which has been preaching the selection of layers and the principle of judging on production lines. Any man who has doubted the ability of Rice, Hurd, Krum, Andrews and the rest of the poultrymen from the college, to pick out a laying hen by her appearance, has no longer an argument in his favor, for facts tell the story. Those who judged Kent's birds and gave them first award, did not know to whom they belonged, but their practiced eye picked out layers. After the judging was completed and the award had been made, the records of the hens in Kent's exhibit were revealed. The individual records, trap nest, showed that the members of that flock had produced anywhere from 200 to 250 eggs in a year. That shows pretty

conclusively that a man who knows his job can pick out a layer with a pretty accurate degree of certainty. There is no question but what the man who is in the poultry business for the money that is in it, has got to learn how to pick his layers and discard the boarders.

It is not reasonable to expect that any man is going to keep a flock of 200 to 300 hens for the fun of it and therefore it holds true with every man who keeps hens. We have reached the point when we have got to stop supporting a lot of non-producers and the Fair this year shows without the semblance of a doubt that it is possible to pick them out by their physical characteristics.—F. W. OHM.

### Getting Down to Rock Bottom

(Continued from page 205)

on a budget which is considerably less than half the average annual rate of the last two years.

These somewhat radical changes which also included replacing of the Federated sales manager who has handled the business since 1920, were not made without advising with experienced growers, the association's bankers, experts of the State College and others. When finally determined upon, they were fully and frankly laid before the Board of Representatives which endorsed and commended them. Some representatives even received the news enthusiastically as indicating progress in the right direction. The hard thing for all was the letting go of employees who had served the organization so zealously and well through its period of early development. In recognition of services rendered by Messrs. Peet, Rees and Blades, a resolution of appreciation was adopted by the Board of Representatives.

### The Future

The general feeling of representatives and members alike seems to be summed up in the phrase, "We are now on rock bottom," a solid foundation. The association has been through the period of promotion, has weathered the reaction which usually comes to new enterprises after the cooling of the first enthusiasms. Members and directors have gained much experience which they have paid for. They know some things that are not possible or practicable. The organization is finding itself. It is functioning and solvent.

Many future policies remain to be finally determined. The place of the local packing house is generally conceded, though it has many problems to solve yet. The Federated Sales Agency now seems to be giving satisfaction. What are the place and functions of the Central between these two? How much authority and responsibility should be turned over to it and how much fixed on the locals? To what extent is centralization necessary or desirable? Are central or local pools most desirable? And many others. Some of these, with the Editor's approval, I may discuss in these pages later.

### Horseshoe Pitching Is On the Map

(Continued from page 207)

Clark and Ball of Steuben also pitched with Brown and Thomas of Allegany one game in which neither of the last two got a point.

The ardor of the players and of the thousands of horseshoe enthusiasts, who watched the games, encouraging their favorites, did not seem to wane because of the rain and cold weather. However, the bad weather conditions Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, without doubt, kept a great many players from coming to the tournament and thousands of horseshoe fans were kept away who otherwise would have come. A great deal of credit is due G. E. Snyder, who acted as manager and general referee of the tournament.

# How much of your poultry feed is wasted?

"I have been feeding Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast to my poultry for the last few months," writes Emma Bowen, of Chestertown, Md., "and will say that the results received have been splendid. My flock is now producing more eggs, and Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast is keeping the flock in a healthy condition."



"My flock of poultry began molting the latter part of August," writes D. S. Cobb, of Morrison, Ill. "I have been feeding Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast during the past three months. I have never seen poultry molt so easily and finish in such short time. I attribute this entirely to Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast."



"I have used Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast on my flocks," writes G. W. Bradshaw, of Sumner, Wash. "It is a wonderful help to chickens during their most critical period, that of molting. It brings them through the molt quicker and with lots of pep."

In every flock, there are many birds that fail to assimilate enough of their food. Their delicate digestive organs refuse to act properly even on the best possible rations.

Much of the feed, therefore, passes unused out of the fowl's system, instead of being quickly absorbed to make bone, flesh, and energy.

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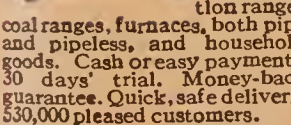
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## Why Correct Lubrication is the Cheapest

Gargoyle Mobiloil is not a gasoline by-product, as cheaper oils nearly always are. The crude stock from which it is made is chosen solely for its lubricating quality, not for its gasoline or

kerosene yield. Every batch of Mobiloil is tested to assure its constant high standards and uniformity.

The Vacuum Oil Company has specialized in correct lubrication for over 58 years. It maintains a Board of Engineers—twenty-three men who spend all their time analyzing motors under every conceivable operating condition. The one purpose of their work is to determine the oil which will give greatest economy in every make and model of automobile, truck, or tractor.

The result is the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations. For the cheapest lubrication at any price make the Chart your absolute guide. It is shown here in part. If your automobile, motor truck, or farm tractor is not listed in this particular Chart, see the complete Chart which hangs on the dealer's walls. Or write our nearest Branch for our booklet, "Correct Lubrication."

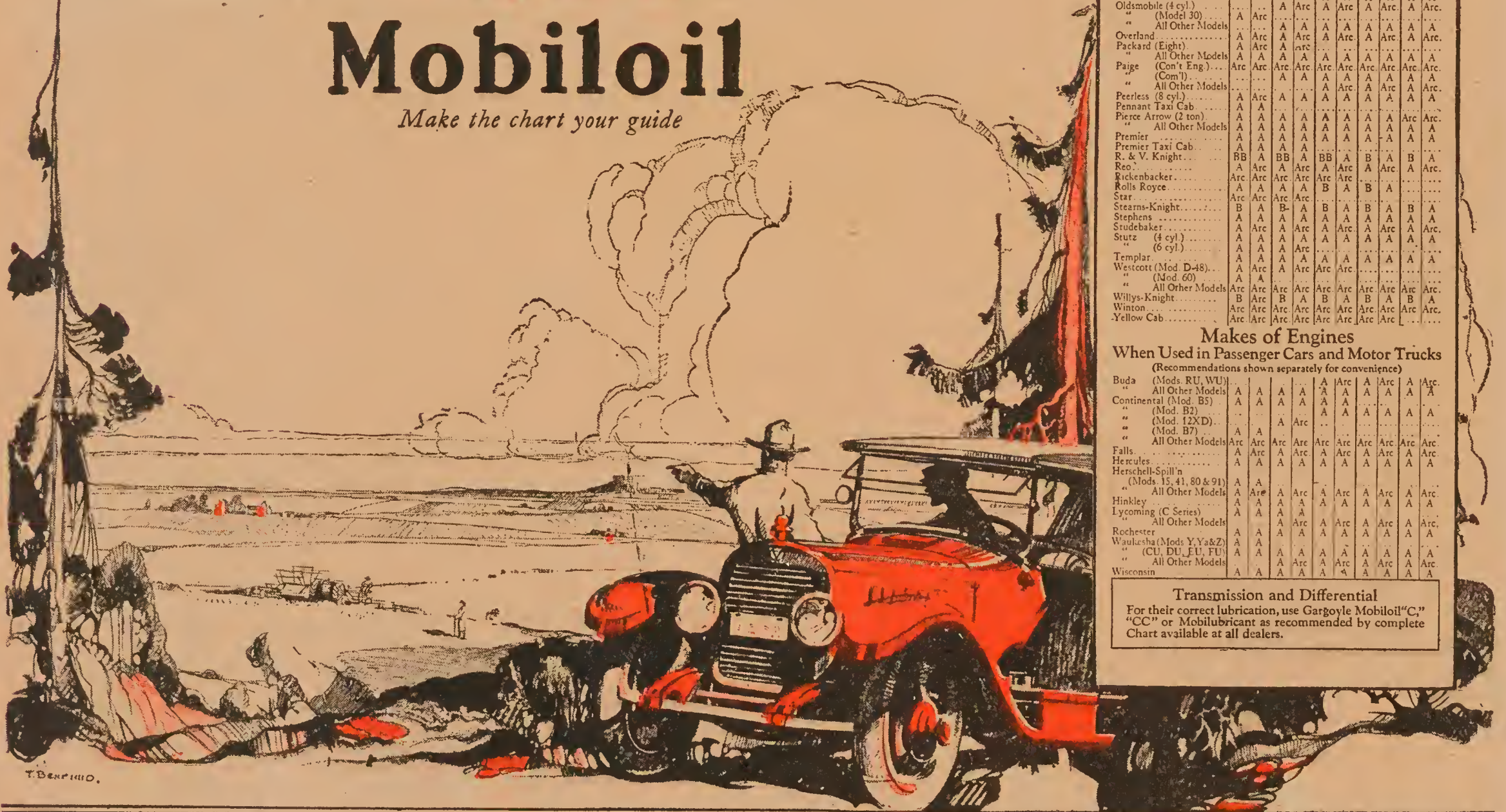
## TRACTOR Lubrication

The correct engine Lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.



# Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide



## Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger cars and motor trucks are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"  
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"  
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"  
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"  
Arc. means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures are experienced.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Amer. La France (Mod 19)	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
American Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Anderson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Atlas	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (Mod 6-63)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Barley Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Bethlehem	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (Mods. FB & T)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Col'bia (Det.) (Con't Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Commerce	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cunningham	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Bros.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dorris (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durant Four	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
(6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Elcar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Elgin Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Fageol Safety Coach	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(2 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Federal Knight (3/4 ton)	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
(Model X-2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Flint	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
FourWheel Drive (F.W.D.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hanson Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Huppmobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Indiana (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jewett	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jordan	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Kelly-Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kline	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
LeFayette	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington (Con't Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Liberty	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
McFarlan	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mason	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash Four & Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Com'l) (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Model 30)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard (Eight)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Paige (Con't Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
(Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pennant Taxi Cab	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Premier Taxi Cab	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R. & V. Knight	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Reo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rickenbacker	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Westcott (Mod D-48)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. 60)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Yellow Cab	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

## Makes of Engines

When Used in Passenger Cars and Motor Trucks

(Recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Buda (Mods. RU, WU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. 12XD)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. B7)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Falls	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spill'n	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mods. 15, 41, 80 & 91)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycoming (C Series)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha (Mods. Y, Ya & Z)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(CU, DU, EU, FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

## Transmission and Differential

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

# VACUUM OIL COMPANY

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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

OCTOBER 4, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

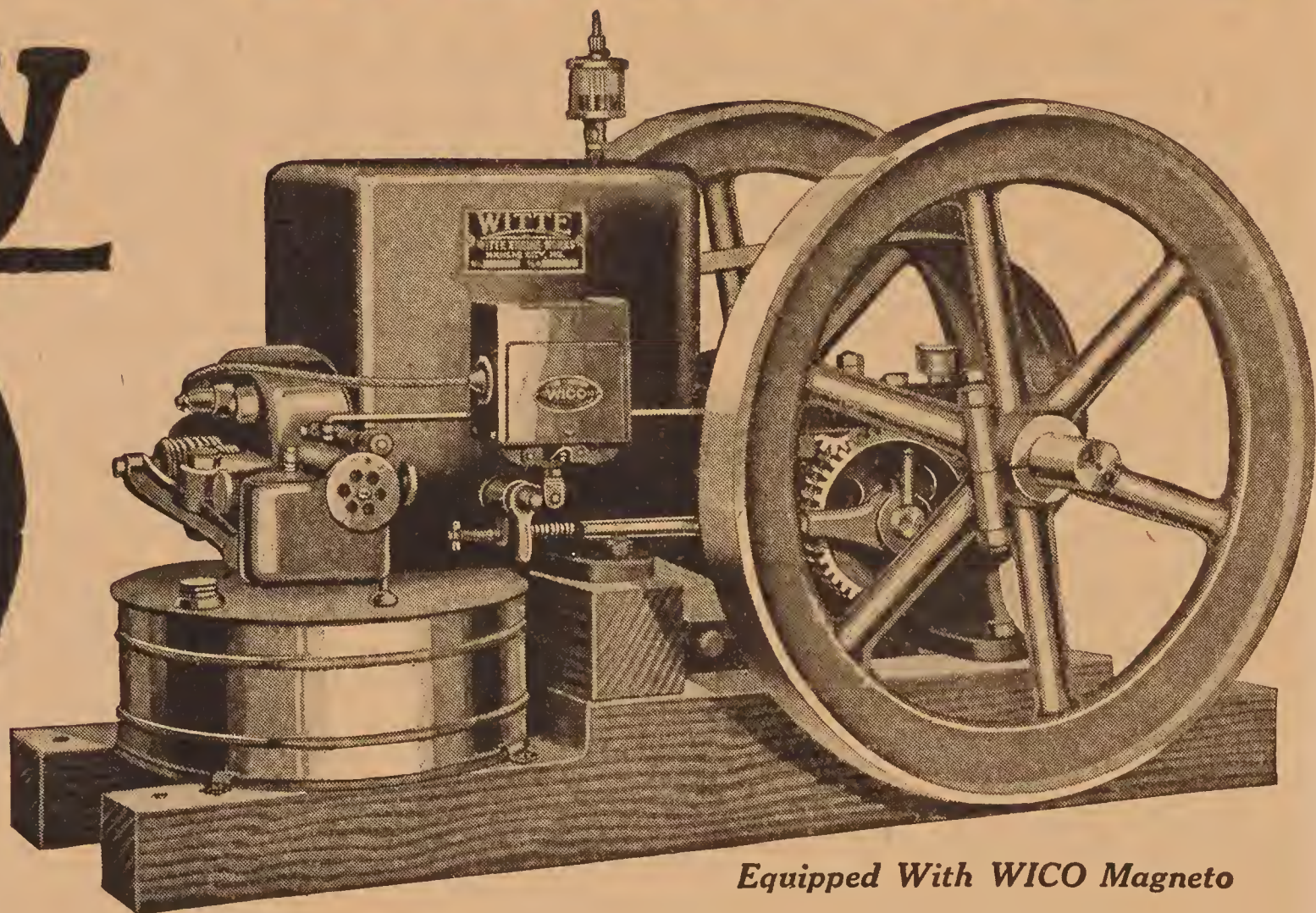


From Chicken Thief to Social Pillar—By H. H. Kroll



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For a Few Months

NOW I have gone the limit—with prices for farm products going up and new prosperity in sight, I have made it easier than ever before to own the standard WITTE Throttling-Governor ENGINE, and at the lowest price in many years. You can show a profit of from \$500 to \$1000 extra every year you have the rugged, dependable WITTE at work for you. Get away from high-priced help—get away from the hard, back-breaking chores with the lowest-priced, high-quality engine I've ever offered.

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President

Just a few dollars a month for a few months—owning a Standard WITTE is a sure saving every year—the engine more than pays for itself as you go. You'll find the WITTE always delivers a big surplus of power [the 2 H-P. size pulls 3 H-P. easily] that you need for the heavier jobs but does the light work with a big saving in fuel. So simple that a boy can operate it. Trouble-proof too—you can work the WITTE every day in any kind of weather. Easily moved from place to place, it answers every power need on your place.

**Fully Equipped** The WITTE has many exclusive features not found on any other engine, such as the celebrated WICO Magneto, the best system of high tension ignition known. Far superior to the old-style battery engine—dependable and

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**90 Days FREE Trial on Any Size** WITTE Throttling-Governor ENGINES come in all styles and sizes from 2 to 25 H-P. So confident am I that this engine will make you money and is the best and cheapest power you can buy, that I will gladly let you try a WITTE for 90 days at my risk. And if for any reason it's not right, I simply say "I'LL MAKE IT RIGHT AND IT WON'T COST YOU A CENT."

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For over 42 years I have been building this better quality engine—honest value at rock-bottom, direct-to-you price. Into it has gone the experience of more than 150,000 users—a guarantee that the WITTE Throttling-Governor Engine meets every need.

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"I have a WITTE Engine, its number is 1766. It has been running about 29 years on the same cylinder. It still is working good, but it needs a new cylinder and piston. This is the first repair I have ever needed. What will it cost? It is a 15 horse." S. J. PEMBERTON, Winchester, Kansas.

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Established 1842

Volume 114

For the Week Ending October 4, 1924

Number 14

## From Chicken Thief to Social Pillar

*Can We Keep Young Folks Out of Mischief?—A Personal Experience*

By H. H. KROLL

**T**O-DAY I am an entirely respectable high school principal, with two degrees after my name, and mostly considered an efficient school man and pillar of society. But when I was a boy in my 'teens I suppose I was about as tough a customer as the worst of those I to-day try to teach.

The other evening, after supper, when I was turning over some of my school problems in my mind, I fell to thinking of those boyhood days of my own. One occasion in particular remained vivid. It was a night when I went chicken stealing. The gang in the little village in which I grew up frequently enjoyed a banquet at midnight out in the woods at the expense of the neighborhood chicken roosts. On this particular night Buck Nolan and I were delegated to rob the roost of a man who was rather handy with his shotgun. To complicate the matter, Buck was hard of hearing, and not as careful in handling a chicken as he might have been under more favorable and fearful circumstances. Well, we repaired to the neighbor's barn. I slipped in ahead—I knew right where the hens roosted. Buck followed. Each of us grabbed at exactly the same moment, and he got a rooster and I got a pullet. In spite of his infirmity and my fear, we got away with that job. But it was a squally time. We met the rest of the gang at a small farmhouse a mile from the village, habited by my bachelor brother who was absent from home much of the time. There we cooked the chickens collected by each member, throwing away all the old roosters and elderly hens, and concentrating on the young fry that would cook tender, easily. While the chicken simmered, we played penny-edge poker. Along in the early hours of the morning the gang broke up and went to their respective homes. It was voted to have been a grand success—"one of a time," in fact. On another occasion the gang visited another neighbor's melon patch. It was a very fine patch. We stole all the ripe ones in sight. Some one suggested that we stamp or cut up all the green ones, "just for fun," but the suggestion was voted down. We got away with that joke too—and laughed vastly when we heard, the following day, how old Hogenstatter cursed and wept over the loss of his melons. On another occasion the gang nearly landed in jail because we got into the Union church and each took a turn at preaching a sermon. And so on, and so forth.

\* \* \*

Do I recite these incidents as humorous? By no means. I fancied at the moment I was having the time of my life. I know now that I was acting the fool. Perhaps I should have been arrested and put in jail, along with the others, as sometimes seemed imminent. But I don't know, after all.

For I am teaching in a small town consolidated school now—dealing with boys of exactly the type I was no more than fifteen years ago. They have Sunday-schools and the church to attend—

on Sundays. So did I, and I went, just as these young folks mostly do. They have an occasional "set-around"—polite young folks' party, so-called—and so did I. I used to go to them, as most of these young folks do. But I didn't enjoy them, nor do my school children—if I can see straight. I used to hear my elders sermonize me about manners and behavior and religion and spirituality and education, just as the boys and girls I teach hear it—sometimes from my learned lips. And it all runs right off their backs, just as it did with me. The fellow that said that human

I know only one dramatic club. It is functioning in my school now, but is having rough sledding of it. I don't like to pester the young people with too close supervision, and the school authorities do not like to furnish electric current for their rehearsals.

Nor do I know anything about regular and really entertaining parties for young folks. You find an occasional one everywhere—reported later in the county paper about like this: "Miss Dayse Mae Gillispie entertained a number of select guests at Mah Jongg on Friday evening. Delicious refreshments were served. The guest room was decorated in a color scheme to represent the great wall of China," etc., etc. It sounds fine, but where were the boys who like to steal chickens—or ditch a flivver to the tune of The Bootlegger's Death Cry?

\* \* \*

What am I doing to rectify this unfortunate condition in my own immediate environment? Little enough, I confess sadly. But it's more than a man's size job to buck the center of rural conservatism. The schoolmaster in the rural social order dare not turn the world over all at one time, even if he could. I am, however, doing one thing—just one. I am concentrating on that one thing, and letting everything else slide for the moment—although I have a number of potential plans secretly on foot. I am providing in my school a good, lively, clean moving picture once a week. The goodness knows it is little enough. But for one night the gang is at the schoolhouse, behaving itself and having a good time of the better sort, instead of being

in some devilment.

I bought the machine largely upon my own credit, and at present am operating it myself. The local ministers and school board assist me in the selection of films, and there their responsibility ceases. I get the best pictures I can with the money I have at my disposal, for the outfit has to be paid for, and there is only one source of revenue—the outfit itself. Of course, I have had the aid and comfort of the better class folks in the community. They started behind me and they are still there. That is about the only pay a rural schoolmaster frequently gets—the aid and comfort of his better people. And the thanks of the boys and girls he is serving. These latter don't always pay promptly—theirs is a promissory note which sometimes is not taken up until the holder has lain down in his six-by-two bed to sleep for an eon or so. But who worries about that? The note is always paid in the end. The social system pays for it if the individual forgets.

There are many more things I am hoping to do as time goes on. But this one thing, I repeat, I am concentrating upon. And I have an abiding faith that in the end I shall have helped a chicken thief to become a pillar of society—perhaps one that otherwise might not have managed to make it.

### Worrying About the Young Folks

**E**VERYONE who likes young folks will be much interested in Mr. Kroll's story on this page about the chicken thieves. Parents are always wondering how it is possible for children to escape the physical and moral dangers that constantly beset them and live to grow to be fairly decent citizens. When we sit up all night worrying over the sick baby, we long for the time when he will be older and better able to resist disease. Then when he does get older, and reaches the "young savage" stage, we sometimes wish he were a baby again.

Fortunately, though most of our worry about children is for nothing, for there seems to be a certain natural resistance to both physical and moral disease, a certain natural decency that in the end helps the majority to win out. However, as Mr. Kroll suggests, with all of the progress that has been made along other lines, we have not yet learned much about how to deal with the younger generation. One trouble is, perhaps, that older people so soon forget how they looked at things, and how they felt when they were young.

nature remains the same down through the ages knew exactly what he was talking about.

I didn't go to the devil—somehow I managed to get out of it. Most young folks do. It's a good thing for the race that in the seeds of humanity is the germ of uprightness. If it were not so this world would have gone to the devil many a long year ago. It isn't the old folks that have preserved it, either. It is the young folks themselves.

\* \* \*

Why did I steal chickens and watermelons and play poker and cuss and smoke? For the same reason that young boys in the rural regions do those things, or about the same things, to-day. It's because grown people haven't sense enough to provide good, wholesome entertainment for them. Good moving pictures—I have been up and down the land these past five years, studying rural schools, and I have yet to find in those I know first hand a single moving picture machine in actual operation. I know one high school that owns a machine, but during the year I was in that village no program was offered. Good dramatic clubs, sponsored by adults, but not boss-ridden by them—where are they in this land? I know them not. I know intimately perhaps a hundred small-town and rural consolidated schools. But



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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FRED W. OHM	Associate Editor
MRS. G. E. FORBUSH	Household Editor
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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114

October 4, 1924

No. 14

### The Politicians and Farm Taxes

WE have not been saying much of late about the farm-tax problem, but we have by no means forgotten it, nor have we forgotten that we have more than fifteen thousand farmers registered in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST editorial office, in an appeal to State and local officers for economy in government and for less taxes.

Now is the time when all the politicians are making promises to the voters to get support in the coming elections. We give credit for sincerity to most of those who are seeking public office. If they promise help in bringing about more economy and to lower the farm taxes, the most of them will make at least some effort to carry out their promise. It is, therefore, our responsibility as voters to find out how these candidates stand on the question of lowering farm taxes.

Last year, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, using the petitions received from fifteen thousand farmers, told Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York and the State Legislature that the farmers of this State must have some tax relief, and we suggested that the direct State tax of two mills should be abolished.

Shortly after our talk with the Governor, he sent a special message to the Legislature, calling for a reduction of one-half mill in direct property tax. The Legislature accepted his suggestion and passed the bill. This measure will bring a few dollars relief to every farmer taxpayer.

But it is only a start. All of the property tax should be abolished. Direct taxes by the State are wrong in principle and unfair to the farmer whose tax burden is, even without this extra mill tax, almost unbearable. We want to ask you to think about this problem and to work with us again during the fall and winter to bring this most important problem to the attention of those who can remedy it. It is time now to start such action by asking those who are seeking your vote how they stand on the question of reduced taxes on farm real estate. Will you help?

### Suggestions for Roadside Markets

NO one, either from the farm or from the city, has ridden along a country highway without being impressed with the growing number of roadside markets. Without question, these markets have done a lot of good and have enabled farmers to dispose of a lot of miscellaneous products at a profit. On the other hand, there are

so many of them, so close together, in many neighborhoods, that none are paying, and many other farmers have found that for some reason or other their attempt at maintaining a roadside market was a failure.

Circular Number 27, entitled, "Farmers' Roadside Markets," issued recently by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture at Trenton, gives some very interesting and worth-while pointers to those who are conducting roadside markets or are thinking of doing so. Perhaps the best suggestion in this circular is that instead of having too many markets in the same community, a few of the farmers could cooperate to run only one good market. This would give a better variety of products and eliminate competition.

Another excellent suggestion made in the circular is to the effect that such a market should stick pretty well to farm products. The addition of too much outside material will tend to lower the tone of the market and some of the best trade will pass on to a market which gives a better appearance.

In summing up the subject, the circular says:

"For a successful roadside market the needs are as follows:

"A good location, an attractive method of display, carefully graded and well-packed products, a fair price, a sufficient number of buyers, an even supply and a sufficient quantity of products so that the volume of business will be large enough to make it pay. A market which has not enough products to sell or a sufficient number of buyers often costs more to run than it is worth. Too many markets along a road tend to cheapen and handicap all. It is better to combine at a few good points and have a larger volume of business at a lower overhead cost, with each farmer paying his share. Consumers often compare the prices of inferior, poorly packed produce in the city with the prices of higher quality, well-packed produce in the country and feel that the country prices are unjust. To be fair to the roadside market, care should be taken to consider the quality, grade, pack and freshness of the products offered for sale."

### A Lot of Cows Elected for Slaughter

"In accordance with the suggestion of E. R. Eastman in the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, September 20th issue, I am enclosing signed slip.

"This seems like a timely suggestion to me, one that should be seriously considered by all dairymen. My herd of twenty-five cows is an accredited herd of pure-breds, but if after one thousand signers had been obtained another thousand could be prevailed upon to do likewise, I would agree to slaughter a second cow.

"The suggestion above might be profitably supplemented with another—that of testing all dairy cows for milk and butterfat production, in order to be certain of disposing of the poorest cows. What do you think about it?"—W. P. M., Schoharie County, N. Y.

THIS letter is an encouraging indication of the way dairymen are accepting our proposition to kill or sell for meat purposes before March 1, 1925, at least one dairy cow from the herd. This campaign has already attracted much attention, and it is just started. Mr. C. E. E. Foster, of Jacksonville, Pennsylvania, has the honor of being the first man to head the list, and Mr. A. W. Sprague, of Hartwick, New York, was the second. Every mail is bringing more. It will be remembered that we said that the great majority of dairymen, even though they are keeping no record, know of at least one cow in their herd that does not pay her keep. We suggested that this cow might well be fattened and killed for beef; that a few farmers in each neighborhood might cooperate to divide up one beef at a time so that all would have fresh meat during the winter without paying expensive retail prices for it; that any surplus might well be canned; or, if necessary, that the farmer could sell at least one beef to the butcher.

If we can get even a thousand farmers to do this, the standard of living on their own table will be improved at low cost, they will be ahead financially by not having to feed the worthless cow more than she will return in milk prices, and the surplus milk marketing problem will be relieved by just so much for the whole industry. If we can extend this thousand men to ten thousand, or even to twenty

thousand, what a great boon it would be for every dairyman! We believe it is practical, that it can be done not only without loss, but at actual profit. Therefore, why not do it?

In the lower right-hand corner of page 232 there is a little informal agreement. Sign and return this to us, or just write a card or letter that you will support the plan if enough others will.

### Either "A Feast or a Famine"

THE more one thinks of it, the more it is plain that the farmer's great economic trouble is that of distribution. There never is an over-production of food as far as the whole world is concerned, for always there are people who do not have enough. In other words, there never would be any surplus nor any glutted market if there were proper and ideal distribution. People and cities are constantly increasing, so that there is going to be more and more demand from the standpoint of the whole nation and of the whole world for everything that the decreasing number of farmers can produce.

But until the problem of distribution is solved, farmers will never get the benefit of the full nation and world demand for their products, unless they can figure out some way of curtailing their production. Eugene H. Grubb, one of the best authorities on farm conditions in the world, says that we are cultivating too much land in America. He thinks that we should permit 25 per cent. of our tilled fields to go back to pasture or woods.

For a generation farmers of America not only have been practicing giving away the labor of their wives and children in the too low prices which they receive for their products, but they have also been exhausting the fertility of the land at a very rapid rate.

It has been suggested that the remedy lies in national organization, an organization, for instance, like the Federated Fruit Growers, who ship potatoes or apples to New York when there is a glut in Philadelphia or some other city, and who ship those products to Philadelphia when there is a glut in New York. No individual farmer is equipped to do this. Neither can a small organization do it, unless it is federated with others of the same kind, because without agreement these competing organizations will put the same products into the same city at the same time, and cause a glut.

There has been a good deal of nonsense preached of late years about the wonders that cooperatives would be able to do. But thinking farmers have come to realize that the better cooperatives, those with good business management, have been able to accomplish at least some results on the great problem of distribution by the better merchandising of the products and in getting them on the right market at the right time.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

IT has been said often that one reason why boys leave the farm is that many fathers never recognize that "All work and no play make Jack a dull boy." It is this same kind of a father who gives his boy a calf to raise but as soon as it is grown it becomes dad's cow. Personally, I think such fathers are in the minority. Furthermore, I believe also that all play and no work makes Jack a bad boy.

Anyway, you have heard probably about the youngster whose father had forgotten that he had ever been a boy. The boy had worked all summer in the hot fields and hadn't been anywhere or had any fun. Along in the Fall a circus came to town and he asked his father for fifty cents to go to the show with. Dad wouldn't let him have it. Shortly afterwards the boy was down in the front yard sulking because he couldn't go when a stranger came along. "Hello," says the stranger, "where is your father?"

"He's down in the hog pen feeding the hogs," said the boy and then after a brief pause he added, "YOU'LL KNOW HIM 'CAUSE HE'S GOT HIS HAT ON!"



# Should Women Help with Farm Work?

## Some Interesting Letters from Women on this Subject

**EDITORS' NOTE:**—In answer to our article in a recent issue discussing the part that women should take in farm work outside the home, we have received quite a few letters, all of them from farm women. We are publishing some of these letters on this page. We do not believe that the majority of farm women will agree with the dark pictures painted by some of these correspondents. Also—maybe this is a man's point of view—but we thoroughly believe that while there may be exceptions, most farmer men have no desire or intention of working their women folks to the extent of injuring their health.

\* \* \*

**H**AVING been born and raised on a farm, and with the exception of the years spent in school and teaching, my life has been spent on a farm, as I married a farmer.

With very few exceptions the farmer's wife does all of her own work, makes and tends the garden and raises chickens (this for a little money of her own).

I have known of farmers' wives who rose early, did their work in the house, worked all day in the field with the men, and worked part of the night (while the men were sleeping) preparing food for the next day. But I have never known of one who did this who did not ruin her health in a few years and spend her remaining days paying doctor's bills and suffering.

As a rule people think farmers' wives are stronger than their city sisters, but the same God created both and all after the same plan. The farmer's wife was no more intended to do man's heavy work than any other woman.

It has been said there is more insanity among farmers' wives than any other class. I believe this is due to the fact that they have so little recreation, no vacations and no time for reading. With this daily routine of work they lose interest in life itself. Many are like this, but all are not content with this narrow life and realize that a farmer's wife is as worthy a vocation as any other. With the modern conveniences we can find a little time for recreation, and if we use our brains, we can master our work and not become its slave.

Give the farmer's wife a chance, don't work her to death, and you will find a class of women equal to any, morally, physically and intellectually. —L. J. W., Livingston County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### Circumstances Determine

**EDITOR EASTMAN** has asked for comments on his article—"Should Women Help With Farm Work?"—and no doubt the majority of replies will be from women as it is a question that so vitally concerns them.

How much, if any, farm work a woman should do must depend first of all on her own health and strength and also on the conditions peculiar to the family of which she is a member.

That "circumstances alter cases" is never more true than in a case of this kind.

Certain it is that there can be no wisdom in any course that results in an over-burdened wife and mother, or in daughters worked beyond their strength, and no right-thinking husband or father will expect or allow it.

Few wives are physically able to do the heavy housework on a farm and rear a family and add to those duties even part of the work of a hired man.

I do not say that this cannot be done. I know of one instance where it has been done successfully, but there are few such superwomen in the world and it is the exception that proves the rule.

When this is attempted it too often means broken health, if not a shortened life and a step-

By A. A. READERS

mother in the family. Even without any such dire results a perpetually overworked and tired-out mother cannot possibly do justice to her most important job, the bringing up of her children.

On the other hand, where there is more than one woman in the family, growing daughters, perhaps, or as sometimes happens, a still-active grandmother, or both, mother and the girls may be able to help with farm work in emergencies to great advantage and no harm to themselves.

At this time of scarce and high-priced hired help it is luck if conditions are such that the women can sometimes lend a hand. Often saving the wages

desire gratified, has the power to change work from drudgery to joy.

Should women help with the farm work—is a serious question that each family must work out for itself, always remembering it is possible that such a saving may be made at too great an ultimate expense.—Mrs. E. S. T. C., Erie County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### Such Cases Are Rare

**W**HEN my husband lost his job of 26 years standing in a mill in town, we thought of farming, and securing a large, good farm we moved.

Husband had me promise to help him, and I agreed, supposing he meant only in the ordinary way as advice, meals on time, mending and other work fitted to a woman. But later I understood he never intended hiring a man, fearing the expense, but I and my eight little children, the older ones, mostly girls, he expected to help him.

Well, the children and I worked in the hay field until a \$150 operation was necessary for me. The eldest, a frail daughter, soon had to give up. But the next daughter of 14 years was her father's "right-hand man." She loved a farm. Her father said he could depend on her much better than he could the elder boy, the other boys being much younger.

Daughter went to school and graduated as valedictorian at high school, won a scholarship and mostly under hard conditions (as she lived so far from school the most of the time). She even went to college two years and worked for her board and room while there, but during vacation was still the "hired man." At college under examinations (which now is required at all colleges) her right shoulder was found to be drawn out of shape from pitching hay.

After awhile she married, but only to be happy a very short year. After working very hard outdoors on a farm of their own, a little daughter was forced into the world, as the young mother's life went out. The poor little mother's organs as well as her shoulder were strained out of shape with too much heavy outdoor farming. Did it pay to not hire a man? Her motherless babe to never know a true mother's love? No!!! A woman

should not work out of doors on a farm. It may be once in a while at light tasks she might if she wishes to, but never to feel it compulsory. A woman, especially if she has a family, has enough to do indoors. Her organism is of a finer texture than a man's and more susceptible to injury.

A farmer should expect to hire a man. No woman should be expected to milk cows, especially if she is young and raising a family. It "hardens the muscles" the doctors say and causes serious trouble sometimes.

What mother has not returned from milking or other outdoor work to find the children have committed some misdemeanor to each other, broken dishes, or in some way has caused a waste or disobeyed. Whereas if mother had been there, how differently all would have been. And if they or the home should be set afire or a permanent injury happen to them, it would more than balance all the saving in out-door work that mother ever did (if they are left alone), and there is not every time that she can take them with her, as in the early morning, or be a helpmate to "hubby" when all she can think of is overtired feeling and her aches and pains. Generally the offspring "come up" more than being "brought up." A mother

(Continued on page 232)



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A fine opportunity for some candidate to win the farmer vote.

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

and board of hired help means the difference between loss and gain, but this should always be worked out with care and judgment, keeping far over to the safe side.

The care of poultry and garden is generally conceded to be part of the wives' "chores," and with some help from the men-folks may be a source of both pleasure and health, but heavy work in the hay and harvest fields, the potato patch and the sugar-bush, together with endless milking of cows, must soon become such a burden as to take all the joy out of living.

It goes without saying that the wife should be consulted concerning business. Her judgment is apt to be sound, and occasionally she has an even better head for business than the husband.

Now—to go outside the question—too often the help of women with the farm work is taken for granted, with no thought of recompense. Of course mother and the girls are glad to help dad out and would never ask or expect pay, but having been saved the wages of a hired man it is up to dad to show his appreciation by taking pains to find out what would especially please them. There is sure to be something they have set their hearts on. Think it over, dad, and remember that a little money in the purse, or a comparatively small



# WOLVERINE

## The 1000 Mile Shoe

### CORDOVAN HORSE-HIDE



"LEATHER STOCKING"

Elmira, N. Y.  
March 16, 1924  
Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.,  
Rockford, Michigan

Dear Sir:

I have had one pair of your shoes while living in Geneva, N. Y., and wish to say they were the best pair of shoes I ever had. I wore them a year on a farm and have worn them two years in shop and the uppers are still good. Would like to get hold of another pair of same kind of leather.

Yours truly,

E. C. ROBY,  
103 S. William St.,  
Elmira, N. Y.

## Three Years Wear and the Uppers Still Good It's Horsehide Tanned a Secret Way

A work shoe that wears 1,000 miles. Men said it was impossible to make one. Now they write us every day. Letters like the one above tell us that Wolverines are actually wearing *more* than the thousand miles we claim for them. Some now tell us to call them 10,000 mile shoes!

Wolverines are different from any other work shoes we know of.

It's a different leather to begin with. Genuine Cordovan horsehide. The world's toughest leather. For centuries it has been used to cover the saddles of the hard-riding Cosacks. It's the only material strong enough to cover baseballs—and stand the terrific pounding.

But never before could it be used in work shoes. For it always "tanned up" too stiff. Now we have a new process. Developed in our own tanneries. It makes this tough leather as soft as a buckskin glove.

And it *always stays soft*. Get these shoes soaking wet. They dry out soft as velvet. Here's a comfort feature you'll find in no other work shoe. So try Wolverines.

Feel the thick pliable horsehide. Soft as buckskin. Tough as rawhide. You'll realize at once why you can expect so much longer wear from these shoes.

We are work shoe specialists. We make horsehide shoes only. And we tan every hide ourselves. We produce a model work shoe for every need. For farm, lumber camp, mine or factory—and for every season too. Send today for our complete catalog. Find the shoe for your particular needs. It's important to get the right shoe.

If your dealer hasn't Wolverines, please write us. We will send our catalog and the name of the nearest Wolverine dealer.

**Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp.**  
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Rockford, Michigan

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Please send me name of nearest Wolverine dealer and catalog.

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My dealer is.....

### Wolverine Comfort Shoe



This Wolverine is supple and soft you can double it up like a moccasin. It wears like iron but you'll hardly know you have a shoe on, it is so soft and easy.

For tender feet, or where you do not encounter wet weather, wear this Comfort Shoe. A blessing to the feet.

### Western New York Fruit and Crop Notes

LAST week most growers finished picking Bartlett pears. The crop is comparatively small, but yielded rather better than estimated. In spite of fairly good prices a good many pears are going into cold storage. Dealers have paid growers generally 3 to 3½ cents a pound for A grade 2¼ to 2½-inch and up. Probably \$2.50 per bushel F. O. B. for 2½-inch Bartletts A grade, with a few ears at \$4.75 has been the ruling price to dealers for straight cars.

Growers are now picking Alexander apples. A few Wealthies are beginning to come in, but the main crop will not be ready until next week. A dollar or a dollar and a quarter a bushel for the best grades seems to be top price being paid growers. The crop of these varieties is large.

Elberta peaches will begin to move this week, having sized and colored remarkably fast this past week. They are about two weeks late. The crop is fair to good but there is not an overload on the trees as in 1922. Quality will be good, except possibly for color. Dealers started out to buy the crop at \$1.10 to 1.15 per bushel A grade, then raised the price to \$1.25 and now are even offering as high as \$1.50 per bushel. A number of ears have been sold as high as \$1.75 to \$1.85 F. O. B. shipping point.

Harvesting the main apple crop in western New York will not get under way much before October 1st, which means that it will be mid-November before the crop is picked and packed.

Thousands of acres of wheat were sown in Western New York during the week of September 15th-20th, which was excellent weather—a whole week without rain has come to be quite unusual this season. The present week will see the greater part of the acreage sown, except what follows beans, which will be pretty late this year. Bean harvest is hardly begun generally, yet, though a few fields have been cut. It will start this week. No corn has been cut for grain as yet, though silos are being filled. Most corn will require a week or ten days yet for reasonable maturity. Let us hope frost permits it. Potatoes and cabbage promise good crops, but prices, especially on cabbage are not encouraging.—M. C. B.

\* \* \*

### Farmers and Railroad Men Meet

AN unusually well attended and representative conference of farmers and railroad transportation men was held at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, under the auspices of the State Farm Bureau Federation on September 18th. Sixty or seventy farmers were present and met representatives, some thirty in number, of practically all the railroads in New York State.

Secretary Woodward of the Rochester Chamber in welcoming the conference well pointed out that it typed the new spirit of approach to problems, that these two groups should meet to discuss their needs and facilities. The old way was to curse and fight without even getting personally acquainted. No outstanding problems were brought up, but almost universal commendation on the present service of the railroads was heard. President Lee of the Farm Bureau Federation who presided called it a "love feast." Although Fred Slater, President of the Monroe County Farm Bureau who presented the farmer's point of view, undoubtedly expressed the general sentiment of farmers when he said that farmers were more interested in adequate and satisfactory service than in lower freight rates, there were those present who, had they been called upon, would have attacked not only the rates, but the rate-making structure.

Donald Conn of the American Railway Association gave the principal talk of the day, which was mainly a presentation of the problem of the increasingly expensive idle car and a plea for heavier loading and more prompt loading and unloading of

(Continued on page 240)



### SPECIAL Introductory PRICE!

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The Drew Stanchion pays for itself in a short time. Cows give more milk, for they are comfortable in it. Special rotary hanger permits them to move around or lie down at ease.

The labor of keeping the stables clean and sanitary is cut in half over old methods

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For economy, sanitation and best results—see the new Drew Stanchion at your dealer's. It is made by the makers of the famous Drew Line of equipment for the barn and poultry yard. Write for complete catalog A, showing the best and latest equipment—at the most reasonable prices.

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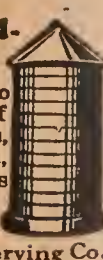
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Hefers, bull, auto truck, valuable machinery, vehicles, crops included by retiring owner; milk for 20 months averaged over \$500; mammoth fields, 160-ton hay crop, others in proportion; valuable woodland, 1,000 sugar maples and outfit; choice ruit; 11-room house, cement cellar, bath, furnace, lighting plant; 100-ft. cement basement barn, individual drinking buckets, other barns and outbuildings, 6-room farm house. Exceptional value at \$18,000, part cash. Picture and details page 48 New Illus. Catalog, 152 pages money-making bargain farms. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau St., New York City.

### Preserves all Wood- work on Farms

Guaranteed to double the life of your Silos, Shingles, Barns, Fence Posts, Tanks, etc. Keeps Mites out of Hen-Houses. Write for Circulars.

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# Special Bargain Prices All Next Week—Oct. 6 to 11 on Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs

## The Floor-Covering Event of the Year!

For the first time in two years, genuine nationally advertised *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Art-Rugs, By-the-Yard and Rug-Border will be offered at special bargain prices. This nation-wide Sale comes just at the time when women everywhere are putting their homes in readiness for winter. It gives every woman the opportunity to place these richly colored, labor-saving floor-coverings in every room of her home at a real saving in money.

If you have used *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rugs you know their beauty — their remarkable money and labor-saving features — and you cannot fail to appreciate the bargains that the special prices represent. If you have not yet had Congoleum in your home, you should see what beautiful, sanitary, and practical floor-covering you can buy for amazingly little money.

One of the greatest charms of Congoleum Rugs—the warmth and artistry of their colors—cannot be appreciated from this advertisement. You must see the rugs to realize how beautiful your floors can be made at such small cost.

### Don't Miss This Opportunity

All the *Gold-Seal* Congoleum offered in this Sale is fresh, new, perfect goods. All of it carries the famous Gold Seal pledge of "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back." For your own protection, don't fail to look for the Gold Seal! It is pasted on the face of the patterns.

Remember that these reduced prices are in force October 6th to 11th only. Wherever you may live you will find a Congoleum dealer near you. Don't delay. After Saturday evening, October 11th, regular prices will be reinstated.

**Beautiful, Harmonious Patterns.** Congoleum patterns are the most distinctive you can imagine. There are elaborate effects for living-room, dining-room and bedroom—simple designs for kitchen and bathroom.

**Easily Cleaned.** No tiresome sweeping or beating as with old-fashioned, woven floor-coverings—a damp cloth quickly removes every speck of dust and dirt.

**Waterproof and Greaseproof.** The firm, sanitary surface is waterproof and rotproof. Even grease can be wiped up in a jiffy.

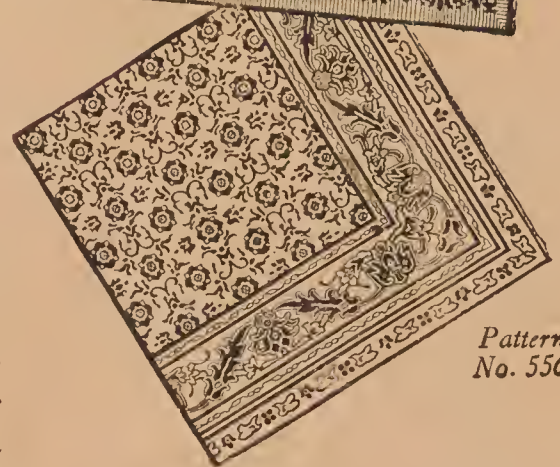
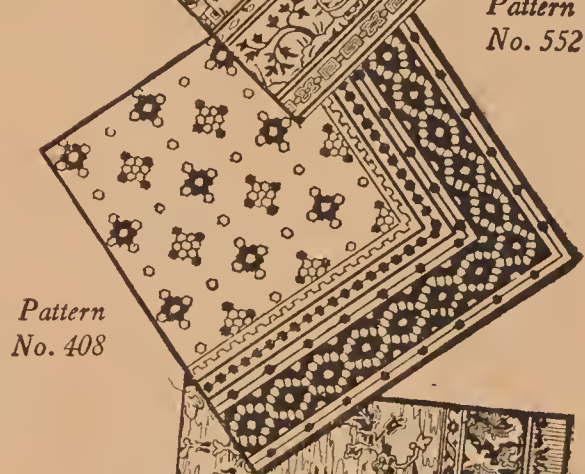
**Need No Fastening.** Congoleum Rugs lie flat and will not curl at the edges or corners. No tacks or cement are ever required.

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### Important Warning!

There is only one "Congoleum" and it is identified by the Gold Seal pasted on the face of every pattern. The name "Congoleum" is a registered trade name and the exclusive property of Congoleum Company, Incorporated. If you want "Congoleum" be sure to ask for it by name and look for the Gold Seal.



# Seasonal Crop Notes

## Indications for Smaller Bean Crop

REPORTS coming from all over New York State seem to indicate that this year's bean crop is going to be below that of last year, at least. A late spring, with consequent late planting, made the crop two weeks late all along the line, with the result that fall rains, cold nights and frost in some sections cut the crop materially. Further reductions in yields will depend entirely on the weather we experience during the last week in September and the first week in October. Advices from Geneseo in Genesee Valley are as follows:

"There is a great deal of variation in the condition of the bean crop in various sections and of different varieties in the same section. We do not look for as large a crop of beans as we had last year. In some sections Red Kidneys are practically a failure as in the Perry section. Yellow Eyes are very short, while Marrows are very good. Red Kidneys in the Eastern sections of the State are in fair condition, but they will not yield as they did last year. The prices should range about as they did last year on all varieties except pea beans, which may be higher. It is too early for anything definite as the next two or three weeks determine in what condition beans will be harvested."—H. A. D.

The following letter from Bath, Steuben County, seems to indicate similar conditions as those in Genesee:

"Our acreage, we feel, is a little larger than last year. Owing to weather conditions, the seed went in later, and in some cases it has blighted, been hit by frost and set back to such an extent that at the present time prospects point to a yield a little under last year. To begin with new beans will be about 10 days to two weeks later on the market this year than they were last. From now on we must have ideal weather to cure the beans because if we should have a severe frost or exceptionally heavy fall rains our crop would be seriously damaged."—J. B. C.

Orleans County, like Genesee and Steuben, is also looking for a short crop, according to the following letter from Albion:

"The acreage planted in New York State this year is somewhat heavier than last year. However, very unfavorable weather conditions which have prevailed, both during planting time and during the growing season, have made the crop two or three weeks later than last year, and on account of excess rainfall, has been considerably damaged. Our estimate is that the crop in the State will produce about 15% less than it would have produced had weather conditions been normal. This wet season has caused the spread of considerable disease and inasmuch as we must have two weeks at least of good weather to insure any kind of a crop and the thermometer almost every night is hovering around the freezing mark, it is altogether too uncertain to attempt to predict either the yield or prices."—G. E. C.

### A Silo Insures the Corn Crop

E. S. SAVAGE

THE season has been a rather poor one for corn in many of the sections here in the East. Many farmers who were trying to grow corn for grain found that a late spring coupled with cool, damp weather and frosts early in the fall made the growing season too short to mature the crop. As the planting season approaches, some of these farmers are hesitating about putting in much corn again this year. Thus, it is timely to call attention to the fact that the best way to insure getting the most out of the corn crop is to have a silo.

Corn which is frosted before the ears mature cannot be husked for grain unless it can be fed immediately, because the kernels contain too much water for storage or shipment. Further, the leaves begin to drop off as soon as corn is frosted, while rains may leach out the most nutritious parts from the stalks and remaining leaves. Thus, the curing of frosted corn as dry fodder means a large loss in feeding value. On the other hand, all the nutrients in frosted corn, both ears and stalks, can be saved if it is immediately put into the silo, and enough water added so that it will pack well. The best way to add the water is through the blower as the silo is filled. Every farmer in the northern sections of the East must take some chance on frost to grow his corn to maturity. He does not need to worry if he has a silo.

Frequently, the weather permits the corn to mature but proper curing is prevented by a period of damp or rainy weather. The silo can be filled in any weather and good silage can thus be

secured from a crop which would otherwise yield a very poor dry fodder.

For a given acreage and for a given amount of labor, corn excels all other cereals as to yield of animal food in both grain and forage. Fortunate is the farmer who can grow plenty of it. Of course, there are areas where the growing season is so short or the weather conditions so unfavorable that a good yield of properly matured corn can seldom be expected. Here again the silo comes in. For silage, mature corn is not necessary. There are many who prefer an immature corn for silage anyway. The point I want to make, however, is that the silo affords a means by which the growth of this premier source of animal food can be extended into regions where it is not practicable to grow it otherwise. Through the silo, the farmer who is otherwise denied this crop which makes for cheaper milk production, may have it abundantly.

### Dusting Cantaloupes Pays

T. M. SMITH

LAST year in this section many acres of cantaloupes did not ripen right, bringing the growers little or no profit. They used good seed, planted in good soil properly fertilized and gave them careful cultivation. But because they did not protect the vines from the bugs and beetles the vines prematurely shed their leaves, leaving the melons exposed to the sun.

This year our vines were dusted and sprayed until the melons formed, as we did for several years with success. Several years ago we lost part of the crop and learned we had to protect the vines until picking time, which we have been doing since. We have a duster that sends the dust with some force and we get it on top and underneath the leaves. For the leaf-eating beetles it seems to do more good to apply the dust when the vines are damp and for the sucking variety when the vines are dry. The vines that were dusted yielded from ten to twelve merchantable melons to the hill, while the ones not dusted after the melons set were not good after the first week. We used a dry bordeaux mixture which costs us \$9.00 per 100 lbs. This dust is very fine, green in color and sticks to the leaves. The dust paid us and other growers who used it.

Will the readers of this paper help stop the picking and shipping of green cantaloupes? Put eastern melons in the class where they belong, at the top, and all the growers will benefit.

### Why Lancaster County Leads

CORN and wheat production on Lancaster County, Pa., farms offers a basis for some interesting comparisons. The real importance of the figures given below is to be found when the comparisons are made in the acre yields, the relation to the amount of fertilizer used, and the number of farmers using fertilizers.

	Bus. Corn Per Acre	Bus. Wheat Per Acre	Value of all crops per im-proved acre	% Farmers using fertilizer	Amt. Used per farmer
Lancaster County	57.0	21.5	68.56	94.0	3.2 ton
Pennsylvania	45.6	16.6	48.51	80.0	2.3 ton
3 Iowa Counties	43.2		34.84	.85	— *
Iowa	41.2		31.13	1.5	— *
6 Kansas Counties		12.4	20.17	.79	— *
Kansas		18.1	19.24	3.7	— *

It is evident that Lancaster County farmers are maintaining an unusually high production of corn and wheat. They are averaging 25 per cent. more corn and 30 per cent. more wheat per acre than the whole State, about 32 per cent. more corn than the three largest corn-producing counties of Iowa, and nearly 37 per cent. more than the Iowa average. They are also raising over 73 per cent. more wheat per acre than the six best wheat counties in Kansas and 69 per cent. more than the Kansas average.



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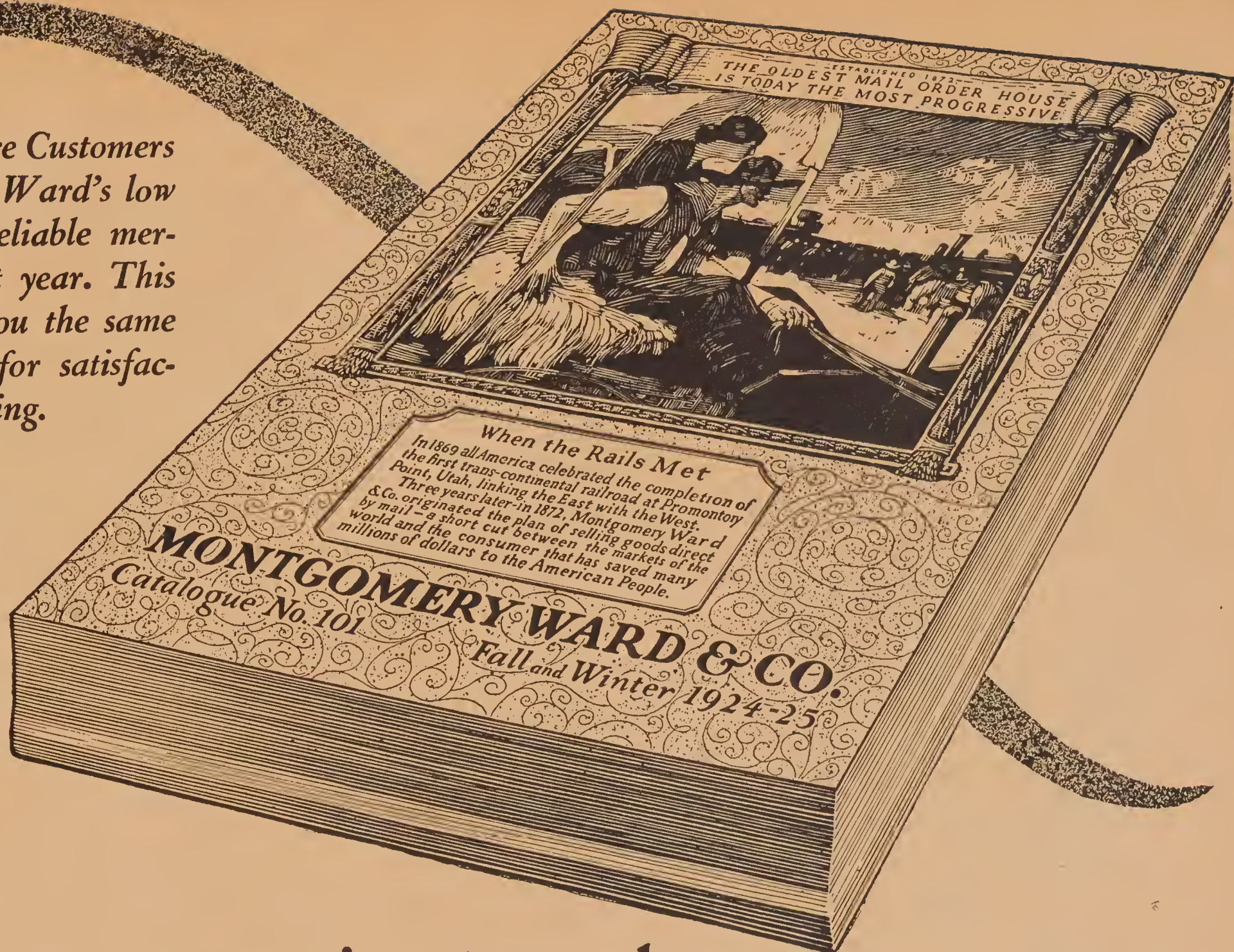
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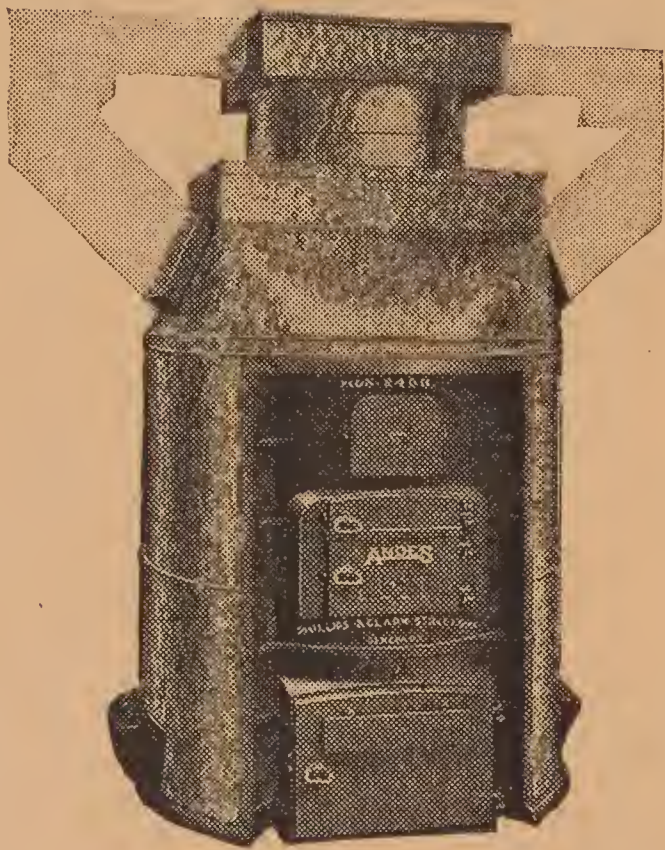
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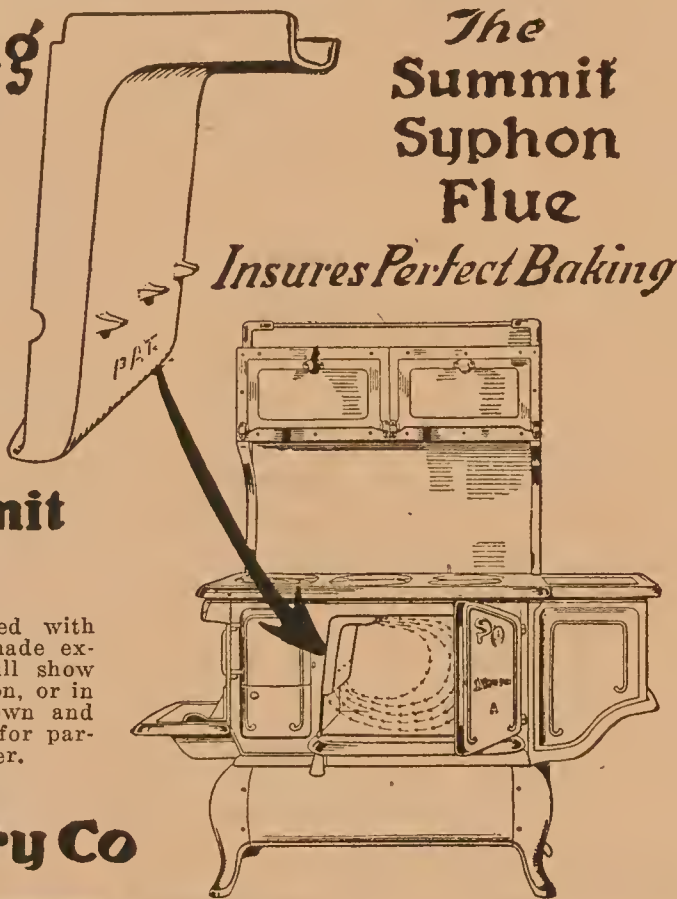
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# Among the Farmers

## Robertson Resigns from Maple Co-op-County News

F. E. ROBERTSON, who has been acting manager of the Maple Producers' Cooperative Association since January, 1923, has severed his connection with the association. H. P. Nicholson, who has been bookkeeper and acting treasurer, will be in charge of operations for the immediate future. The association recently moved its offices from 307 S. Franklin Street to the warehouse at the corner of Vine Street and Burnett Avenue.

The association now owns its equipment free and clear and its officers have been relieved of the personal liabilities which they at one time incurred in the interest of the organization. Because of the unusually heavy expenses incurred in its first year of organization and the high cost of operating the plant it has been impossible to make satisfactory returns to producers.

The association handled in 1922 about 147,000 gallons of syrup; in 1923 about 51,000 gallons, and in 1924 about 20,000 gallons.

## Sheep Growers Find Wool Values Strong

SHEEP growers are finding present wool values strong and markets active, more so than in any previous year at this period since the wool growers of this state began to sell their wool cooperatively, according to officers of the New York State Sheep Growers' Cooperative Association.

The 1924 pool will exceed that of 1923 by several thousand pounds. On September 1 it amounted to over 470,000 lbs. The following sales have been made at what most sheep growers consider very satisfactory prices:  $\frac{3}{8}$  combing, 54 cents;  $\frac{3}{8}$  clothing, 48 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  combing, 52 cents;  $\frac{1}{4}$  clothing, 44 cents; low and common, 40 cents; rejects, 38 cents; tags, 18 cents. These prices are f. o. b. the warehouse at Syracuse.

## New York County Notes

**Cortland County**—Potatoes, cabbage and corn have made excellent and rapid growth during the past two weeks. Early cabbage has been selling at the car at \$6 a ton, while early potatoes are being sold anywhere from 80c to \$1 a bushel. The oat crop is fairly good, threshing has been held up on account of the heavy rains during the last week in August. The pastures are in much better condition than in several years at this time of the year.—G. A. B.

**Warren County**—We are having unusually cold nights for this time of the year. Corn is not ripe yet, and will take fully two weeks before it will be anywhere near mature. Potatoes will make a fair crop, but they are late, still green. In fact, everything is late, not up-to-date for this time of the year, and early frosts will do great damage. Pastures have been poor all year and cows have not been doing well. Grain is advancing in price each week. Stock of all kinds is not in much demand on account of the short hay crop and the high price of grains. Very little fall plowing done as yet.—R. T. A.

**Tioga County**—Tioga County Fair experienced a rather disagreeable week. The first and last day were very rainy. The parking plans for autos this year were fine. Any one could get his car out at any time without inconveniencing his neighbor. The entire parking place was one sea of cars. Nevertheless many teams and rigs were in evidence. At the quoit pitching contest, which was hotly contested by twelve teams, Frank Forbs and Fred Seager, both of Candor took the first place. They represented Tioga County at the State Fair. Charles Marvin, president of the village of Owego, recently purchased the grounds of the Agricultural Society for \$5,500, the debt

the society owed, and then presented these grounds to the village of Owego as a park and playground. The society is to have the privilege of holding its annual affairs there. Thus the society is out of debt and the village has gained a fine park. Mr. Marvin has made several fine gifts of late. One he shared with his sister in presenting to the Home of Aged Ladies of Owego. Another donation was to the Fire Department of Owego to purchase new apparatus.—Mrs. D. B.

## In Western New York

**Chautauqua County**.—Barns are full of hay. Cows are selling all the way from \$50 to \$100, while fat cattle are bringing about \$18. Grape picking will begin about October 10, the latest in years. This year Chautauqua County fair was the best in years. There was very good displays of fruit. There were ten granges represented. Other features were large cattle and sheep exhibits as well as the exhibits by the school children. Butter is bringing 50c a pound, eggs 42c, fowls 20c, chickens 25c, potatoes \$1 a bushel, sweet corn 12c a dozen, tomatoes \$15 a ton at the factories, \$1 a bushel on the market.—C. L. B., Forestville.

**Genesee County**.—We are having so much wet weather that it is injuring the bean crop. Threshing has started and the yield of wheat is very light. Oats and barley are turning out fairly well.—J. H.

**Ontario County**.—We are having a fine growing season, no frost as yet. Corn needs three or four weeks of good warm weather. Cabbage is bringing \$15 a ton, very good crop.—H. D. S.

**Wyoming County**.—Farmers very much discouraged over oats and beans as they are unable to harvest them owing to the rainy weather. Very little threshing has been done yet. Hay selling for \$12, second crop being cut in some places. Butter 50c.—J. E.

## Such Cases are Rare

(Continued from page 227)

to guard her children's thoughts and actions and to administer to their soul's education as well as to their physical well-being, must not be worn out with unnatural labor.—Mrs. C. V. L., Chenango County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## This Woman Says Yes

IN LOOKING over your interesting magazine I noticed this: "Should Women Help with the Farm Work?"

I say yes, do anything that will help from raking hay to milking the cows. I was born on a farm and worked at everything from milking to driving the fastest and youngest horse on the farm and loved to do it, too. I think that a farm is the most beautiful thing under the beautiful sky. If a woman has a good, loving, faithful husband it is her duty to help in any way, indoors or outdoors. I call it a blessing to work so near to nature and to God. We surely are who live on a farm well taken care off.—Mrs. H. E., Massachusetts.

## Cow Campaign

CUT this out, sign it and send it to American Agriculturist. It is a simple agreement among farmers for each man to get rid of the poorest cow in his herd. Each agrees to kill or sell for meat purposes this individual animal. It is understood the agreement is not binding until at least 1,000 farmers in the New York milk shed have agreed to do likewise. (Signed)

Name.....

Address.....



### Good Livestock Shown at Springfield

IN MANY ways the live-stock exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition was the best ever held at Springfield. While not quite as large as last year's showing, the 2046 entries of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs were on a high plane of quality. It was the best balanced live-stock show ever staged at the Exposition. Particularly outstanding was the Jersey exhibit. The statement was made that many of the old time Jersey breeders considered the Jersey show the best ever held in America. That is a pretty strong claim without first making a careful comparison with previous shows, but it does serve to indicate the exceedingly high quality that characterized the Jersey showing.

In number of entries the Holsteins led with the Jerseys standing second. Both the Ayrshire and Holstein exhibitors staged very strong shows.

Emmadine Farm of Hopewell Junction, N. Y., has the distinction of winning every blue ribbon except one in the Guernsey classes. New York and New Jersey breeders won a large share of the ribbons, including four out of the five championships, with their Jersey herds. Barclay Farm of Rosemont, Penn., an Ayrshire exhibitor, took a number of first places and junior and reserve championships on both male and female.

Beef cattle were stronger this year than ever before. For the first time the exposition provided a class for carload lots of fat steers.

In the sheep department the majority of the important places were won by New York and Pennsylvania breeders.—H. W. BALDWIN.

#### Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

A CONSIDERABLE amount of wheat has been threshed and stored. The yield has fallen short of expectations, while its grading also falls below last year's high average. Corn fields were greatly benefited by recent heavy rains. Sweet corn of quality commands 50 cents a dozen ears. The buckwheat crop holds out no promises for low-priced buckwheat flour, being decidedly short in production.

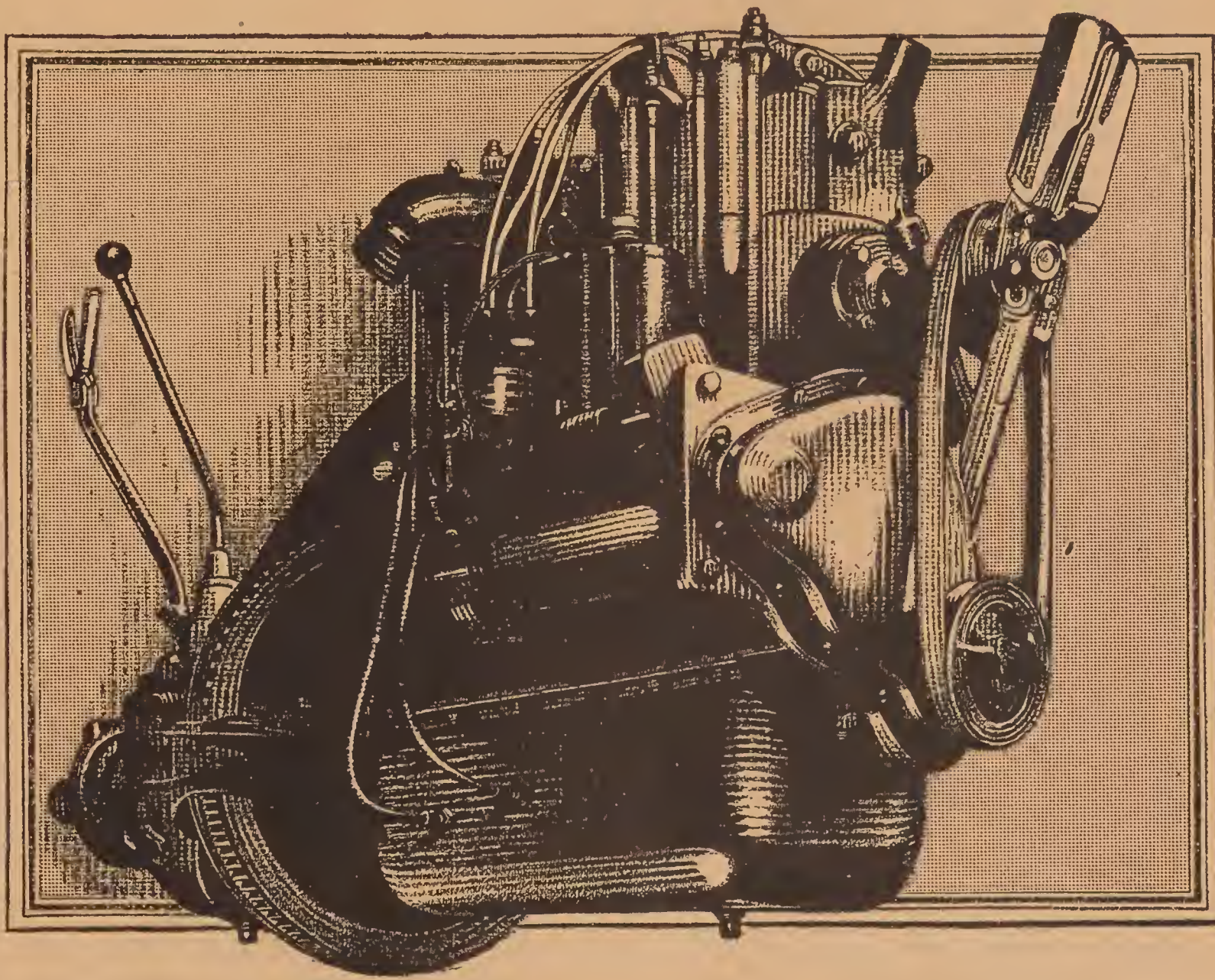
Numerous barns, completely filled with the season's crops, were set on fire by lightning and destroyed, causing heavy losses for farmers' mutual fire insurance companies. Spontaneous combustion was another cause for barn fires. Since teachers' salaries are being increased in rural localities, school directors insist upon a higher standard for teachers. County or township high schools are becoming more popular.

#### New Jersey County Notes

**Salem County**—The acreage of late potatoes is smaller this year. Various varieties of red skins and pink eyes which are usually planted in south Jersey between the middle of July and on into August, were not planted as heavily this year as usual. This was mainly due to the fact that we had a very severe drouth with the result that the ground could not be plowed and fitted to receive the tubers. Furthermore early potatoes were so dirt cheap that farmers were too discouraged to go in very heavily. The same holds true with rutabagas and beans of all kinds. Cranberries are selling well.—S. B.

**Cumberland County**—Crops are fair with the exception of corn and canning house tomatoes. Farmers are having hard times to make both ends meet. Early potatoes are good, but prices are extremely low, averaging around \$1.00 per hundred. Hay made a good crop, as did wheat and oats. Peaches also made a good crop, while apples and pears will be light. Late potatoes are fair. Prices in general for farm products are only fair.—A. P. S.

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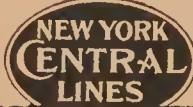
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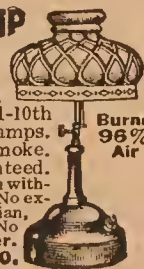
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Introduce this wonder lamp in your locality. Make \$72 a Week. Brilliant, white light—soft, restful to eyes. Equals safety, brilliancy of electricity. 1-10th the cost. 20 times brighter than wick lamps. More healthful. Easy to operate. No smoke. No soot. No odor. Low priced. Guaranteed. FREE outfit to workers. New plan starts you without capital. Full or spare time. No experience needed. Profits start first day. Vivian, Minn. made \$400 in 30 days. You can do as well. No charge for territory. Write for Free Outfit Offer. AKRON LAMP CO., 1150 Lamp Bldg., Akron, O.



## Farmer-owned Milk Plants

An A. A. Radio Talk Broadcast from WEA F

MOST New York State dairy farms can be purchased at less than

By M. B. GARLOCK  
President Eastern States  
Milk Producers, Inc.

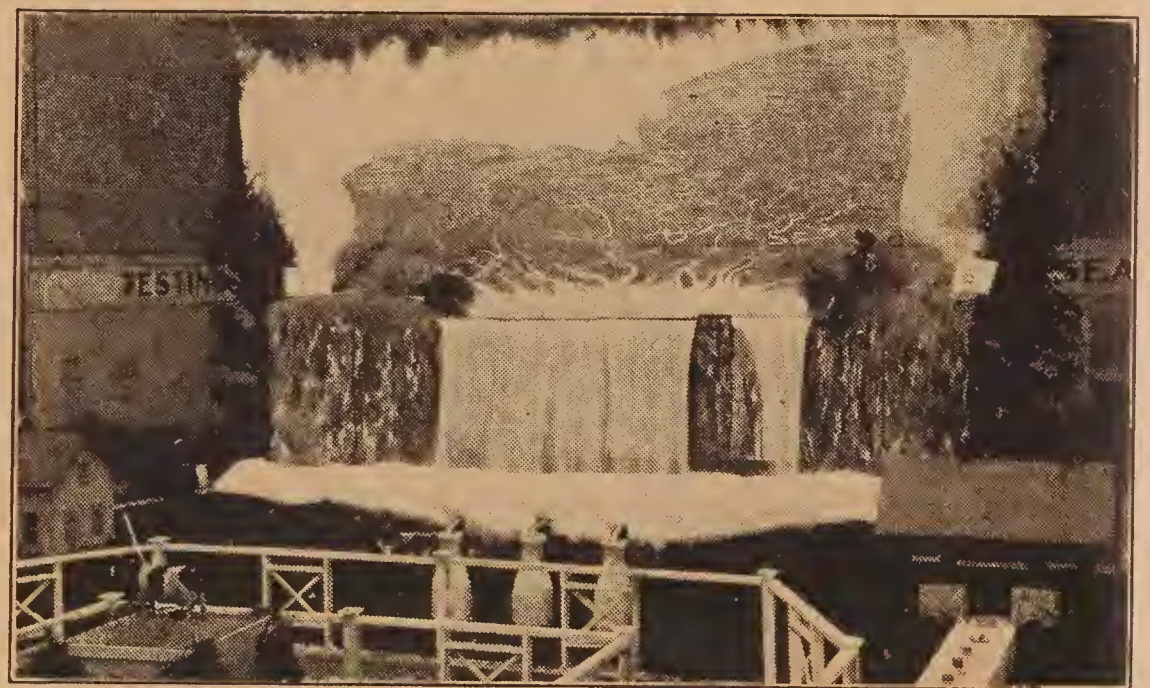
have the organization, information and facilities which will enable him to bargain

on an even basis with the organized buyer of his products. Either the farm lands or the buildings on them are worth nothing. If the buildings burn, the owner cannot ordinarily afford, as a business proposition, to put up new ones, because the new buildings will not add their cost to the value of the farm. It is better to spend the money in buying another farm already equipped. This condition which has existed in practically all branches of farming in the United States for over a generation, indicates the unhealthy condition of our great basic dairy industry.

As a result of economic pressure, farmer-owned and controlled country marketing organizations have been developed in all parts of the United States by farmers producing all kinds of farm produce. They process, store and market a very large part of our total agricultural products. They are the big outstanding

on an even basis with the organized buyer of his products.

The farmer has learned that the isolated, independent creamery which endeavors to market its milk without contact with other farmer organizations doing likewise is at a big disadvantage. It is equipped with a limited fund of information and experience when negotiating with an experienced buyer who has available information gathered from other plants which he may own or control or from an Association of which he is a member. If the farmer sells his goods for less than they are worth, the benefit is seldom passed on to the consumer. These local units, therefore, recognize the necessity for their grouping together in larger associations for the purposes of mutual protection and to enable them to render collectively services which they cannot render singly.



One of the outstanding exhibits, if not the most attractive, at the New York State Fair this year was that of the Department of Farms and Markets, representing the milk production of New York State. It was in the form of a miniature Niagara Falls in milk, shown above, finding its origin in little rivulets of milk with their headwaters, the dairy farms of the Empire State. According to the Department, the production of milk per minute is 9,970 pounds or 4,980 quarts, or a daily production of 14,350,000 pounds or 7,170,000 quarts. After the milk came over the falls, representing production, it was diverted into various channels representing consumption. In the foreground it ran into large bottles, while to the right and left the milk ran into miniature cheese factories or creameries representing the dairy manufacturing interests of New York.

features of the agricultural movement of the present day. They are the result of a real, economic need and are a recognition on the part of the producer that he must solve his own problems by his business ability and must not rely on political measures for relief.

The New York Milk Producers, pioneers in this movement, have during the past decade and especially during the past five years been acquiring the country facilities needed for the processing and shipping of their milk. At present, New York dairymen own over two hundred modern milk plants capable of supplying New York City on short notice with its entire requirements.

The experience acquired in the creation and operation of these farmer-owned marketing organizations has taught the farmer much:—He has learned that his farmer-owned enterprises depend for their ultimate success upon their ability to quicken, shorten and cheapen the processing, grading, storing and distributing of his products. They must justify their right to permanent existence by their ability to render necessary service economically and to the satisfaction of the consuming public. The farmer realizes that the most he can get for his products is their value as established by the free operation of the law of supply and demand. But this law does not operate freely when the farmer is at a disadvantage. He must

The farmer has learned that the size of his organizations is limited by the abilities of the farm leadership available for directing and carrying them on. It is unsafe to hire experts to run a business for which the farm leadership is responsible but which the farm leadership has not yet developed the ability to supervise or direct. Fortunately, this farm leadership is growing and developing all the time and each year it is possible, using the talent already developing, to successfully undertake larger and more complicated tasks. Our farms have furnished men qualified to head our National, State and Municipal Governments and leaders for every line of worthwhile endeavor. They will certainly furnish these farmer-owned organizations men of equal caliber who will successfully and conscientiously serve the farmer marketing organizations of the immediate future.

### Can Operate Without Monopoly

The farmer has learned that farmer-owned marketing organizations can and will succeed without monopoly. There is no farmer organization which has adopted a program which can succeed only with monopolistic control. It is, however, to the interest of both producer and consumer that these organizations be large enough and strong enough to secure the men, money, materials, equipment and volume of business necessary



It will keep you warm and comfortable because



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

## Brown's Beach Jacket

is made of warm, wool-fleece lined, knit cloth, cut to fit the body snugly without binding—a comfortable garment to work in. Then too, the cloth is very strong, will not rip, ravel or tear, and frequent washing will not harm it. The old reliable Brown's Beach Jacket is the most useful cold weather garment for farmers and all others who work or play outdoors. Three styles—coat with or without collar and vest.

Ask your dealer

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY  
Worcester, Massachusetts

## FORDS run 34 Miles

on Gallon of Gasoline  
Low Gear Seldom Used  
with Air Friction Carburetor

And we guarantee all other cars nearly double present mileage, power and flexibility, make hills on high formerly difficult on low. Models for any car, truck, tractor, marine or stationary engine. Makes old cars better than new. See our wonderful mileage guarantees for other cars.

Ford.....34 mi.	Reo.....24 mi.	Chevrolet...32 mi.
Bulck 4...30 mi.	Chalm's...23 mi.	Max 1 (25) 30 mi.
Bulck 6...24 mi.	Olds 6...23 mi.	Nash 6...23 mi.
Hudson...30 mi.	Paige 6...20 mi.	Lincoln 8...17 mi.
Hupp...25 mi.	Oakland 6...24 mi.	Stibker 16 23 mi.
Dodge...28 mi.	Over'd 4...32 mi.	Cole 8...17 mi.

If your car is not mentioned here send name and model for particulars and our guarantee on it. Agents wanted. **SENT ON 30 DAY'S FREE TRIAL** You can drive any car in heaviest traffic without shifting gears. Starts off on high in any weather without priming or heating—no jerking or choking. No more foul spark plugs or carbon in cylinders. No leaking of gas into crank case. Try it 30 days on our guarantee of money back if not entirely satisfied. No strings to our guarantee. **YOU ARE THE JUDGE.** Anyone who can handle a wrench can attach it. No boring of new holes or changing of operating mechanism. Write today. **AIR-FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.**  
1313 Raymond Bldg. Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

## Price Cutting Sale

**SWEATER AND**  
**2 Gray Flannel Shirts \$3.95**

The Greatest Bargain Without Exception  
Think of it! Men's two winter weight, comfortable wool mixed gray flannel shirts, and heavy knit wool process yarn slip-on sweater for only \$3.95. Why, you would rightfully expect to pay \$4.50 to \$5.00 for the two shirts alone. They are roomily made, soft turned down collar, winter weight, large extra strong pockets with buttoned down flaps. Ideal shirts for work or semi-dress. Sizes 14 1/2-17, extra size 25c extra. And don't forget, sweater included. We are making this amazing offer just to introduce our new catalog to thousands of readers of this magazine. **SEND NO MONEY.** Send your name, address and size wanted, pay postman \$3.95 plus postage on delivery; and understand, if not delightfully surprised, send them back and we refund your money by next mail. But act quick before this offer is withdrawn. **INTERNATIONAL COMM. HOUSE,** Dept. B-346 433 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

to enable them to carry on their business economically. It is the proper ambition for each farmer-owned organization to secure a volume of business which will enable it to operate at a minimum cost and make possible a fair price to both producer and consumer. The consumer should always bear in mind that it is to the producer's interest to market his product in a direct, orderly and regular manner and that to do so it must be priced to move the largest possible volume.

He has learned that the farmer-owned company will ultimately determine the scale of prices paid by competing dealers in the country. In the long run the competing dealer will not pay farmers more than the farmers who own and operate their country shipping stations are able to pay themselves. The independent or unorganized farmer has as much at stake in the success or failure of the farmer-owned organizations as have their owners and patrons. There will be a growing recognition on the part of the unorganized farmer of his obligations to and dependence on the farmer-owned milk company.

### Milk Business Highly Competitive

The farmer has also learned from bitter experience that the milk business is highly competitive; that it is easy to make costly mistakes; that responsibility develops conservatism. He realizes the magnitude of the interests at stake and of the responsibilities which go with them. He wants nothing but a conservative, constructive type of leadership. He hopes he will never be compelled to take over the entire process of distribution. The city wholesale and retail business he believes should remain in the hands of dealers who will recognize his right to organize and have a voice in determining the price of his milk. The farmer should own and control facilities enough to always assure him of access to his markets and the ability to secure a fair price in them. He wants nothing more than this and business prudence demands nothing less.

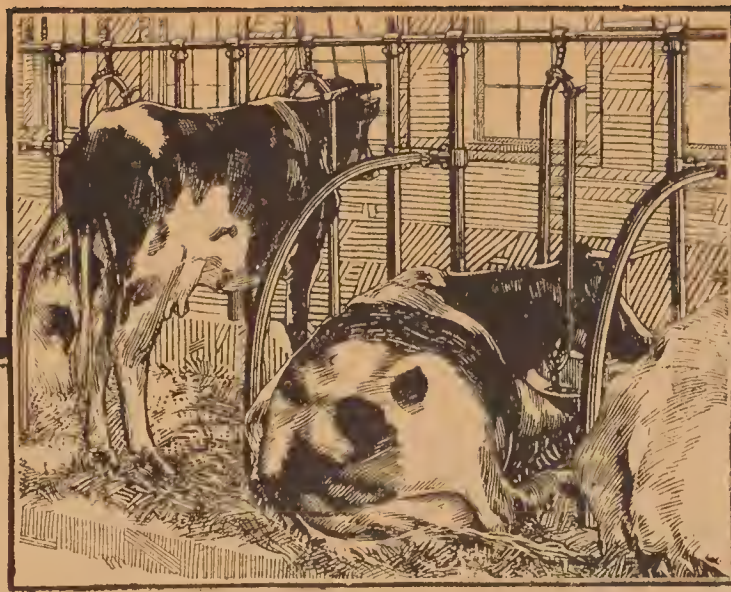
### "The Eastern States," Organized

One of the constructive marketing efforts to bring economic relief to the dairymen was made by a group of farmer-owned and operated creameries in the New York Milk Zone, nearly three years ago, when they organized the **EASTERN STATES MILK PRODUCERS, INC.** These creameries, owning about twenty plants, which represent an investment of approximately a million and a half dollars, handle the milk of nearly three thousand farmers. They are located in the old, established, milk-shipping territory and during the flush of the season receive approximately nine thousand cans of milk a day, an amount equivalent to 9 per cent. of the Metropolitan District's total requirements. These plants are all owned and operated by their farmer owners. They are equipped to ship pasteurized milk, to make cream, butter, cheese and condensed milk, and three of them distribute milk in the cities where located. The Eastern States do not control the operation of these plants, but serves them as a Conference Board or Trade Association. It keeps these different companies posted on general market conditions, assists them in the sale of their milk and affords them an opportunity to meet and discuss general matters affecting their branch of the milk business.

### How It Operates

The Eastern States' group of farmer-owned milk companies include those which have been in business longest—which have the oldest fund of accumulated experience and which have been able to survive in the Struggle for Existence. They are all shipping loose milk, that is milk in forty-quart cans, into New York City. This milk is received at the country plants before 9:00 o'clock A. M., is pasteurized, cooled, placed in forty-quart cans and put on the

(Continued on page 236)



WM. LOUDEN

Exhibited in 1907 the first all steel stall ever displayed at a National Dairy Show.

## Keep Cows Comfortable—Increase Milk Flow

Good dairymen realize that the capacity of a cow to produce milk is governed very largely by her state of health and condition of comfort. Many an apparently mediocre dairy cow has been revealed as a high producer by a change of ownership, presenting the cow with more comfortable conditions under which to work and make milk.

From Ocean to Ocean and from Lakes to Gulf, thousands of practical dairymen are making extra milk profits from their cows, every year, as a result of installing Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions. Their cows at the same time have a greater measure of protection against disease while much less time is required to take care of them.

### Get the Most Out of YOUR Cows

Maximum comfort—"pasture comfort"—in the barn can be obtained only with Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

**Louden Swinging Stanchion** holds the cow in her place yet allows her to get up and lie down comfortably, without lunging and struggling, without jamming her knees or bruising her shoulders. She can easily turn her head and card herself or lie with her head comfortably at her side. And the Louden is the only stanchion permitting the use of the High Built-Up Manger Curb, which prevents cows from nosing feed back onto the stall floor and wasting it in the bedding—a saving that counts up to many dollars in a short time.

**Louden Stalls** stand severe shocks and strains—do not get wobbly—outlast the barn. Made of Open-Heath high carbon steel—strongest and best. Built with the famous Louden Interlocking Dust-Proof Coupling—a thoroughly patented Louden feature—smooth on top with no open crack to catch and hold dirt or disease germs.

**Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions** were the first on the market and have been standard ever since. Selected by the U. S. Government. Write for illustrated printed matter and full details. Check the coupon.

The Louden Machinery Company  
4509 Court St. (Est. 1867) Fairfield, Iowa  
Branches: Albany, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn.

## LOUDEN BARN EQUIPMENT



**Louden Water Bowls** increase milk flow within 24 hours. Lengthen the lactation period. Quickly pay big profits.



**Louden Manure Carrier**—head and shoulders above any other carrier made.

The **Louden Line** also includes Hay Unloading Tools, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, Cupolas, Hog House Equipment, "Everything for the Barn."

**Get Barn Plan Book**—112 pages of practical facts that save money on barn building or remodeling. Illustrates 50 barns with floor plans. Check and mail coupon today.



**LOUDEN**, 4509 Court St., Fairfield, Iowa.  
Send me without charge or obligation:  
[ ] Details on Louden Stalls and Stanchions.  
[ ] Details on (what?).....  
Name.....  
Town.....  
R. F. D..... State.....  
I expect to build (remodel) a barn  
(date)..... for (how many)..... horses..... cows  
[ ] Send me the Louden Barn Plan Book.

## CHEAP FEED from your own land

THE most economical cattle feed is that raised on your farm providing you get good yields per acre. One ton of alfalfa or clover is worth two tons of common hay as a milk producer. When preparing fields for grain, harrow in one to two tons per acre of SOLVAY and sow alfalfa or clover. The feed bills you save will pay for the SOLVAY many times over.

Write for **FREE** booklet.  
It tells all about lime.

# SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY  
Syracuse, N. Y.

## SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 80 years' use. It will please you. The ONLY PAINT endorsed by the "GRANGE" for 50 years.  
Made in all colors—for all purposes  
Get my **FREE DELIVERY** offer From Factory Direct to You at Wholesale Prices.  
**INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—FREE**  
Tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Valuable information **FREE** TO YOU with Sample Cards. Write me. **DO IT NOW. I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.** Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America—Estab. 1842.  
O. W. Ingersoll, 252 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Saws Logs—Falls Trees—Buzzes Branches—Does Belt Work**  
10-Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms.  
**TRY 20 DAYS**

**One Man Saws 15 Cords a Day!**  
—Easy with the **OTTAWA Log Saw!** Wood selling for \$3 a cord brings owner \$45 a day. Use **4 H. P. Engine** for other work. Wheel mounted—easy to move. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branch Houses. Write for **FREE Book**—"Wood Encyclopedia"—today.  
**OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Room 801—F. Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**IWAN POST HOLE & WELL AUGER**  
Most easily operated and fastest earth auger made. See your hardware or implement dealer. Look for **IWAN BROS.** on handle casing. Not sold by mail order houses.  
8 inch most popular  
Write for easy digging booklet on posthole diggers, hay knives, barn scrapers, etc.  
**IWAN BROS., 1505 Prairie Ave., South Bend, Ind.**

— INVESTIGATE —  
**THE GREEN 2-WAY CATTLE STANCHIONS LITTER CARRIERS, WATER BOWLS, ETC.**  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**THE GREEN MFG. CO.** 95 RIVER ST. OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

Send for Catalog  
**FARM WAGONS**  
High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.  
Electric Wheel Co., 2 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

**\$24.95** Upward  
**American CREAM SEPARATOR**  
On trial. Easy to run and clean. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows large size easy running New L. S. Model. Western shipments from Western points.  
**MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN**  
Write today for free catalog  
**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Bainbridge, N. Y. Box 7052  
**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO**  
Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.  
**FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI, PADUCAH, KY.**



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

FOR SALE—White Leghorns, Mareh hatched, now laying, \$1.75 each, May hatched, \$1.25. JOHN NEU, 52 Leonard St., Dansville, N. Y.

300 PURE BRED, single comb White Leghorns, Tom Barron pullets, April hatched free rangers, milk and wheat fed, well grown and a thrifty lot, \$2 each. VERNON R. LAFLER, R. D. No. 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS—Ready to lay, \$2.25 each; younger, \$1.75-\$2. Two Thousand DESIRABLE pullets ready NOW on Square Deal Basis. JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, pullets, mammoth, Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—White Pekin ducks, \$3 a pair; White Cornix Pigeons, \$2 a pair. H. P. SHERMAN, Alfred Station, N. Y.

### TURKEYS

WILL PAY 30c lb. for young, live turkeys up to 4 lbs. MARIE FISH, Nantucket, Mass.

A FORTUNE in turkeys properly managed. We are specialists and never lose a bird from blackhead or liver trouble. 24 capsules \$1; \$3.50, 100. Hundreds of testimonials. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY CO., 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

USED INCUBATOR BARGAINS—Newtown, Wishbone, Candee Prairie State, Cyphers New Simplex, Newtown Brooders reduced. Used Newtown Brooders. We sell and install new Newtown Incubators. WRITE JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

### CATTLE

FOR SALE—Purebred Jersey heifer and bull calves, 6 months old bull, a few good cows. Accredited herd. WM. ELWELL, Worcester, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS—The great beef breed. Choice heifers at farmers' prices. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered May Rose and Masher bred Guernsey bull calves, \$40 up. Open heifers, bred heifer and cow. Accredited herd. Reasonable prices. EDGAR S. PAYNE, Penn Yan, N. Y.

ONE HALF blooded Guernsey bull, 1½ years old, price, \$35. OREN LEE, Kerhonkson, N. Y., R. F. D. 1.

### HORSES

ONE PAIR matched black Percheron mares, sound, sisters 7½ blood, 5 and 7 years old, weight 3000 lbs. with matched black mare colts, sired by a ton horse. Both mares are rebred. \$600 takes them with all service fees paid. One steel gray Percheron mare, 4 years old, sound, weight 1550 lbs., bred. Price, \$200, service fee paid. Other good, sound, young work horses guaranteed right. Write your wants. VERNON R. LAFLER, Middlesex, R. D. No. 1, N. Y.

### SHEEP

FOR SALE—Sixty grade Delaine ewes and thirty lambs. Write P. F. SEARS, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FAIRVIEW HAMPSHIRE RAMS—Two registered Hampshire ram lambs for sale. Good quality. Ready for light service. BUSH BROS., Fairview Farm, East Chatham, N. Y.

DELAINE RAMS—From largest registered flock in state, bred for size and heavy, long, staple fleeces. Grown on upland pastures which adds to their natural hardy and disease resistant qualities. Like produces like. See them or write. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE—Entire flock, 100 breeding ewes and rams. Walnut Hill and Imported Stock. A. L. MERRY, Belmont, N. Y.

RAMBOUILLET, Dorset, Cotswold, Cheviot and Delaine Rams, best of breeding and individuality. Our motto a square deal. O. H. TOWNSEND AND SONS, Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ewes for sale. H. B. COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

IMPROVE YOUR FLOCK of sheep with a choice registered Shropshire ram. C. M. McNAUGHT, Bovina, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE rams and ram lambs, \$20 each. Shipped on approval. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—Entire flock of registered Shropshires consisting of 10 yearling rams, 24 yearling ewes, 40 breeding ewes, age from 2 to 4 years that are now being bred to a very fine stock ram, 10 ram lambs, also 30 ewe lambs. Write for prices, Estate of ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili, N. Y.

### SWINE

PLEASANT HILL Berkshires. Two young boars, "Just good ones." Price, \$35 each. DAY & YOUNG, Washington, Pa., R. D. 6.

### REAL ESTATE

MR. FARM BUYER. Good farms for sale. Equipped, with small payment down on easy terms. Reason selling, old age, sickness, Estates settled up, etc. Let me submit your offer to Owners. Tell your wants to C. M. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, descriptions, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR TRADE—5 acre improved farm on Lake City Highway for northern property of same value. OWNER, Box 810, Jacksonville, Fla.

SACRIFICE account sickness, 60 acre Poultry, fruit and grain farm. Philadelphia 30 miles, New York 60 miles. 3-story barns. Modern 10 room house, slate roof. Electric lights, bath room. \$4,500.00, \$2,000.00 cash. Would exchange for store. TODENWARTH, Lambertville, N. J.

FOR SALE or Will Trade for Small Farm—128 acres level land, good buildings, mile and quarter from Smyrna. Nineteen cows, 3 horses, chickens, household effects, crops and hay. Write for description. LOCK BOX 29, Smyrna, N. Y.

STATE ROAD farm, 56 acres, near city. R. F. D. 138, Leominster, Mass.

FOR SALE—400 acres, Otsego County dairy and grain farm. A bargain for quick sale. IRA HUBBARD, Middlefield, N. Y.

PRODUCTIVE 116 acres grain and dairy farm. Large, new modern barn, 11 room house, lights, bath, furnace, 1½ miles to village. Price, \$5,000. G. S. JENNINGS, Rummelfield, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two farms near Malone, New York. Crops included if sold before October 15—13 acres potatoes, 18 acres grain, hay, etc. C. R. PLUMB, Bangor, N. Y.

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

EVERY GARDEN needs Columbian Purple Raspberries. Delicious fruit, beautiful bushes, disease resistant, long lived, heavy producers, do not spread. Dozen, dollar; hundred, four dollars; Washington Asparagus, hundred, dollar; thousand, eight dollars. Bliss, highest quality strawberry, dozen, dollar; hundred, five dollars. Postpaid. Choice Iris roots free with all orders. Circular free. CERTIFIED PLANT FARM, Macedon, N. Y.

ORDER NOW for planting time. Low prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All colors. All bloom next spring, 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.00. R. J. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

SIX WALKER FOX HOUND pups, age 8 weeks, color, white, black and tan, marking price, \$10 each. Five Beagle rabbit hounds, age 11 months, broke to hunt, color, white, black and tan, marking price, \$40 each. MILTON GLOVER, Thompson, Pa.

FOR SALE—Registered Fox Hounds from best hunting and blood lines obtainable; three months Pups; \$20.00 each, either sex. IDYLL-DELL FARM, Wolcott, N. Y.

PURE BRED BELGIAN HARES—Bargains in 5 months' stock, sired by "Piedmont" buck. Price \$2.50 each. NORTH RIDGE RABBITRY, Cooksburg, New York.

AIREDALES—The all-around dog. Puppies all ages for sale. Will ship C. O. D. SHADY SIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE COLLIES, King, All White and White Majesty breeding, eligible, ready. Also Oxford Rams. MABEL TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

HUNDED hunting hounds cheap. Trail C. O. D. Beekennels, AAN, Herriek, Ills.

HALF-COLLIE, half-bull puppies, \$5. Will make good stock and watch dogs. Also Rat Terrier puppies, females \$7.50; males, \$15. Photos free. CARMEN D. WELCH, Herrick, Ill.

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

FLEMISH GIANT HARES, Blacks and Grays, 6 to 10 mos., \$3 to \$5. Also Blue Flemish, 3 mos., \$5 each. All pedigreed stock. MAPLE HILL FARM, Fort Plain, N. Y.

### FARM IMPLEMENTS

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN—A brand new Delco Lighting Plant. Never has been unpacked. For sale at much less than cost. For particulars apply to MRS. L. R. BRADLEY, Spencer, N. Y.

UNUSUAL OFFER—Delco Light Battery, 56 cell, 160 ampere hours, 112 volt, in excellent condition, cost \$600, asking \$250. New Jersey farmers note! Write BOX 450, Caldwell, N. J. or call at Amitage Estate.

FIRST IN HAND Stump puller, triple power, first-class condition. Best offer will get it. H. ANGEHR, Quakertown, Pa., R. 1.

### HONEY

CLOVER HONEY in No. 60 lb. cans, \$7.50. Buckwheat, \$6.50, F. O. B. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

# Service Bureau

## What Went on at Standard Carbide Meeting

AS many of our subscribers who invested money in the Farmers' Standard Carbide Company were informed a meeting of stockholders was held on September 20th. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST lawyer attended the meeting in the interest of our subscribers, and reported as follows:

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Standard Carbide Company, held at the office of the company September 20th, at 10 A. M., it was voted to change the place of the principal office of the company from the town of Plattsburgh to the City of Plattsburgh, and a resolution was passed reducing the number of directors from fifteen (15) to eleven (11).

The following resolutions and amendments to the by-laws were made.

1. Requiring that only two-thirds of the directors need be stockholders.

2. Special meetings of the stockholders may be called, (a) By a resolution of the board of directors, or (b) By a written request upon the president by one-third of the directors, or (c) Written request upon the president by five hundred (500) shares of any class of stock.

3. The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the principal office of the Company on the second Saturday of each February of each year at 10:00 A. M.

4. The regular meeting of the board of directors shall be held at the principal office of the Company on the second Saturday of each month at 12:00 noon. A quorum at any meeting of the board of directors shall be one-third of the entire membership of the board and a majority of such quorum shall decide any question that shall come before the meeting.

5. The board of directors are hereby authorized to direct the election of an executive committee to carry on the functions conferred upon it by the board. And the following board of directors were elected: Victor F. Boire, Platts-

burgh, N. Y.; Elton H. Miller, Watertown, N. Y., Box 93; G. H. Renard, Kingston, N. Y.; W. H. Mandeville, 521 Robinson Building, Elmira, N. Y.; Omer T. Kaylor, Hagerstown, Md.; W. H. Mears, 236 West 44th St., New York; Harold A. Jerry, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; John W. Guibord, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Samuel Null, 51 Chambers St., New York City; Seth S. Allen, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; B. N. Allyn, Tioga Center, N. Y.

It seemed to be the opinion of a large majority of the stockholders present that an investigation and study should be made by experts upon the following eight topics to report to a later meeting as to the advisability of continuing the operations of the company, and manufacturing carbide at Plattsburgh. The questions to be investigated by M. H. Avran & Co., Inc. of New York City. The topics being as follows, and the investigators' names who are to report on each of the eight topics are as follows:

1. Hydraulic Water Power Development, Prof. C. P. Bliss; 2. Electrical Power Development, Mr. R. E. Denike; 3. Chemistry of Calcium Carbide Production, Prof. H. J. Nasson; 4. Manufacturing of Calcium Carbide, Dr. N. M. Hopkins; 5. Raw materials, and source of supply, Mr. K. Thomas and Mr. J. E. Kelly; 6. Market, Mr. R. C. Schroth; 7. Re-organization and Management Plan, Mr. M. H. Avram; 8. Financial Plan, Mr. J. E. Sawhil.

The stockholders thereupon adjourned until the last Saturday of November at 10 A. M. to the Court House in the City of Plattsburgh, at which time the reports of the various experts will be made and final action can be taken as to whether it will be advisable to continue to operate the company, or whether the property will be sold and the affairs of the company closed out.

### Farmer-owned Milk Plants

(Continued from page 235)

railroad cars by noon, consigned to regular dealers in New York City, who take it from the railroad platform when it arrives there, about midnight, direct to the storekeeper who sells it. The bulk of this milk is delivered at the stores between three and six o'clock in the morning. Many of these stores are located in densely-settled parts of the city. They open about 5:00 o'clock. The housewife buys two or three quarts of milk for breakfast, at the same time she gets her daily supply of groceries. The bulk of this milk is consumed by seven or eight o'clock, or within twenty-four hours of its delivery to the creamery. There is no large country or city overhead. There is no step in this process of distribution which it is possible to eliminate. It is the cheapest, quickest, possible way of getting this milk from the producer to the consumer. Only 40 to 50 per cent. of the ultimate cost to the housewife is absorbed by creamery charges, freight, the city dealer and the storekeeper. The farmer gets the rest. This loose milk is the freshest milk on sale in New York City. It complies with the same Board of Health requirements as Grade B bottled milk; is twenty-four hours fresher and costs four cents a quart less. The abundant supply of this high quality milk has done much to keep down the sickness and death rate in the congested parts of the city where most of it is sold.

Dairymen may well be proud of the business structures they have reared around the farmer-owned milk company. These companies insure the farmer a permanent outlet for the products of his labor. They give him the opportunity to exercise the business ability needed to bring him the fair value of his goods in the markets where sold. They assure the consumer a continuous supply of the best quality milk from a source which seeks to market it by the most direct method at a price which will stimulate consumption to the greatest possible degree.

### MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR KODAK post-cards, easily mailed all your friends, five cents, send any film, no money. BEACH, Lowville, N. Y.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.25. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.50. Pipe free. Money back if not satisfied. ALBERT P. FORD, Paducah, Ky.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed, ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot, Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Have twelve brand new Maytag Power Washing Machines on hand and am giving up agency. Machines are equipped with ½ H. P. gasoline engine, battery type, air cooled, mounted under tub and geared to run washer and wringer. Built especially for farm use. Present retail price \$100. Will sell for \$75 cash, which is below cost. Each machine fully guaranteed to give satisfactory services. Write or call ALBERT D. FONDA, Fonda, N. Y.

CONCRETE LAND TILE—Seven sizes, 4' to 12"; 4", 80c rd. R. G. ROOF, Pulaski, N. Y.

TOBACCO HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.; 20, \$2.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

### HELP WANTED

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—MEN to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads, nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners, \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

MAKE MONEY at home selling stylish necklaces. Full directions with bead samples for postal order, insured mail of \$2. MRS. ARTHUR NELSON, Box 11, Ellington, N. Y.

### AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory 222, Chicago.

### RAW FURS AND TRAPPERY

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.



# The Girl at Vacada—By J. Allan Dunn

(For synopsis, see page 241)

THE little community was agog by the time they reached the store. When Nellie Bly halted in front of the store and stood there with Alice Hughes on her back while Jimmy went in to make her purchases, there were few eyes in Vacada not focused on the bride. That she had had the temerity to defy Furniss none knew but that unworthy.

Some believed that Jimmy Hughes was an old acquaintance; all wondered what part Furniss had taken, or would take, in the romance. And Furniss, from the window of his office in El Solaz, opposite the general store, nursed his own grievance and closely surveyed Jimmy and his mare, pondering how best to get even and serve his own ends. The witnesses were with him, drinking at Furniss' expense, saving their twenties, of which they said nothing.

"Had a roll on him 'ud choke a steer," said one of them. "Four or five thousand, easy. Mebbe more."

"Ought to git a good price for yore hawss," said the other.

Furniss turned on them.

"He'll buy no horse from you," he ordered savagely. "He'll buy no horse in this town or the one sellin' it is goin' to get in bad, early and deep. You can pass that word round as coming from me. Hop to it."

They looked at him, saw he meant it and, natural serfs that they were, went to do his bidding while Furniss glowered through the grimy window. Alice sat her saddle, not unconscious of the leering inquisition of the town, but proudly ignoring it, upborne by the fact that she was getting away from the place where she had seen disgrace, shared poverty and faced ignominy. Jimmy came out with some packages and led the mare toward the shack where she had lived. It was the last in town, a hundred yards from the nearest neighbors, and those Mexicans, a forlorn abiding place.

THE door was open. Jimmy examined the bolt as they passed through to the poor interior, putting down his purchases. The one original room had been divided in half, then subdivided again into three. The girl passed on to her own chamber and Jimmy gave one comprehensive glance about the place, neat enough but eloquent of pinched resources. His wife came out after a few minutes in which she had taken off her sunbonnet and, with marital propriety, changed the long gold plait to massed braids that made a coronet about her head. She smiled at him faintly.

"I'll change my dress before we go," she said. "This ain't very much like a wedding gown. I don't have to wear black for him, I reckon."

Jimmy, with a look that made her tingle, exhibited his goods.

"Jar of sliced bacon, coffee, condensed milk, crackers, can corned beef, ha'f a dozen pertaters, sack of Durham an' papers for me. I got a mess outfit for cookin'. I saw this an' thought you might like it."

He watched a bit sheepishly while she unwrapped a package and disclosed a bolt of blue ribbon, wide, and the part protected by the paper entirely unfaded. She exclaimed with delight as she saw the real color unfold.

"Color of Lupines," said Jimmy. "Same as your eyes."

She looked at him half wonderingly, her eyes soft, filling with tears.

"It's lovely. I—no one ever bought me ribbon like that before."

Jimmy warded off the gratitude he did not know how to accept. It was a queer sort of wedding morning, he decided, but he did not want to alter it. There were other things to do. Despite his assurance to Alice, he did not underestimate Furniss' willingness to block the exodus of the girl. Nor had he relied upon the one opportunity to buy a horse offered by the marriage witnesses. Jimmy

knew and cared too much about horses to buy the first one presented.

"Here's the adhesive," he continued. "An' here's this. Storekeeper swears they're gold." He dropped two rings into her palm, one a slender twist of intertwinning hoops set with a garnet and two tiny pearls, the other a plain circle.

"Oh!" She tried them on her finger to the second knuckle, then held her hand out to him. "They're beautiful. You put them on. And thank you." Her eyes shone with surprised gratitude. "Don't take off the horsehair one," she said as Jimmy clumsily, for all his deft fingers, set engagement token and wedding ring in place. Lastly he took from his pocket a thirty-two Colt's revolver of blued steel.

"It's loaded," he said. "You might need it if Furniss comes snoopin' around while I'm gone. An' anyway, it might make you feel easier to pack it. Sabe how to work it? Thought so. Now then, I'm after that hawss an' saddle. You pack what you need in a warbag so's it'll

"You can drag your freight, Gus," said Furniss. "I'm handling this."

Furniss made his way back to the stable back of El Solaz where his horse was barned, saddled, mounted and rode to the girl's shack, coming up at the back and alighting. He went to the window and peered in, triumph in his eyes that faded, turned to malice. The girl was folding some clothes and laying them on the table, passing back and forth to her own room. She walked lamely, supporting herself by the back of a chair or bureau top, but her face shone and she was singing, softly, plainly enough for him to catch the tune.

"It was there that Annie Laurie  
Gie'd me her promise true."

"Gie'd me her promise true,  
That ne'er forgot shall be."

The singing stopped as Furniss tapped on the back door. Next moment the girl opened it, her face alight with welcome that vanished as Furniss pushed his way in, slammed the door and shot a bolt. The girl turned to the table where

REWARD

Five hundred dollars Reward is offered by the Wells Fargo Co. for the arrest or information leading to the arrest of Buck Purdy who held up and robbed the Cuchara Stage at Slow Creek on the evening of June twenty-fifth.

Thought to be heading west. Is likely to be traveling under alias. Five feet ten, weight about a hundred and sixty-five pounds, gray eyes, prominent nose, brown hair. Age about twenty-eight.

Was riding a bay horse at the time of crime.

Sheriffs and officers of the law take notice.

"How's that?" jeered Furniss. "I got that bill two weeks ago. Been hopin' he'd trail this way. But I sure never figured on so much luck. Five hundred bucks and a hornin'-in fool put where he belongs. He won't flash the roll he copped from the stage in the penitentiary."

THE girl stood with lips tight closed, breathing hard through her expanded nostrils, her hands clenched till the knuckles showed white.

"That don't prove he's Buck Purdy," she said. "That description might fit a dozen."

"It sure fits him. Good enough for me or any other officer to click the cuffs on him and turn him over. Oh, it's him. That bill ain't all. I wanted to be sure myself. So I wired the sheriff and here's the answer.

R. A. Furniss,  
Deputy Sheriff,  
Vacada, N. M.

If your man is riding bay mare branded V in a ring you collect five hundred. Aliases of Daly, Ryan, Hughes. Arrest and bring on first train. ALBERT HOWE.

"Want to see it?" He offered her the form, but she made no effort to take it. Her head wilted. Once more despair established itself in her eyes. "We'll get him coming back from the Two-Bar. Cobb's got no horses for sale. I happen to know that. And I phoned him. So your Hughes, alias Ryan, alias Purdy, won't get a chance to spend any more of the money he stole. Fifteen years he'll get, unless—"

"Unless—what?"

"You stay and do like I said, an' I'll give you the chance to tip him off for a getaway. I'll forget the bill and the telegram long enough for him to get a good start. If not, we arrest him as he rides in from Cobb's. He might even get hurt—resisting," he added, watching her narrowly. "That's my proposition. You can trust my end of it because you could doublecross me afterward. I want you, willing. Sabe?"

HER eyes rounded with horror. "I am married to him," she said slowly.

"You want to stay married to a crook? Aside from what I can do up at the State House, you're as good as a widow right now."

"Married, for better and worse, in the sight of God and of man. The Bee Parson said so."

"So, you're gone on him, after all? Then you'd better give him his chance for a getaway. Sticking by him'll land him where you'll get to see him once a month, if he don't land in a morgue."

He had her in a cleft stick and he watched her with all the cruelty in him dominant, despite his longing for her possession. She wrung her hands in an agony of indecision.

"You stick here and he gets the chance to go free," summed up Furniss. "You stick with him and he goes to the penitentiary—if we take him alive. Then where are you?" Her face twisted pitifully.

There came the tinkle of glass and the breaking of wood. Jimmy, outside the low-silled window, kicked in the sash

(Continued on page 241)

## Coming Very Soon—A Serial About You!

THIS is the most interesting announcement about a serial story that we have ever made. At least we think so and we believe that you will agree with us.

Within a few weeks we shall start on this page a serial called "The Trouble Maker," written especially for the American Agriculturist by the Editor, E. R. Eastman. As you would know from that fact alone, it is intimately concerned with the daily life, the hopes and fears, trials and triumphs of farm people and farm life.

But more than that: it is a serial about you—it is actual fact, in fiction form. It tells of a time you all remember, of circumstances you can easily place, of real people right here in this part of the country. It is about you and your neighbors.

What is it about? That we'll tell you later. Watch this space for further announcements. We are proud of being able to give our readers the first publication of this important and interesting serial.

ride. You don't have to take everything. Ma Axtell'll help you buy yore trousseau."

With that he precipitously went out the door. The girl went to the window, hiding back of the worn curtain to see him mount and gallop off. Her eyes were troubled as she watched. She still held the gun in her hand, and she put it on the table. He had meant that as protection against him as well as Furniss, she knew. Yet he had married her. Her perplexity grew, resentment struggling with approval. She caught the fingers of her left hand, lifting them for closer inspection of the rings; then she kissed them softly, the hair circlet last of all.

AN hour later, an hour wasted, Jimmy raced out of town toward the Two-Bar ranch, five miles out, following a tip from the storekeeper. The henchmen of Bluff Furniss had done his bidding. There were no horses for sale in Vacada. Shortly afterward Furniss emerged from the little depot carrying an open telegram, a grin on his face. The man called Gus met him.

"He's gone out to Two-Bar," he said. "Fowler tipped him before I see him."

"That's all right, Gus," he said. "I've got him where I want him."

Gus, who had expected reprimand, grinned vacuously and tried to steal a look at the telegram, but Furniss anticipated him. Gus knew it was no use to interview the operator. Furniss had the latter's allegiance. Bluff had something on him, as he had on Gus. For that matter they had things on Bluff, but he had the pull.

the gun still lay but her lameness halted her and Furniss brushed her aside, laughing as he pocketed the pistol.

"Too speedy for you, eh? Sorry to stop the singin'. But I reckon you'll have to break that *promise true* you gave up at the Bee Parson's. I'll settle his hash for him later. An' you'll be willin' to break promise when I show up thet fourflushing crook you think you're married to, flashing his roll, the sucker."

"I am married to him. He's not a crook." She faced Furniss defiantly. "He'll be back any minute and you'll talk differently."

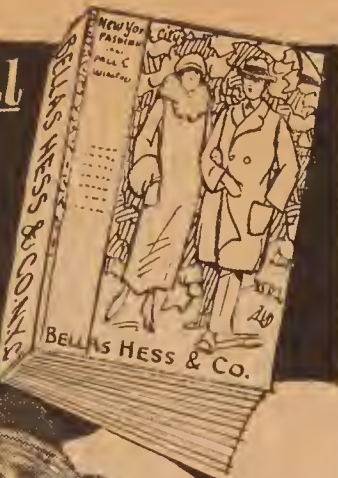
She talked bravely, but the confidence of Bluff's attitude dismayed her a little. The thought of the roll of big bills troubled her again. But she held her head high, her eyes bright, her breast displaying her agitation. Furniss laughed out loud.

"He'll be back in two hours, if he's got luck. Tried to buy him a horse in my town. An' c'udn't. So he's off to the Two-Bar an' back. Just started a while ago. So that's him. As to bein' married, a tip-off from me an' the civil authorities'll get busy. That certificate you got from that broken-lunged whiner won't be worth the paper it's written on. I'll fix that. As for his not being a crook; you listen to this."

He sat on the edge of the table, exhibiting two sheets of paper, one the telegram brought from the depot, the other a small poster, clean and crisp, the word REWARD prominent at the head of its printing. Alice looked at it as a bird gazes at the hypnotizing snake.



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20Z502—Just one example of the famous Bellas Hess Shoe values—a stunning latest model Sandal of glossy black Full Chrome Patent Leather for only \$2.59. Easily worth \$3.50! Has stylish lattice front and dressy perforations on quarter and vamp in wing tip effect. Good wearing flexible leather soles; walking height rubber heels. Sizes: 2 1/4 to 8. Widths: D and E. Postpaid. **\$2.59**

5Z97—As convincing proof that you can get quality goods at lowest prices from Bellas Hess, we show this high grade, smart, stylish Coat priced at \$14.98, just one out of hundreds of equally amazing values in our new Fall and Winter Catalog. Material is All Wool Velour, well woven, soft finished, good looking and durable. Collar and cuffs are of Japanese Wolf, a dense, long haired, very becoming fur that wears exceptionally well. Back shows smart arrangement of stitching in panel effect. Large button and Hand Made buttonhole at side-front closing. Two inset pockets. Full lined with lustrous, durable Striped Satinette. Colors: Brown, navy blue or black. Sizes: For women, 32 to 46 bust; also for misses and small women, 32 to 38 bust. Length: About 49 ins. Moth-proofed by the Larvex process. . . . **\$14.98** Postpaid

35Z95—To give you an idea of the astounding values in the new Bellas Hess Fall and Winter Catalog, we picture above a real \$12 value Dress at a clear saving of \$5.00. It's one of the very latest New York styles—a straight-line Tailored Coat Dress of firmly woven, smooth finished All Wool Checked Velour. Has long Tuxedo effect collar, slashed flare cuffs, self covered button trimming and self belt in back. Colors: Reindeer, brown or navy blue with harmonizing checks. Sizes: For women, 32 to 46 bust; also for misses and small women, 32 to 38 bust. Skirt lengths: 33 to 39 ins. Deep basted hem. Guaranteed mothproof by the Larvex process. . . . **\$6.98** Postpaid.

29Z96—Smart Choker Scarf of silky, dense haired, splendid wearing American Marten. Has fur on both sides and is trimmed with head, paws and tail. About 30 ins. long, including tassel. Colors: Stone marten brown or platinum grey. . . . **\$4.39** Postpaid.

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STREET.....  
TOWN..... STATE.....

# How to Put Up Chicken

Every Step Described by an Expert Canner

NOWADAYS when our home demonstration agent and poultry specialists are traveling around telling us to sell the cockrels, the housewife wishes some of the nice, tender, juicy meat could be saved for home consumption.

The process is very simple and easy and what a pleasure it is to know that when company unexpectedly arrives you can serve them with an extra fine meal! A platter of cold roast chicken garnished with parsley—chicken croquettes, pie, or even a tasty chicken soup, and best of all you can enjoy your guests more because you are not so tired.

A little practice makes it easy to can chicken for winter use. The bird should not be fed for twenty-four hours before killing. Kill in the usual manner, remove feathers, singe and plunge into cold water, and cleanse carefully. In drawing the chicken, care should be taken that the contents of the digestive tract do not come in contact with the meat. The following procedure is the best known for cutting up the bird:

1. Remove the tips of the wings, cutting at the first joint.
2. Remove the wings.
3. Remove the foot, cutting at the knee joint.
4. Remove the leg, cutting at the hip or saddle joint.
5. Cut the removed portions of the leg into two parts at the joint.
6. Place the bird on the back so the head is toward you, and cut through the neck-bone with a sharp knife. Don't cut the windpipe or gullet.
7. With the index finger, separate the gullet and windpipe from the skin of the neck.
8. Cut through the skin of the neck.
9. With a pointed knife cut through the skin from the upper part of the neck, thus separating the wing opening made by removing the wing.
10. With a sharp, well-pointed knife, cut around the shoulder blade, pull it out of position, and break it.
11. Find the white spots on the ribs and cut through these points, separating the ribs.

12. Cut back to the vent, cut around it, and loosen.
13. Begin at the crop and remove the digestive tract from the bird, pulling it back to the vent.
14. Remove the lungs and kidneys.
15. Cut through the back-bone at the joint or just above the diaphragm.
16. Remove the oil sack.
17. Remove the breast from the back-bone by cutting through the white spots.
18. Cut the fillet from the sides of the breast-bone.

19. Cut in sharply at the point of the breast-bone, turning the knife and cutting away the wish-bone with the meat. Bend in the bones of the breast.

A skillful packer can place a whole chicken in a quart jar, and this is the method used:

1. Pack the saddle with a thigh inside a hot jar.
2. Pack the breast-bone with a thigh inside.
3. Pack the back-bone and ribs with a leg inside:
4. Pack the leg, large end downward, alongside the breast-bone.
5. Pack the wings.
6. Pack the wish-bone.
7. Pack the fillets.
8. Pack the neck-bone.
9. Never pack the giblets with the meat.

10. Pour on boiling water to one inch of the top, add a level teaspoon salt, place rubber and top in position, partially seal, and sterilize for three and a half hours in a hot water canner, or twenty-five minutes at twenty pounds pressure in a steam pressure canner. Remove the jars, tighten the covers, invert to test joints, and wrap jars in paper before storing.

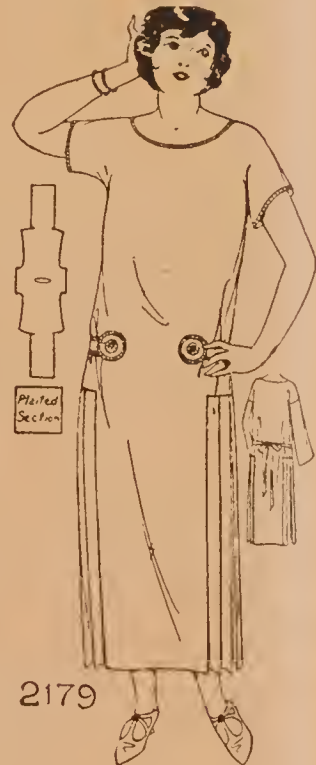
If you so desire you can can your chicken after cooking. Place the chicken in wire basket, and cook until meat will remove from bones. Or only partially cook, fill into jars, remove bones from meat cooked done, and fill spaces in jar with boiling liquor. Many prefer this method but we find the meat is too well done to suit our tastes. You may also fry or bake the birds and then fill into jars. There is no reason why anyone who can successfully can fruits and vegetables will not have success if above instructions are followed.—MABEL FERN MITCHELL.

## THE A. A. PATTERN SERVICE



WHEN school begins, the one-piece dress is the thing! Easy to slip into in a hurry, it still has a pretty, becoming air and suits the growing girl as well as it does her mother. No. 2217 may be made with short or long sleeves, and the waistline may be finished in two different ways. Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards 36-inch material. Pattern 12c. Hot-iron transfer 706, in blue or yellow, 15c.

2217 Emb. 706



Any woman who can sew at all can make herself either of the dresses shown this week. No. 2179 is a diagram dress which allows for pleated side-insets and a becoming sash. It comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 yards 44-inch material. Price 12c.

2179



No. 2219 is a one-piece slip-on, cut as the diagram illustrates, which has the trig, boyish effect so much seen in the best shops this year. It needs only becoming collar and cuffs to complete the smart effect. No. 2219 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 3 yards binding and 3/8 yard contrasting. Price 12c.

2219

TO ORDER: Be sure your name, address, pattern numbers and sizes are clearly written; enclose the proper remittance in stamps (if coins are sent, wrap very carefully) and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

It costs only 10c—our big new Fall and Winter Catalogue. It gives all the new styles for women, misses' and children, designs for men and boys, embroidery suggestions, dressmaking lessons and many other useful features. Add only 10c to your order and ask to have it sent you.



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## When the Children Come Home From School

FROM experience we have learned to expect the chorus, "Oh, I'm hungry," or as the little Irish girl put it, "I'm starved with the hunger," when the children come in from school. This, too, when we have sent them away in the morning with well-filled dinner pails as "balanced" as we could make them. But there has been a strain on the young brain and nerves and they need to be fed. It is not time for the regular supper. This is where a hot, nourishing soup will be found useful, a cup of which, served with a piece of bread or crackers will prove very satisfying.

The following have been tried and found to be good. Make some for dinner and be sure to leave enough to reheat when children come from school.

### Cream of Onion Soup

Cut in small slices 4 or 5 onions, or more if needed, put on to cook in 1½ pts. water. When nearly done salt to taste and add potatoes cut in about 1 inch cubes. Boil until done, then add 1 teacupful good rich milk, dash of cayenne pepper, and serve hot.

### Cream of Chicken Soup

Prepare onions as in previous recipe, with them boil the neck, back bones and leftover bits of chicken. Add potatoes and season well, adding milk or cream before serving.

### Cream of Carrot Soup

Carrots are said to be one of the most healthful vegetables, being rich in iron. Encourage the children to eat them. Add 1 cup grated carrot or a few diced carrots to the onion prepared as directed above. Season well, and add one cup rich milk at the last.—ANNA E. LANGDON.

### Soap Economy

THE art of soap-making, which a hundred years ago was known to almost every housekeeper, has never quite died out and could profitably be revived these days.

However, few housekeepers care to make their soap, but the amount required in a household may be cut almost in half by careful use. It is economy to buy soap by the box, as it is usually cheaper, and goes much farther when cured. The cakes should be cut in two and piled in a dry place. You will find it will last twice as long as the "green" product.

Quantities of soap are wasted by being left in the dishpan or floor pail to soak away. Then there are the seraps. To dispose of them we often use more than needed, while we might utilize them to advantage. Put through a food-chopper, using the finest knife and mixed with four times the quantity of cornmeal, soap seraps make the best of cleansers for the hands, leaving them soft and smooth.

Keep this cleanser in a box so it will be dry and use a small quantity as needed. If you prefer it in the cake, put the seraps over the fire with enough water to cover. When dissolved and near the boiling point, stir in all the cornmeal it will take and spread in a square shallow pan to harden. When cold, cut in squares and it is ready to use. A good liquid soap is made by cutting up the seraps of toilet soap and putting in bottles with just enough water to cover. In a few days it will be ready for use.—MRS. GEORGE GRAY.

Many A. A. readers make their own soap by a recipe which we have often been called on to furnish. It is an economy, but there are other ways of saving soap, as Mrs. Gray shows.—Household Editor.

### The A. A. Is a Friend in Need

"A year ago, a 'green' city girl, I arrived on the farm with no experience whatsoever in farm matters, and only a tourist's knowledge of the farm. In fact I thought planting and harvesting were the two main occupations of a farmer's life, and little realized that the preparation and constant treatment of the land was all important. The AGRICULTURIST has been invaluable to me. It has given me an insight into national as well as local farm conditions, and has taught some rudiments of farming that my husband neglected to mention (which, of course, were few and far between). In the AGRICULTURIST I have found a definite and logical answer to innumerable questions that have risen in my mind at different times, and a thorough, yet clear and concise, discussion of all present day problems."—M. K. C., N. Y.

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Every piece of merchandise in this catalog is strongly guaranteed to satisfy you in every respect or we will refund your money, including freight charges. Kalamazoo has the reputation of being exceptionally fair and square, as over half a million pleased customers will tell you. A \$100,000 gold bond has been placed in the First National Bank of Kalamazoo and this bond stands behind everything we sell.



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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**T**HE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices for the month of October for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City: *Class 1*, milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$2.60 per 100 pounds; *Class 2A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90. If skim-milk is used for any other purposes, additional payment over this base price is added, depending on use. *Class 2B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$2.05; *Class 2C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05; *Class 3*, used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, powdered and evaporated whole milk, \$1.45; *Classes 4A and 4B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

These prices are the same as September, due, according to the League, to surplus, market conditions, etc.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Company Producers announce the following prices for October for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile freight zone until further notice; *Class 1*, \$2.60 per 100; *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3*, \$1.55; *Class 4*, to be determined by market quotations of butter and cheese.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pool Dairymen's Cooperative October price for *Class 1* milk is \$2.40; per 100 pounds; *Class 2*, \$1.85; *Class 3A*, \$1.55; *Class 3B*, \$1.45 until further notice.

### Interstate Producers

Interstate Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia) receiving station price for October for 3% milk in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from Philadelphia is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29 until further notice.

## FANCY BUTTER STEADY

Fancy butter has held rather a steady position in the market all week. That's about all the optimism we can scatter. A little optimistic feeling may also be derived from the fact that our export business may open up a temporary outlet and relieve the situation to some extent. However, it seems that values can be sliced a little bit to interest the export trade to any extent. During the week ending the 27th over 5,000 tubs of American salted and unsalted creamery were shipped to England on consignment. These shipments may lead to more business. The trade is anxiously waiting to see what develops for the stocks in this country are without question too heavy for home consumption.

The market on undergrades is in a pretty poor condition. Consumptive needs of the trade are absorbing top grades fairly well but seconds and undergrades are accumulating

with the result that there is a decided pressure to sell. On these grades we may see a weaker market next week.

The make in the country is continuing quite liberally. Advances indicate that this week will be up to last week. However, we may look for a smaller turnout from the country plants soon with the approach of fall. This may react so that values will be sustained.

## CHEESE MARKET STILL FIRM

The cheese market still continues its firm tone, which has been characteristic of the past two weeks. Trading is not over boisterous but with high country prices and the consumptive demand what it is, the firmness continues. Asking prices up-State are high and Wisconsin prices are about the same level as last week. State flats are not being offered too freely, in fact the offerings are quite light in New York. State whole milk flats, held, grading fancy are bringing around 21½¢ while a few pct marks bring a full cent premium. Average run goods, held, vary from 20½ to 21c. Fancy fresh, whole milk flats vary from 20½ to 22c, while average runs are about a cent lower.

## FANCY NEARBY EGGS HIGHER

The very fanciest Jersey and other nearby whites are now bringing anywhere from 67 to 71c on the market. A few fancier marks in cartons and candled are bringing a premium over those figures. This is an increase over last week, although the increase is not as great as last week prices over those of the week previous. Strictly fancy nearby whites are still wanted and many operators report that they are not getting enough stock to fill orders. The egg market in general is very strong. *The latest warehouse reports covering the four largest cities show that storage holdings are about 635,000 cases less than at the same time last year.* That is very important. It indicates that we can look for a good egg market right through the winter up to storage time next year. While the supplies of strictly fancy marks from nearby points are rather short, there is some report that intermediate grades are not selling readily, meeting competition with fancy storage stock at the same prices and as a result the accumulation is taking place. Just because supplies of fancy to extra fancy nearby are short, does not indicate that the weak egg here and there can be slipped through. Buyers at present are very critical and eggs are being examined very, very carefully. Where any indication is found that some held stock is being shoved through, such consignments are quickly passed up. It is therefore up to the poultryman, if he wants to get the benefit of this strong condition, to exert the greatest care.

## LIVE POULTRY MARKET

By the time this review of the market reaches the reader, the strong live fowl market, which exists at the present time, will undoubtedly have taken on a considerably different tone. This may not be true with real high grade fancy stock, but for average run stock we may look for a change. In fact, it is pretty hard to say just what will happen. As we are going to press, shipments are coming in for the Jewish New Year, September 29 and 30. As we have

said on this page right along the best market days would be the 24th, 25th and 26th. It has developed that way. We also said that fat fowls would be most in demand. This also happened. The market has turned very strongly upward on fancy colored fowls, while Leghorns took a decided tumble. The quotations are the widest they have been in some time. Fancy colored express fowls are bringing anywhere from 29 to 31c, while average run Leghorns by express are down as low as 15 to 19c. Chickens have not enjoyed such a good market. In fact, there is some pressure to sell. The demand is greatest right now for fancy colored fowls.

**There will be another Jewish holiday October 8. The best market days will be October 3, 4 and 6.** It will take some careful planning to get your shipments off by express so that they will arrive in New York on Monday, which will undoubtedly be the best market day. Stuff that comes in late Saturday will not meet active trading and will have to be carried over. Of course, it is impossible to say how Monday's market will be on this held stock, but it is better to have the fresh shipments come in the first thing Monday morning.

Just before this page was set the writer talked with an authority in the market. He said that the market was flooded with poor stuff, Leghorns and undergrades, while fancy fat fowls were firm. For holiday trade, never ship any old thing, because the trade is too critical to take it and it only causes a slump on the market.

## POTATO MARKET DULL

The potato market has been a pretty sick affair about all week and about the only explanations for it is that there are too many potatoes coming in. Long Island Cobblers are bringing in the neighborhood of 60c to 65c per bushel for the farmer, while North Shore Green Mountains are bringing 65c to 70c and South Shore Mountains 75c.

It is possible to get good Cobblers at \$1.85 a bag F O B Riverhead and if a fellow were to look closely he could get Mountains for \$1.90. However, the majority of growers are holding for \$2 a 150-lb. bag. Jerseys are bringing \$1.75 for round stock and \$1.60 for Giants. Maine has been shipping in Cobblers at \$1.20 per cwt. in bulk or \$2 per 150 pound sack. Up-State potatoes appeared on the market this past week for the first time. They were too green to draw much attention.

Cobblers are pretty well cleaned up. There are a few around yet but most of the growers and shippers are swinging into Mountains.

It is pretty difficult to say just what to do about the potato market. Nothing can be done in fact, but it looks as though it is going to pay a fellow, if he can possibly do so, to store his stock until this dull period is over. There is no question but what there are too many potatoes coming in for the trade and the city market is absolutely dead.

## KRAUT CABBAGE

Kraut cabbage is quoted anywhere from \$6 to \$6.50 F O B up-State points, while grocery stock is worth on the average of \$1 per ton

more. Long Island salting stations are paying \$12 a ton and have got all they can take. We have been out on the Island of late and cabbage looks exceedingly fine. Recent rains have not only hardened the heads but have been responsible for a large number of "busts."

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed September 20.

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats...	.59	.60	.58½	.58	.55½
No. 3 W. Oats...	.57½	.58½	.56½	.56½	.54
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.36	1.37½	1.35	1.34	1.30
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.35	1.36½	1.34	1.33	1.29
Ground Oats...	43.00	43.60	42.60	42.30	40.90
Spr. W. Bran...	31.25	31.85	30.85	30.55	29.15
Hard W. Bran...	32.00	32.60	31.60	31.30	29.90
Standard Mids...	33.00	33.60	32.60	32.30	30.90
Soft W. Mids...	33.00	33.60	32.60	32.30	30.90
Flour Mids...	37.75	38.35	37.35	37.05	35.65
Red Dog Flour...	44.25	44.85	43.85	43.55	42.15
D. Brew Grains...	37.00	37.60	36.60	36.30	34.90
W. Hominy...	47.00	47.60	46.60	46.30	44.90
Yel. Hominy...	46.00	46.60	45.60	45.30	43.90
Corn Meal...	—	—	—	—	—
Gluten Feed...	47.00	47.60	46.60	46.30	44.90
Gluten Meal...	—	—	—	—	—
36% Cot. S. Meal	46.00	46.70	45.60	45.10	43.90
41% Cot. S. Meal	50.00	50.70	49.60	49.10	47.90
43% Cot. S. Meal	51.50	52.20	51.10	50.60	49.40
31% OP Oil Meal	—	—	—	—	—
34% OP Oil Meal	50.50	51.10	50.10	49.80	48.40
Beet Pulp...	—	—	—	—	—

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and lusc-ed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. No. 2 White Oats, 53½; No. 3 White Oats, 52¾; No. 2 Yellow corn, —; No. 3 Yellow corn, \$1.26; Ground oats \$42.50; spring wheat bran \$26.50; hard wheat bran, \$30.50; standard middlings \$29; soft wheat middling \$35; flour middlings \$35; red dog flour \$40; dry brewers grains —; white hominy \$43.25; yellow hominy, \$42.75; cornmeal, \$49; gluten feed \$44.75; gluten meal \$56.75; 31% old process oil meal —; 34% old process oil meal \$47.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price ¼ cent on oats; ½ cent on corn; 10 cents on cottonseed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## Western New York Fruit and Crop Notes

(Continued from page 228)

The idle car, he said, is the greatest liability of the transportation system. He also remarked that he had been at least three times in every State in the Union this summer, and that business is sound and picking up right along and paying little attention to politics.

About the only recommendation growing out of the meeting was that for further study and wider dissemination of information on transportation problems. The proposed Cornell marketing courses were cited and commended in this connection. —M. C. BURRITT.

## Federal Land Bank in New Home

**T**HE Federal Land Bank of Springfield, located at Springfield, Mass., is now occupying its new home, which was formally opened on September 10. Professor G. H. Thomson, President of the Federal Land Bank, writes:

"This new building represents the financial home of the northeastern farmer. Nearly four-fifths of the capital is owned by farmer-operators, and it is their home. As an illustration, we have several rooms where agricultural organizations may hold gatherings and conferences at any time upon giving us due notice and without charge to the organization."

The Federal Land Bank at Springfield covers what is known as the First District, a territory which includes the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

## Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores.

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## Quotations From Eastern Markets

The following are the prices at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers sold on September 26:

Eggs, Nearbys (cents per dozen)	New York	Buffalo	Phila.
New Jersey henery whites uncandled, extras	67 to 71		
Other henery whites, extras	63 to 66		
Extra firsts	58 to 62		
Firsts	52 to 56		
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	52 to 60		
Undergrades	42 to 50		
Pullets	44 to 54		
Henery browns, extras	55 to 64		
Gathered browns and mixed colors, extras	50 to 53		
Butter (cents per pound)			
Creamery (salted) high score	37¾ to 38¼		
Extra (92 score)	37¾		
State dairy (salted), finest			
Good to prime			
Hay and Straw, Large Bales (per ton)	U. S. Grades	Old Grade	Standards
Timothy No. 2	\$24 to 26		
Timothy No. 3	21 to 23		
Timothy Sample	14 to 20		
Fancy light clover mixed No. 1	25 to 26		
Alfalfa, first cutting No. 1	25 to 26		
Oat Straw No. 1	14 to 15		
Live Poultry, Express Lots (cents per lb.)			
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	29 to 31		
Fowls, leghorns and poor	15 to 21		
Chickens, colored fancy	25		
Chickens, leghorn	23 to 25		
Ducks, Nearby (via express)	21 to 28		
Live Stock (cents per pound)			
Calves, good to medium	13 to 14		
Bulls, common to good	4¼ to 4½		
Lambs, common to good	12½ to 13½		
Sheep, common to good ewes	3½ to 7¾		
Hogs, Yorkers	10½ to 10¾		
Rabbits	28		



# Hens Need Water

## All the Time, And NOT Ice Water

IT MAY seem a little previous to some folks to be talking about watering the hens during the winter. But cold weather is going to be on us before we know it and with eggs bringing the price they are, the long-headed poultryman is going to take everything into consideration to make sure his hens are in shape to keep on producing. Hens need water just as much as they need mash, grain, green food, fresh air and dry, clean quarters. Furthermore they need water from the time they start work until they hop back on the roosts. They need water just as much as cows and horses.

It is needless to say that the water fountains, whether they consist only of an open pan or some of our more elaborate devices, should be kept scrupulously clean. Disease is most easily spread through a flock of hens by means of an infected drinking fountain and therefore it is money in a man's pocket to keep the fountains clean. Not only that, but hens want water all the time. As I said before, from the time they start work in the morning it should be before them. This holds particularly true of the man who is using lights. As soon as the hens jump down from the roosts they invariably go directly to the mash. They don't eat a whole lot before they want to wash it down and unless there is a good clean supply of water handy, they are not going to get what they actually need.

### Ice Water Not a Winter Drink.

There is another point that comes up right here and it holds true in other places besides the henhouse. Dairyman who have been through the experience will tell you what a difference it makes not only to have water before the cows at all times, but to have the chill taken off slightly. This doesn't mean warm water for the animals' consumption, but it means water that has not got that sharp frosty snap to it that sends a chill up and down a fellow's spine when he takes a drink of it.

There is something about a drink of ice water that seems to paralyze a fellow's insides for a moment. How different it is to take a warming drink in the cold weather. You can do a whole lot better work.

Now just put yourself in the place of the cow who is working every minute of the day making milk and imagine the difference it means to her. Records prove water bowls soon pay for themselves when they follow the "open trough in the barnyard" method of watering. It holds just as true with the hen. If she gets ice water, it is going to take a certain amount of the food that she eats to overcome that chill. If she doesn't have to overcome a chill that feed will go into eggs and eggs will put money into a man's pocket these days. So it comes down to pretty near a prospect of making money by giving the hens water that has the chill off it and having it before them all of the time. Anyway, who wants ice water in winter? I don't, you don't (if you're on the farm), cows don't and neither do the hens.—FRED WILLIAMS, New York.

### Another Early Pullet

HAVING read in the A. A. the report of H. F. Warner of Belmore, Long Island, that he gathered his first pullet egg from a pullet four months, three days old, I would like to say that we have a White Leghorn pullet who laid her first egg August 20, being three months twenty-eight days old. And she has laid two eggs since.—C. C. ADAMS & SON, Griffins Mills, N. Y.

### The Girl at Vacada

(Continued from page 237)

and shouldered through. Brushing aside the fragments of the frame, he stood with legs apart, crouching slightly, gun in hand. Furniss whirled to meet him from his table seat, his hands in his coat pockets.

"Keep 'em there," said Jimmy tensely, his voice cold and crisp, his eyes icy.

The girl caught sight of Furniss's face and suddenly remembered what he had done with her pistol. She shrilled a warning as she thrust the table against Furniss just as he pulled the trigger. The bullet buried itself in the window casing. Jimmy's return targeted in Furniss' shoulder and he sagged back,

### What Has Happened

WHEN Jimmy Hughes comes riding by the Vacada cemetery and finds the sheriff, "Bluff" Furniss, annoying a friendless girl whose uncle has just been buried, he promptly intervenes, drives away the angry sheriff and offers his help to the frightened girl. Finding her utterly alone in the world and helpless, he chivalrously suggests that Alice marry him simply for his protection, and the tubercular "Bee Parson" performs the ceremony, Jimmy rewarding him with an extravagant fee from a huge roll of bills. Two henchmen of Furniss' are witnesses of the marriage.

his arm limp, the pocket smoldering from ignition by the powder gas.

Jimmy covered the distance between them in one bound, jamming his gun muzzle against the other's stomach while his left hand sought and found, first the pistol he had given the girl, then Furniss's heavier weapon, sheathed in the shoulder holster.

"If I'd killed you, like I had the right," he said, "there'd have been a fuss over who fired that gun. I want a talk with you, anyway. You go sit down in that chair. Never mind yore shoulder. You've got a sight too much bad blood in you, anyway. Alice, get me that belt an' some linc. Furniss, you talk outside of answerin' questions an' you'll end the sentence in hell. Sabe?"

(Concluded next week)

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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

OCTOBER 11, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*An October Afternoon*

**The Market Outlook for Small Grains—By Gilbert Gusler**



# He Studied Oat Family-Trees

*The Story of How the Jefferson County No. 343 Oat Was Born*

By W. I. ROE

**A**LTHOUGH an oat kernel is a small thing in itself, multiplied by millions and even larger numbers as it affects the farmers of Northern New York, its influence is almost incalculable upon the various businesses and industries. Looking at the humble oat from this angle it assumes a new significance and the history of its family tree becomes of much importance.

Jay D. Warner of Chaumont, Jefferson County, who has had about as much intimate contact with oat family-trees as any one farmer in this part of the State, finds that there is not only interest but profit as well in making a study of the idiosyncrasies of oats, and has been following along lines of this kind for several years. The story of his work and its results reads almost like a fairy tale.

In 1914 Mr. Warner became interested through discussions opened by the farm bureau and the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, in securing greater returns for the labor that he was compelled to put on an acre of land in order to secure a crop of oats and decided to cooperate with these agencies in working out his problem. With the visit of the County agent, who at that time was F. E. Robertson, and Prof. H. H. Love to his farm at harvest time that summer, the initial step was taken.

These men with Mr. Warner went through the best field of oats that was on the farm looking for oat heads that possessed the characteristics which would point to something better than the average. The variety used for the beginning of the work was known as American Beauty—a strain of the Banner variety well known all through the North Country for its vigor and

productivity. As fast as a head was discovered that would meet the requirements—and the appearance of the straw was taken into consideration as well—it was picked and put into a sack. In this way several hundred heads were secured that represented the very best that the field afforded.

One of the interesting things that came out in this work was the fact that oat flower is a self-



The Oat Crop is a Crop of the Cow Country. The field pictured here is situated in Delaware County, N. Y.

fertilized flower and a black oat and a white oat can be grown alongside each other for many years without mixing in any way. This fact was taken advantage of by Mr. Warner in his work. The heads were taken in charge by the Department of Plant Breeding at Ithaca and were gone over very thoroughly, some that showed up rather poorly on close examination being removed. Despite this 600 heads passed the test and were threshed out for planting the following spring, the

kernels from each head being put in an envelope by itself and given a number that would designate all future progeny.

The following spring Mr. Warner sowed the kernels from each head in a row side by side so that each would have an equal show with its neighbors. These 600 rows of oats were a great revelation in showing the habits of growth of oats. The progeny from each head all showed the same characteristics—one row would all be tall plants with long branching heads, another would be short plants and thick compact heads, and so on. Again Mr. Warner and Dr. Love and Mr. Robertson went through the selection process at harvest time, but this time picking only the best rows from the 600. Each row was harvested and kept separate and the grain threshed out and weighed.

The following year oats from each of the best rows saved were planted side by side for comparison again. The same process was repeated for several years—as larger amounts of the best seed became available larger areas were planted until the few left were being planted under actual field conditions.

After a particularly hard storm one day Mr. Warner noticed that one particular selection was standing up while the others were all practically flat. This strange characteristic attracted him immediately, for one of the things that caused severe loss in some seasons was the oats going down before harvest time. If he could get an oat that would stay up when the others went down he felt that his work would have been of some actual value to farmers of New York State.

The following year the same thing was noticed with the same oat not only at Mr. Warner's farm

(Continued on page 261)

## Why the Holstein Appeals to Me as a Dairy Cow

*An American Agriculturist Wednesday Evening Radio Talk Broadcast from WEA F*

By C. F. BIGLER

**W**ELL, before I begin this talk I must qualify. You know there are hundreds of speakers who tell you about farming and dairying (and during the fall campaign there will be many more) who never trespassed on a farm nor milked a cow.

I am a dairyman who owns a herd and can pull the lacteal fluid into the pail. Do I know cows? Well, I have owned every kind and color—the Jerseys and Guernseys whose calves you have to watch for months lest the cats catch them—the Brown Swiss with her Buffalo appearance and the stately Ayrshire, second only to the goat in climbing but lacking in his tin-can appetite, and last but not least the Holstein—my Holstein, the real dairy cow. And why did I choose her? I must tell you.

First, she is beautiful with her coal black and pure white coat; second, she is sociable, always talking to you with her large mellow eyes, and third, she is kind and companionable, since for generations she lived under the same roof with her masters and their families in her native land.

Why do dairymen keep cows anyway? Simply because it is their business and they want that which will return to them the greatest net income. Will the Holstein cow do it? I say she will and I have proof. Dairying has become a science and only by weighing milk and testing for butterfat do we know whether a cow is an asset or a boarder. And what is the result of these tests? A Holstein cow holds the championship of all breeds for a year's milk record of 37,391.4 lbs. in 365 days. Fifty-five other Holstein cows made over 30,000 lbs. of milk in a year and no cow of any other dairy breed ever approached it. Eighty-five Holstein cows have made over

1,250 lbs. of butter per year while only nineteen of all other breeds have equaled it, or in other words, four out of every five cows to make this record were Holsteins. Holsteins average 60% greater milk production than all other breeds and it is therefore not to be wondered that 60% of all the dairy cows in the United States are Holsteins.

With this great production they are also eco-

swimming in milk. With 2,000,000 cows in this State, producing as our champions do, you would not have to depend on Hydro-electric power from Niagara but would have Lacto-electro power from the farms and still have all of the milk, ice cream, butter and cheese you now consume. The fact is that the average dairy cow in the State gives from 4,000 to 5,000 lbs. of milk per year, so with the great production of Holsteins you can see how small the production of the scrubs and other dairy breeds must average.

If a dairy farmer makes a profit his cows must make an average of 8,000 lbs. of milk per year, so when you are using milk you must think of someone somewhere producing it at a loss at present prices. Cities can thrive only as agricultural districts thrive and so as a consuming public you can lend a hand in agricultural prosperity if you help the dairyman to eliminate this unprofitable cow. How can you do this? By asking your milk man to bring you Holstein milk and soon I will tell you why.

I believe I have convinced any thinking person that my choice of the Holstein as a dairy cow was right,

but there are other reasons why she appeals to me. If she is to gain in popularity she must be an outstanding figure to a consuming public. As dairymen we cannot succeed by large production alone. We must have our consumers satisfied that we are giving them the best and that in using Holstein milk they are getting health, strength and vitality.

An appeal has been made to the consuming public by the owners of other breeds which give yellow milk to watch the cream line—an appeal

(Continued on page 261)

### The Same Old Fight

**H**ERE again is the old scrap among dairymen about which is the best dairy breed. Mr. Bigler, Secretary of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, certainly believes in the Holstein breed and he says so emphatically. Owners of other breeds, when they read this, will feel like saying some emphatic things also, so we are going to give them the chance. We expect to invite officers of other leading dairy breeds to give radio talks during the winter on why they prefer their particular breed.

In the meantime, if you get real "het up" when you read this, tell us in a short letter why your breed is best, and so far as we have room, we will publish the letters.

The attention of our radio audience is called to the fact that the American Agriculturist-WEAF Wednesday evening farm program starts at 7:50 P.M., instead of 6:50 as it did during the summer.

nomical. They will consume and convert into milk and butter a greater amount of roughage, hay, silage and pasture grass than any other breed. They are large and healthy and when through producing milk are converted into beef at a profit. Their calves are more easy to raise than any other breed and it is not an uncommon sight to see a Holstein cow kept as a wet nurse for calves from the smaller dairy breeds.

I do not want my audience to gain from this talk that all dairy cows produce these large amounts of milk and that dairy farmers are just



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Volume 114

For the Week Ending October 11, 1924

Number 15

## The Market Outlook for Small Grains

*Shall I Sell or Hold My Oats, Barley or Rye?*

By GILBERT GUSLER

**A** STRONG case can be made out for the maintenance of much higher prices for oats, rye and barley than prevailed in the past year. It is unlikely that the advances thus far discount all the strength in the outlook for these grains.

In painting a picture of the market situation and outlook for oats, broad strokes can be used to advantage.

First, the crop harvested this year is 14 per cent. larger than last year's production. Likewise, it is 14 per cent. more than the amount of oats consumed in the United States in the past 12 months and 240 million bushels, or 20 per cent. more than the average domestic consumption in the last five years.

Second, new oats were marketed at a record rate late in August and early in September, but the period of heavy selling direct from the machine is about over and the peak of receipts is behind us. Terminal markets were practically bare of supplies when the movement started and the visible supply accumulated thus far does not look burdensome.

Third, while oats prices are about 10 to 12 cents higher than a year ago, they have advanced less than corn. Before the war, oats prices at Chicago averaged about 75 per cent. as high as corn, whereas, at the present time, oats are bringing less than half as much as corn.

### More Farm Feeding of Oats

Fourth, the certainty of a small corn crop will result in heavier farm feeding of oats and some of the commercial demand from dairymen and feeders that would go to corn will be diverted to oats at the present ratio of prices.

Fifth, Canada has only a small crop of oats this year. She has been furnishing a third to a half of the oats bought by importing countries in the last few years. This should mean larger exports from the United States in the coming year. During the last month, export sales of oats have been the largest since the war. Oats production forecasts from 14 countries outside of the United States show a yield of 20.6 per cent. less than last year.

In short, the large oats supply in this country is offset by the small crop in Canada, the poor crop of corn in the United States and the huge discount at which oats are now selling below corn. Under the circumstances, oats prices logically should gain on corn during the coming year.

### Oats-Corn Ratio Below Normal

However, we should not expect that oats prices this year will approach the pre-war ratio with corn. To begin with, the supply situation in the two grains is entirely different. Also, a long distance view of the oats situation shows that the acreage in this country was increased during the war period when prices were high. Exports were unusually large at that time but dropped off rapidly when hostilities ceased. In the 1917-1918 crop year, for example, we exported 135 million bushels of oats, whereas in the last 12 months we

exported only about 9 million bushels. Since production has not declined as rapidly as exports, it has been necessary to increase domestic consumption in order to dispose of the crops, and this could only be done through the stimulation brought about by lower prices for oats as compared with other feed grains. This has tended to hold oats prices at a greater discount below corn than in pre-war days.

### Fewer Horses Affect Oats

Again, the decline in the horse population both on the farms and in the cities has had a similar

effect. Farm consumption of oats by horses has fallen off and the feeding demand for oats in cities and towns is much smaller than it used to be. In Chicago, for example, the number of cars of oats bought by dealers each day to take care of the city's feed requirements is much smaller than it used to be.

The increase in the number of dairy cows in the oats producing States has partly offset the decline in the horse population so far as farm consumption is concerned. Likewise, the steady rise in commercial dairying, where shipped-in feeds are used extensively, partially, but not fully, counterbalances the drop in the number of horses at work on city streets as a factor in the commercial demand for oats.

### Barley Production Centers Change

During the last fifteen years, the barley acreage in the United States has been fairly constant from year to year with the exception of part of the war period when a substantial increase took place. However, a significant change has occurred in the chief areas of production. Before the advent of prohibition, barley was grown extensively as a money crop in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. During the last few years, the acreage has declined in those States but has increased elsewhere in the Middle West as well as in regions where corn and oats do not yield well. Such barley is largely fed on the farm where grown

instead of being sold, so that a smaller percentage of our total production is reaching terminal markets than before prohibition. Manufacturers of near-beers use some barley, of course, but the total amount absorbed by them is only about one-third of the 50 million bushels formerly used by breweries in the United States. Exports remain about the same as before.

### Feed and Malting Demand is Broad

Conditions affecting prices in the United States for the present crop year outline a strong situation. While prices already are materially higher than last year, they seem likely to advance further. The outlook for feed barley is colored by the prospective shortage in corn, and there appears to be a shortage of malting barley throughout the world.

The crop in the United States is forecast at 194 million bushels, which is 4 million bushels less than last year. In the Middle West the crop is fairly large, but the tendency will be to use it in place of corn. Of the States which usually sell large amounts of barley on the market, North Dakota has the largest crop in several years and 14 million bushels more than last year. The bulk of our exports of barley in recent years has come from California because of the low ocean freight rate to Europe and the desirable malting grade produced in that State. California has only about a third of a normal crop this year and 23 million bushels less than last year. The crop is about half as much as is usually consumed within the State. It will be necessary to haul large quantities of other grains overland to California if any barley at all is to be spared from that State for export this year.

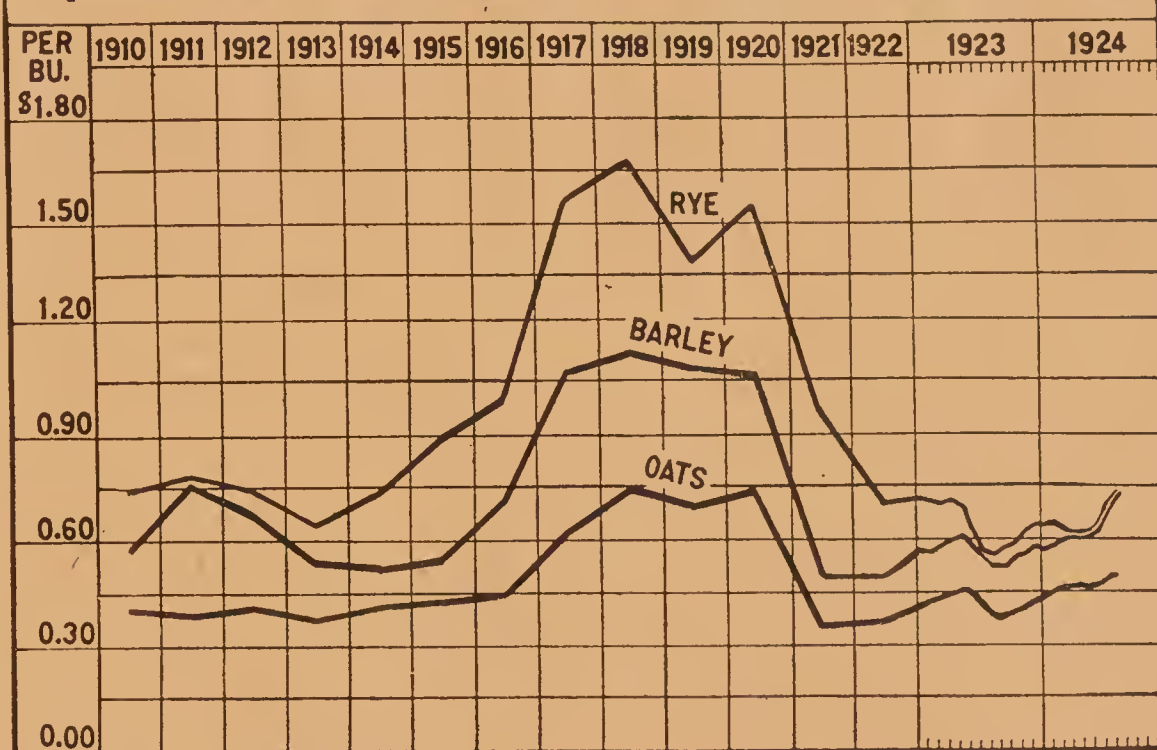
### Buyers Recognize Strong Position

The world situation, so far as barley is concerned, is summed up in a statement by Broomhall to the effect that "there is nothing cheerful to report with regard to the outlook for supplies." He is speaking from the standpoint of importers and buyers rather than sellers. He had in mind both the feeding and malting grades of barley. Besides the shortage in the California crop, yields are small in other exporting countries. Other North African countries have only negligible surpluses. India had a good crop but has already sold her surplus. Chile has either shipped or contracted practically all she can spare. Canada has a short crop, and little is expected from Russia, which formerly was the biggest exporter of them all. In the importing countries of Europe, supplies of old crop barley are small, their new crop prospect is no more than average, and rains during the harvest have seriously damaged its quality.

The situation is most severe so far as malting barley is concerned, because of a comparative crop failure in practically all the countries producing barley of that grade. As a result, choice barley in the United States should bring high prices this year and should be at more than the usual premium over feeding grades.

(Continued on page 248)

FARM PRICES FOR RYE, BARLEY AND OATS





# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114

October 11, 1924

No. 15

### Announcement

WE are enthusiastic over being able to announce the addition to our editorial staff of nine men who are, perhaps, the best editors and writers on farm subjects in America.

For some time AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has belonged to a group of farm journals known as the Standard Farm Papers. This organization, working together for the common good of the American farmer, has over a million circulation. The names of the papers in the group, together with their editors, are as follows:

The Farmer	D. A. Wallace
Wallace's Farmer	H. A. Wallace
Progressive Farmer	Clarence Poe
Pacific Rural Press	Donald Keefer
Nebraska Farmer	T. A. Leadley
Wisconsin Agriculturist	John Cunningham
Prairie Farmer	C. V. Gregory
Hoard's Dairyman	A. J. Glover
Breeders' Gazette	DeWitt C. Wing
American Agriculturist	E. R. Eastman

At a recent meeting we all agreed that the editors of these papers should become a contributing staff to the other papers in the group. Thus, with one act, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is able to offer you editorial thought, observations and writings that cannot be duplicated by any other publication outside of this group in America.

Space will not allow us to expand in any detail upon the experience and qualifications of these editors, but we might, for example, mention that before long we will be able to offer you an article by Dan A. Wallace, the brother of the Secretary of Agriculture, an editor who is known and loved by farm people throughout the Northwest as a fearless champion of the farmers' cause. As a part of this program the Secretary of Agriculture himself, Mr. H. C. Wallace, will contribute an article in March on "The Farmers' Interest in Foreign Trade."

In November there will be one by Samuel McKelvie, the publisher of Nebraska Farmer. The subject of Mr. McKelvie's article will be "The Farmers' Interest in Government." Mr. McKelvie knows wherewith he speaks, for the Nebraska farmers liked him well enough to elect him Governor of Nebraska.

During October there will be an article entitled "How Farmers Are Reducing Their Tax Bills," by C. V. Gregory, editor of Prairie Farmer, one of the best farm papers in America.

These are only a few of the subjects we have in store for you. Announcements of other subjects from this editorial staff will appear in an early issue. The best of it all is that not only are we able to furnish you writings from the best informed group of men, but we have joined these farm papers, with over a million farmers back of us, to work together on a united program for the advancement of the farmers' interests.

### Farm Taxes in Pennsylvania

REAL estate owners in Pennsylvania own less than one-half of the taxable property in the State, yet they pay over four times as much tax as do the other property owners.

Farmers are real estate owners whose property never escapes the assessor. Farmers do not want to escape, but they do not want the other fellow to escape either. It is only common justice that the tax burden be equitably distributed, yet this is far from being the case at the present time.

The Pennsylvania tax law, like that of most of the other States, badly needs overhauling to make it apply more fairly to farm property.

The Pennsylvania Farmer very properly asks the question, "How does your candidate for the legislature stand on this problem for improving tax legislation?" Before election and not after, is the time to get his answer.

### Deer in New Jersey

THE sight of even one deer in old Tioga County, where we were born and raised, would cause considerable wonder among farmers for weeks. Yet there are well settled counties in New Jersey where deer have become so numerous as to be a serious pest. At a recent meeting, which we attended, of New Jersey farmers, several of them testified how the deer had entered their orchards and eaten off the new growth, causing thousands of dollars' damage.

Left to themselves, without any help from the State, deer gradually disappeared in practically all sections of the East, except in the mountains. But of late years it has been the policy of the State to preserve and protect game with the result that there are sections like a few counties in New Jersey where there are now more deer probably than there were before the country was cleared. This makes it fine for the sportsman, and bad for the farmer who depends upon his orchard and crops for a livelihood. The law in New Jersey allows a man to kill a deer on his own premises providing he turns the carcass over to the authorities. The farmers state that it is practically impossible to kill them. They seem to flourish on apple trees sprayed with poison and the average farmer cannot get close enough to make much impression upon them with a gun.

After some discussion, the farm organizations in New Jersey recently voted to ask the State legislature for a law compensating the farmer for any damage caused by deer. This is probably as good a solution as any, and yet it will be very difficult to find any practical way to estimate damage.

As one farmer put it: "How is anyone going to figure the amount of damage caused by deer who set an entire orchard back a year or more by eating off the new growth?"

### Radio Is Coming

ACCORDING to the United States Department of Agriculture, there are, this year, three times as many radios on farms as there were last year. It is estimated that farmers own at least 370,000 sets. The reason for this rapid increase is thought to be in the fact that farmers have begun to appreciate the great practical value of the radio in addition to its entertainment attractions.

Many of the broadcasting stations now are doing much in putting in their program with the entertainment, much educational information in the way of lectures on literature, music and science. Several of the stations also are broadcasting

market reports which farmers find particularly valuable at this time of the year.

In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Farms and Markets, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is broadcasting the latest market reports on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The hour of broadcasting is 11:50 a. m., standard time. You will note that this has been changed from 10:50 to 11:50, which will make it a more satisfactory hour for farmers to listen in. Much time and effort is made in getting these latest market reports and they should be very valuable to all those who want to get their products on the market at the time when the market is in the best condition to receive them.

On every Wednesday evening at 7:50 p. m. the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, cooperating with WEAFF, broadcasts a farm talk. In more than a year that we have been doing this we have tried to bring you a great variety of speakers and addresses. Moreover, because thousands of city people listen in, we have carried to them also a great deal of information about farm problems.

We hope that you are listening in and that you will drop us a line giving us suggestions as to what you like and do not like in these radio talks.

### Our Job is to Serve

WE publish a letter like that which follows below not from any motives of self-satisfaction, but from the deep sense of responsibility which it gives us to so publish and edit the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that it may continue to be received as an influence for good in the thousands of farm homes into which it goes.

Forty-three years ago we named our youngest child Orange Judd Deffenbaugh because we thought there was no farm paper like the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and its editor, Orange Judd. This son, O. J. Deffenbaugh, is Pullman conductor on the Pennsylvania line from Pittsburgh to New York, making two trips every five days. We also have the picture "Strawberry Girl" hanging in our dining-room which we got ten years before from Orange Judd when our first-born was a babe (a daughter), who is now the wife of the present Congressman from the 11th Ohio District, Edwin D. Ricketts.

Somchow I am persuaded that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been a great benefit to me and my family. One of my boys is the equal of any farmer in his neighborhood. Another is the equal of any lawyer in Lancaster, the birthplace of John and W. T. Sherman.

Enclosed find check for which please send papers to my address as above. Success to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Isaiah Deffenbaugh,  
Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio,  
119 West Allen Street.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

IF you knew all I have to stand over these attempts at "would be" humor, you would at least sympathize with me even if you can find nothing to laugh at. Many and varied are the endearing terms that members of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's staff have applied to these "chestnuts." Associate Editor Ohm smiles a polite smile when I call his attention to one, and immediately asks me if I mean it for a joke. "If so," says he, "you'd better label it!" Then when I get a particularly good one, I go and read it to the Household Editor and ask her if it is not a dandy. "Yes," she says, looking me innocently in the eyes, "but would you mind telling me what the point is?" That is all right. They say a whole lot of women have no sense of humor any way. Then again it is slightly disconcerting to read one of the "chestnuts" to the publisher of A. A., expecting to get a laugh, only to have him look at me rather pityingly and ask if I don't think that is pretty "wormy."

However, once in a while I get even. Do you remember the one I told in the September 27th issue on what the politicians said about women being more honest than men? Well, I got that story from our publisher. I thought it was pretty good and NEW ALSO. So after I had written it up I read it to the Household Editor. When I finished she smiled a sickly smile and said, "My goodness, is the publisher telling that old gag again? I've heard him get that off dozens of times way back in the Harding-Cox campaign years ago!"



# Schemes for Saving Labor

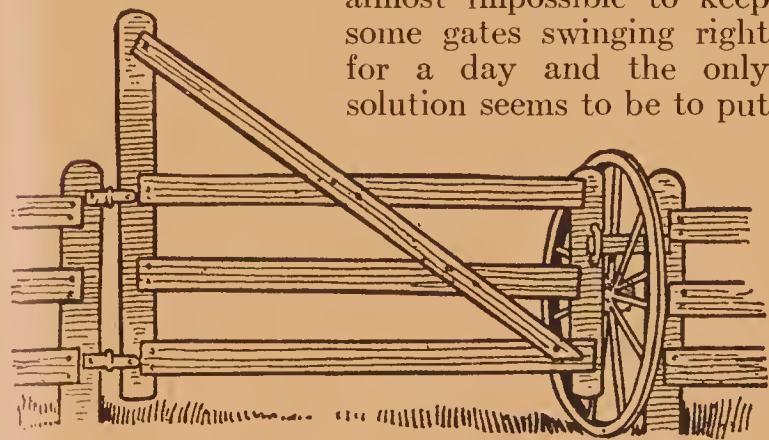
## Another Page of Handy Devices to Lighten the Day's Work

**H**ERE is another page of handy devices. The last one seemed to take pretty well. Several folks sent in pictures and drawings of devices they have put into practice and it was mighty easy to see how those simple little contrivances not only saved steps but a strained back or a strained temper.

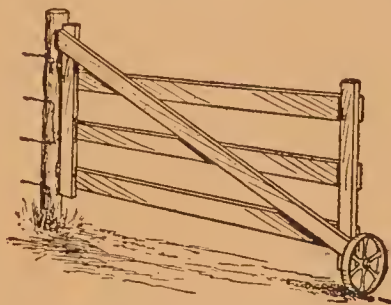
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### Put the Gate on Wheels

**F**OR a real back breaker, and one that's especially hard on the children, is a gate that doesn't swing right. Lots of times it is almost impossible to keep some gates swinging right for a day and the only solution seems to be to put



a wheel on them. The accompanying illustrations show two possibilities. The larger wheel is more adapted to a place where the ground is rough, soft or stony. A buggy wheel is just the thing. It will roll through a rut or through soft soil, where a little wheel will mire. It is easy to attach a wheel of this type. A wooden axle may be made out of such good seasoned wood as hickory or oak. As long as it is thoroughly greased it will function just as well as an iron axle. Sometimes an old broom handle is handy and will be found to answer the purpose perfectly.

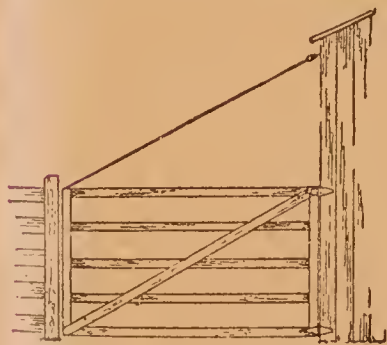


Where the ground is hard and level, a small wheel is just as practical and a great deal less cumbersome. A wheel from an old cultivator or plow will suffice. In this case the axle may be a large bolt, stapled to the lower corner.

\* \* \*

### The Old-Fashioned Swinging Gate

**T**HIS is another bariyard gate that is familiar to us all. The cable is used to hold up the farther end so that a fellow doesn't have to break his back to open and close it. The chances are that if this gate is properly hung, it will be less bothersome to open and close than a gate secured with wheels and for that reason easier on the women and children who have to pass through it.



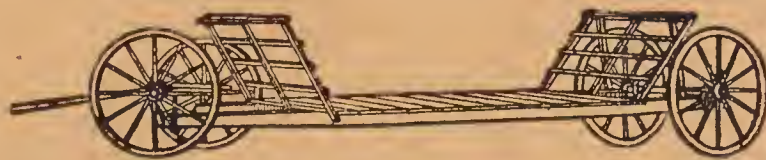
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### A Low-down Potato Truck

**T**HIS picture was taken in the vicinity of Caribou, Me., in the great potato district of that State. It shows very well how potato



growers can save their backs loading potatoes by having the axles of an old wagon dropped, permitting the floor of the wagon to be constructed only a foot or so above the ground. Potato-growers who have a large acreage will

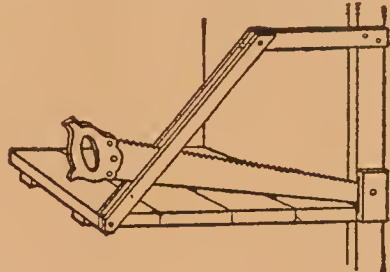


appreciate a wagon of this kind. As a matter of fact a low-down wagon is a wonderful convenience in more ways than in hauling potatoes. It is possible to use an old set of wheels to build a labor saving rack for hauling silage, corn from the field to the silo. Instead of putting the reaches on top of the axles, they are underslung using ordinary iron bars bent U or V shape to hold the beams firmly. Of course they are bolted in place, otherwise the wagon would fall apart. The main idea is to get the wagon down low enough to avoid high lifting, which will save many an aching back.

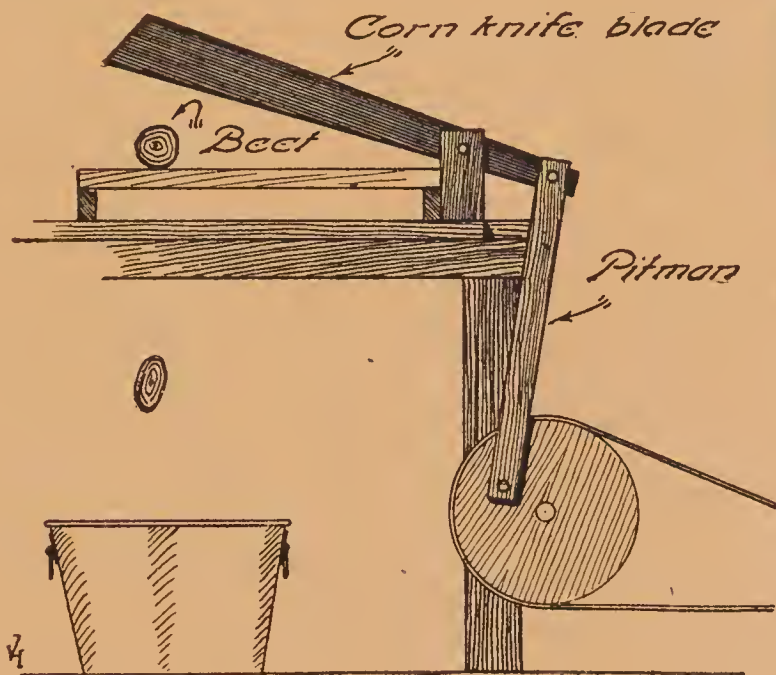
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### Two Handy Root Cutters

**H**ERE are a couple of handy devices for the poultryman. As a matter of fact it applies to the dairyman just as well. We all know the value of cow-beets as a food during the winter months for both poultry and cows. It is not really necessary to cut the beets up because chickens will peck at whole beets and cows can bite into them. But it is a whole lot better to cut them up.



One of these devices is a hand-operated affair,



while the other works by power. The hand-operated affair is a cheaply gotten up contrivance. An old worn out cross-cut saw is used as a knife, working up and down through a brace made out of two pieces of inch-square material. The beets are fed from the small table under the knife and the pieces drop into a basket below.

The machine-operated affair, which is illustrated also, is self-explanatory. A home made driving pulley is connected to the knife by a wooden Pitman. The knife operates on a small table on which the beets are fed. This device could be improved by supplying a guard for

the knife to play in to prevent sidelashing. The beets are pushed up to the knife with a board to avoid an accident.

\* \* \*

### A Good Home-Made Sheep Shelter

**I**T IS pretty late in the season to talk about building sun shelters for the sheep, but here is something for the sheepmen to think about during the winter if they are going to use pastures next year that are not well equipped with shade. The four wheels are four old wagon wheels on their original axles. On these axles are placed two 2 x 6



planks. These planks are used as a base for a framework on which the four-sided shed is built. To prevent the tires and rims rusting and rotting before their time, each wheel is stood on a small pile of stones. It is a cheap contrivance and a mighty handy one. It can be moved from field to field and with reasonable care will last for a good many years. It can be made to serve a double purpose by building a feed rack in the center of the shed between the wheels.

\* \* \*

### An Improved Pruning Saw

**T**HIS pruning saw was made from an old shovel handle and a broken cross-cut saw. In the three years since it was made it has proved as good as many on the market, yet it was made from two broken parts, each in themselves, worthless.

The handle of the shovel was cut off where the



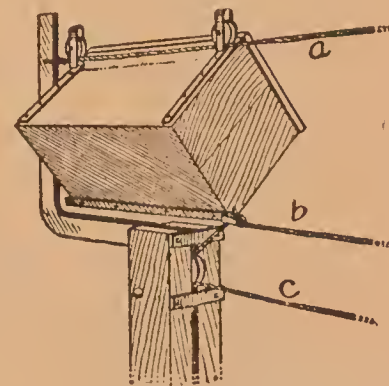
head joins the round shaft. The portion left was cut with a saw for the end of the blade. Only the outer portion of the saw blade was used. Holes were drilled for three rivets as shown.

This saw is about eighteen inches in length exclusive of the handle. Because of its shape, considerable leverage can be exerted without difficulty.

\* \* \*

### A Mail Box on a Trolley

**T**HIS device isn't to encourage folks to be lazy but there is no question but what it would be mighty convenient in some instances during the more severe seasons of the year. Where the house stands back some distance from the highway a trolley can be erected, not only to save steps, but to save a lot of tramping through snow drifts or through water to get the mail. This means that it may save a lot of dirt and muck being dragged into the house. A strong post with a metal arm extended, as in the illustration, is set near the highway. Suspended between it and the house is a trolley,



A, on which the box runs. A pulley is fastened in or to the post and over it runs the cord, BC, which is attached to the box, being used to pull the box back and forth between the house and the road. The box is sent down to meet the carrier who places the mail in it and it is then pulled back to the house.



## Western New York Crop and Fruit Notes

HOW fickle the seasons are. For weeks and weeks, nearly all summer, it has rained every week, often for two or three days. Now we have finished two weeks of beautiful dry sunny weather and it is getting dry and dusty. Some farmers, and there are quite a few this year, who are late with the plowing for wheat are finding it pretty hard. There is still considerable grain threshing to be done.

Wheat is now pretty well sown, except the decreased acreage which will go in after beans, and the earlier fields are beginning to show green. A good rain would help this grain off to a better start. The acreage appears to be about normal.

Bean harvest has begun. Many fields are cut and a few in the barn. But many still show green, though they were browned a little with two light frosts last week. It is ideal bean weather.

Silo filling is on in earnest and not a few silos are filled already. Now and then a field of corn for grain is cut, but most of these need a week or two yet to bring the grain to full maturity. Frost has held off providentially, the light frosts of the 23rd and 24th of September doing surprisingly little damage here.

### Fruit Harvest in Full Swing

Fruit harvest is in full swing and the drive and rush of getting the fruit to market before overripe, the worry over damage by winds (it is blowing hard today) and the maturing anxiety of the season as to yield and quality, are all at high pitch and likely to stay there for several weeks now.

Elberta peaches moved rapidly the latter part of the week. Forchanded growers began to pick about the middle of the week though it was then rather cool and peaches were quite green. But by Friday and Saturday, which were warm bright days, the fruit was fully ready and the worry of overripe and "softs" had begun. It would have been well if Sunday had been a day late this week. It is to be feared that too many growers are not observing it. The size and quality of the peaches are generally good this year, with a few crops under-size. The yield seems to be about up to or a little better than the expectation. With the impetus of warm weather and good quality, markets stiffened slightly this week. Some cars have been sold f. o. b. as high as \$2.10 per bushel. Doubtless the heavy shipping will cause a reaction. The crop is less than half harvested yet.

Alexander apples are finished and the bulk of the Wealthies have gone. Twenty-ounce will be ready about the week of October 6th. They are still pretty green and not of very good quality. Greenings and Kings will follow closely.—M. C. BURRITT.

### The Market Outlook for Small Grains

(Continued from page 245)

#### Rye Crop Far Above Pre-War

Counting both the new crop and the carry-over of old rye at terminal markets, we have a total supply for this year of 83 million bushels or 5 million bushels more than a year ago. This is about equal to the average of the last five or six years. It is far above the pre-war figure, however, as rye production in this country was greatly stimulated by high prices during the war when export demand was keen and domestic consumption expanded as a result of compulsory substitution for wheat in the making of war bread. Production has been trending downward in the last two or three years, but it has not yet pruned off the war time increase so that each year we still have a large surplus for export.

In the last 12 months, our exports of rye were the lightest in five years and only about 35 per cent. of the amount sold abroad in the preceding year. Russia, (Continued on page 260)

# BIG 'C' LINE

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

## Longer Wear Saves Money!



### 'Nebraska' All-Rubber Overshoe

Ruggedly built to stand heavy work around the farm and gives extra long service. Warm wool lining and a gusset reinforced against chafing of buckles. Wide extension sole and 'Stubgard' toe and heel prevents snagged or scuffed uppers. You can't buy a sturdier, warmer overshoe than 'Nebraska.'

When the snow is deep, wear "Nebraska" over our "Warmfut" gaiter shown at right

The best always costs less in the long run because of longer wear. Big 'C' Line Rubber footwear can't be made any better!



### 'Warmfut' Cold Proof Gaiter

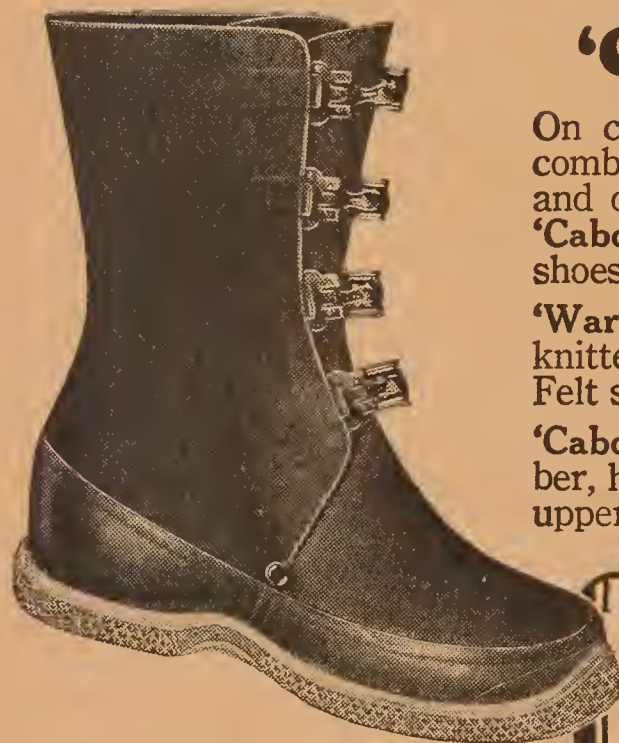
### 'Caboose' World's Best Work Rubber

On coldest days wear this practical combination and keep your feet warm and dry. In the spring and fall wear 'Caboose' alone over your regular shoes.

'Warmfut' is made from wool yarn knitted and shrunk into a solid fabric. Felt sole and leather back stay.

'Caboose', the world's best work rubber, has no equal for wear. Four-ply upper and extra thick White Tire Sole.

Don't accept a substitute. You can tell the genuine by the White Top Band and the Big 'C' on the White Tire Sole. Remember, "something just as good" if it is as good can't be sold for any less.



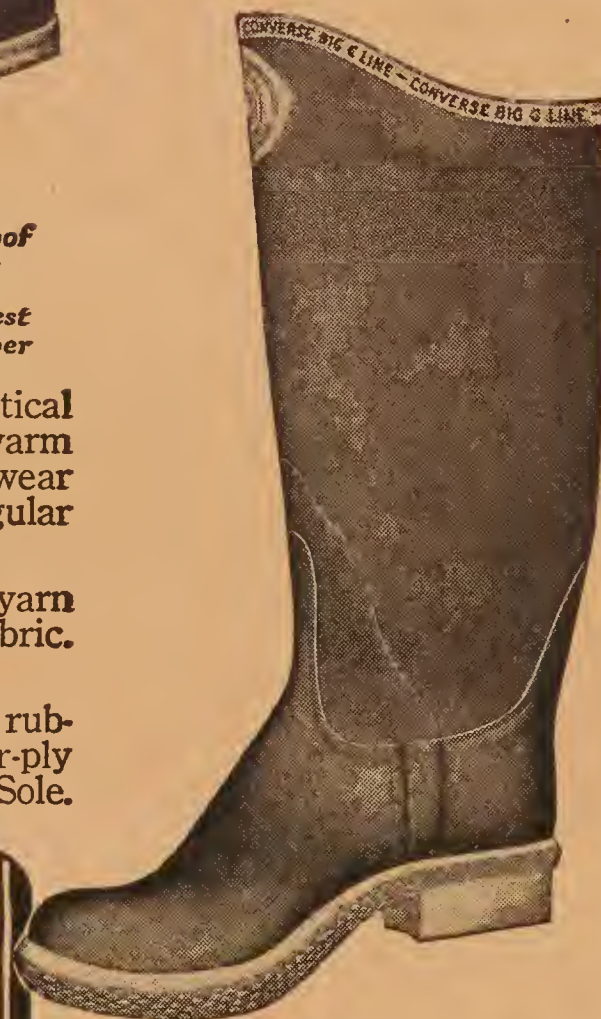
### 'Watershed'

**Waterproof Cloth Overshoe**  
The protection of an all rubber overshoe plus the warmth of a cloth top. A sheet of pure gum rubber between the wool fleece inner lining and the cashmerette outer fabric makes 'Watershed' absolutely waterproof. Warm and comfortable. Same sturdy sole as on 'Nebraska'. A cheaper shoe won't wear as long!

## Ask your dealer

to show you these Big 'C' favorites. Find out, also about the rest of the Big 'C' Line — warm overshoes for the women folks — husky rubbers, overshoes and boots for the youngsters. If your dealer is out of what you want he will quickly get it from our nearest office.

Send for circular and give your dealer's name



### 'Ruff Shod'

For long, hard service and real comfort you can depend on "Ruff Shod". Fits perfectly because made over our "foot-shape" last. Will not shuck up and down at the heel or "break" at instep. Heavy extension sole saves uppers from hard knocks. Don't accept a substitute. Demand "Ruff Shod".

CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE CO.,

Factory—MALDEN, MASS.

Boston

Chicago

New York

Philadelphia

Syracuse



**Wanted! The Lives of At Least 10,000 Cows**

WE CAN report progress on "Eat the Cow Campaign," but not enough progress. Hundreds of farmers all through the East are interested in the idea and believe that it is a good thing, but not enough are expressing themselves so that we can use the combined enthusiasm to encourage others to come along on the same idea.

The whole plan is very simple. We have explained it several times in these columns, but to make it clear, we repeat: First, nearly every farmer has one or more cows which he knows is not paying her keep. Second, it is suggested that farmers agree either to fat this low producer and sell her to the butcher, or divide her up among the neighbors and later when they kill one, take your share; or if neither of these plans are practical, eat what you can of the beef on your own table and can the rest. That's all there is to the suggestion.

But here's what it will do. First, it will furnish fresh meat at a very low price for your own table. Second, it will cut down your costs of milk production so that you can make a profit. As it is now, in most dairies it takes many of the good cows to carry the poor ones along. Third, if several thousand farmers will agree to follow this simple suggestion, it will have a decided effect on surplus milk production and result in gain for every producer in the industry.

Many of those who have studied the present milk situation have told us that if farmers would follow this little plan, it would do more than any other one thing to solve the problem and put the milk production business on a paying basis again.

There is a little agreement form on this page which is the simplest way to follow our suggestion if you want to sign it. But we do not care whether you sign any agreement or not. All we want you to do is drop us a postal card or a letter telling us you are for this plan and will do your part, provided at least a thousand other farmers will agree to it. A thousand is only a start. Ten thousand men ought to have interest enough in the business to come along on this suggestion within the next few months.

**League Buys More Certificates**

THE September meeting of the Dairy-men's League Board of Directors authorized the treasurer of the Association to purchase all series "A" Certificates of Indebtedness, whose numbers end with the figure "3." These certificates must be received at the New York office not later than the 24th of October, and for them the treasurer will pay 95 cents on the dollar together with interest to October 1st.

If you hold such certificates, and wish the cash, here is your opportunity. They should be endorsed with the owner's name written on the back and sent to the League at 120 West 42nd Street, New York City, by registered mail.

This is the third lot of certificates which the Association has offered to buy. The first lot included those which ended with "0," and the second lot included those ending with the figure "8."

In spite of the fact that the League offered within 5 cents of par for the certificates, many dairymen failed to take advantage of the opportunity and have held on to these certificates. This fact speaks well for the confidence which the dairymen have in the financial management of the League association.

**Can the Cow!**

Put me down with those who have entered their names as active participants in the American Agriculturist "Cow Campaign."

Name .....

Address .....

**The World's Easiest-Running Ball-Bearing Cream Separator Is Also the Easiest to Pay for**

Maybe you haven't known that you could get a McCormick-Deering BALL-BEARING Primrose Cream Separator on such liberal terms. You can, and your local McCormick-Deering dealer backs up the sale with *personal service* that makes your purchase doubly worth while.

**Ask for a Demonstration**

The local dealer will set up the machine on your own farm, and show you how to use it. It will be turned over to you in completely satisfactory condition. You'll like it better every day.

**Your Cream Checks Will Increase**

and you'll find the McCormick-Deering BALL-BEARING Primrose just as easy to pay for as it is to operate.

Get in touch with the local dealer. Ask him to deliver a McCormick-Deering Primrose at once. He will give you 12 FULL MONTHS TO PAY for it. If you wish to receive our latest cream separator folder, fill out and mail the coupon today.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY **Mail This Coupon Today!**  
 606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois  
 [Incorporated]  
 93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in American Agriculturist territory—Albany, Auburn, Boston, Buffalo, Elmira, Harrisburg, Ogdensburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

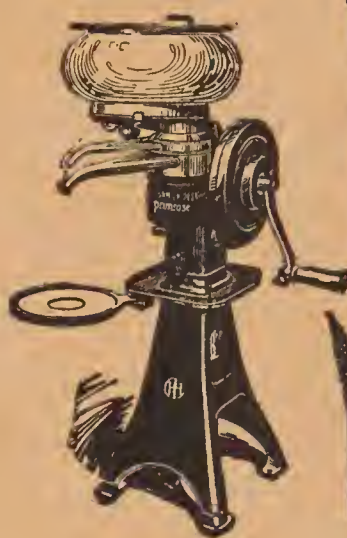
**MCCORMICK-DEERING BALL-BEARING CREAM SEPARATORS**



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, of America, Inc.  
 606 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Please send me your latest Cream Separator Folder  
 Name.....  
 Address.....  
 No. of Cows.....

**12 Full Months to Pay!**

Manufactured and Guaranteed by the Largest Manufacturer of Dairy Farm Equipment.



**CATTLE**

**HOLSTEINS & GUERNSEYS**

250 head of fresh cows and close springers to select from. If you are in the market for fancy young cows that are large in size and heavy producers it will pay you to see this stock. Tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y.  
 Telephone 1476

**GUERNSEY BULL CALF SIX MONTHS OLD**

One of the best individuals we have ever raised. Sire, a grandson of the great Ne Plus Ultra; dam, a beautiful A. R. granddaughter of King of the May. The picture of sire and dam and the pedigree of this calf will convince you that he is fit to head any herd. Write for them. Farm located at Amsterdam, N. Y. Address correspondence to

ULTRACREST GUERNSEYS, Wooster, Ohio

I OFFER Reg. Jersey bull 6 months old whose Dams produced 18,050 lb. milk, 938 lb. fat. 12,000 lb. milk, 600 lb. fat each per year. Buy now for next Spring and save half cost of bull. Price \$75.  
 S. B. Hunt Hunt, N. Y.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at World's Greatest School. Term opens December 1st. Students have advantage of International Live Stock Show for live stock judging. Write today for large free Catalog. JONES NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, CAREY M. JONES, Pres. 32 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

**\$25 Down Buys**

**HOLSTEIN BULL OR HEIFER**

We offer for sale several wonderfully bred registered Holstein calves on the installment plan. This is your opportunity to get a pure bred stock without an immediate heavy outlay of cash.

We have a wonderful young bull, born May 3rd, 1924, that combines the blood of high producing and transmitting animals on both sides of the pedigree. His sire is from a 30-lb. four year old daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Good form, 3/4 white.

We have sold another bull to Mark C. Cadwell of Schenevus, N. Y. It is by Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th, out of Gladys Veeman Inka Pietertje.

Write for particulars

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.  
 Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction, New York

**SWINE BREEDERS**

**200—Pigs For Sale—200**

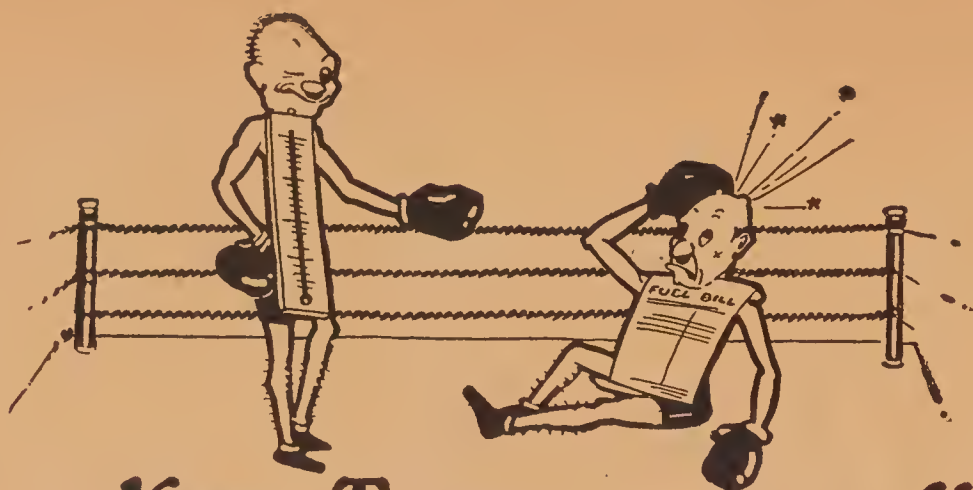
Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All good healthy pigs six to seven weeks old, \$3.75 each; eight weeks old, \$4.00 each. I will ship from one to fifty C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for crating. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

100 Pigs, Chester White, Duroc and Berkshire, 6 weeks old, \$3.75; 8 weeks, \$4.50. High grade and purebred pigs, not related, \$5.00 each. Oaks Dairy Farm, Wy Lusing, Pa.

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**Best CASH MARKET PRICES for HIDES, SKINS, FURS, TALLOW, WOOL**  
 Any quantity. Quick returns. When writing for prices, please advise quantity you have. Write today for tags. Would be pleased to have the names of your friends.  
 S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to KEYSTONE HIDE CO., LANCASTER, PA. Always in the Market





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**T**HE lucky man—or woman—who has a Moncrief Furnace doesn't have to worry about heat and coal bills. Moncrief Furnaces for thirty years have been earning a great reputation for delivering ample heat at low cost. Scientific design, sound materials and sincere workmanship make Moncriefs the best furnace buy on the market.

Ask the Moncrief Dealer nearest you, who will tell you how a Moncrief Furnace will save you money, work and health. If you do not know his name, write us.

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# MONCRIEF FURNACES

Pipe - Pipeless - Three Pipe - Majestic-Moncrief

## New Jersey Farmers Agree on Legislative Bills

**O**N Friday, September 26th, the New Jersey Federation of Farm Bureaus, cooperating with the New Jersey State Grange, met at Trenton and outlined a farmers' legislative program for the coming year. The meeting, consisting of some fifty or sixty men representing nearly every section and every kind of agriculture in Jersey, was one of the most interesting and worth while gatherings of farmers that we have attended in a long time.

When President H. E. Taylor of the Farm Bureau Federation called the meeting to order, he said that its object was to work out a unified legislative program for the farmers of New Jersey, one which the farmers could get back of. Dr. W. H. Whiton, chairman of the legislative committee of the Federation, stated that it was of no use to go to the legislature and ask for legislation for agriculture unless the farmers themselves were a unit in desiring the same and wanted it hard enough to fight for it.

### For a General Trespass Law

The meeting then proceeded to take up proposed legislative bills and disposing of them one by one in regular order.

The first thing that received consideration was a discussion of the bill permitting farmers to organize mutual insurance companies. Mr. J. C. Cooley explained that this bill passed the New Jersey Senate last year but was lost in the House during the rush of closing. A resolution was carried by the conference asking for its passage this year.

The question of a trespass bill of a general nature received a large amount of attention by the meeting. New Jersey farmers, perhaps, more than farmers elsewhere, because of their large amount of fruit and market gardening, suffer from automobile thieves and from general trespassing. Bills designed to give farmers adequate protection are opposed by sportsmen and by the fish and game commission. Also, there are many farmers who do not like to see too drastic trespass legislation because they themselves like to hunt. At present there is a good law on the books against trespassing on posted lands while hunting or fishing. The meeting adopted a resolution asking for a bill extending the present hunting or fishing trespass law to cover all kinds of trespassing on cultivated lands. In the discussion, one farmer got a good laugh. Someone had said that many farmers like to be sportsmen and hunt and fish. "Yes," this farmer said, "it takes a pretty good sport to be a farmer these days anyway!"

### Heavier Penalty for Roaming Bulls

The bill passed in the Senate and lost in the House last year for increasing the fine on roving bulls, received attention. It was brought out that it was very discouraging to take a lot of trouble in getting purebred herds and then to lose the results for years from one or several of the good individuals because of a roving scrub bull. The resolution carried asked the legislature to raise the fine to the careless owner of such bulls from twenty-five to one hundred dollars for each offense.

New Jersey's genial Secretary of Agriculture, Alva Agee, explained that more specific legislation was needed to make the act of 1917 regulating milk dealers enforceable. On his suggestion, the conference passed a resolution to ask the legislature for a more specific law governing the licensing and bonding of milk dealers.

The proposed federal amendment on child labor came up for a long and emphatic discussion. It was brought out that the farmers of New Jersey are not opposed to reasonable legislation governing the employment of children but they were most emphatically opposed to the Federal Child Labor Amendment and a resolution to that effect was carried.

(Continued on page 255)

## Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association Certifies KELLY Trees

Our new Fall Catalog tells how 60,000 of our large stock of trees have a certified, true-to-name seal fastened through a limb to stay there until the tree bears true-to-name fruit as guaranteed by us.

Our 1925 plans have been made for a still larger amount of stock to bear this seal. Kelly Trees have been the favorite stock of prominent fruit growers who have gained confidence in our true-to-name guarantee.

Orders will be booked in order of their receipt as long as the stock lasts. Get your order in early.

### Careful Handling

44 years' nursery experience has taught us the proper method of handling young trees so that they reach you in perfect condition.

**Send for Fall Fruit Book**  
Our beautiful 1924 Fall fruit book is now ready. It tells how our trees were certified to be true-to-name. Send today for your copy, and be sure to get your order in early.

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1130 Main St.  
DANSVILLE, N. Y.

**KELLY'S**  
Certified  
True to Name Fruit Trees



## KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR Famous Everywhere

because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent.; uses all waste heat.

Write for catalog.



State number of trees  
**SPROUL MFG. CO.**  
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## As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed staunch, durable and dependable. Cost as little as \$10.

## Hertzler & Zook SAW

Portable Wood SAW  
Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-saving prices. Made of best materials. \$10,000.00 bond backs our guarantee! Write today for FREE CATALOG showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixer and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.

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Horse or cow hides, calf, dog, deer, etc., made into coats (for men or women), robes, rugs or gloves. Or we tan your hides into oak tanned harness, sole or belt leather; your calf skins into shoe upper leather. Any desired color. FINE FURS, such as fox, coon, skunk, mink, muskrat, etc., made into latest style coats, muffs, vests, caps, neck-pieces or other garments.

### No Middleman Needed in Dealing With Us

Factory prices mean a big saving to you. Write for free CATALOG and STYLE BOOK. Tells how to take off hides, about our safe dyeing process on cow, horse and calf skins. Gives prices on all work. If you haven't enough pelts for garment you want, send what you have and we will supply the rest; or garment can be made complete from high grade skins we carry in stock. Furs repaired or remodeled. Estimates if desired. Automatic cold storage. Taxidermy and Head Mounting. Write today.

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## FUR LINED COATS and FUR GLOVES

Have a warm, fur lined coat at little cost. Write today for free booklet of fur goods.  
**MICHIGAN FUR CO., THREE RIVERS, MICH.**



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Ask any good contractor. See the local ALPHA Dealer. He is a cement-service man.

## Alpha Portland Cement Company

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New York	Boston	Baltimore	Philadelphia
Pittsburgh	Battle Creek, Mich.	Ironton, Ohio	St. Louis

# CEMENT





On the floor is shown Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug No. 516. The 6 x 9-foot size costs only \$9.00.

## Six new and beautiful Congoleum Rug designs—

Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs have always been renowned for the beauty and richness of their designs. And now—six new patterns, expressing the latest trend in floor-covering artistry, are ready for your inspection.

Especially interesting are the two new Chippendale designs, shown first and fourth at the right, which reflect the latest vogue in the most expensive floor-coverings. The small all-over floral motifs, illustrated third and sixth, come in soft tones that make them admirably suited for quiet, inviting guest rooms. A fascinating antique Oriental rug now exhibited in the British Museum inspired the second and fifth designs.

### Patterns for Every Room

Don't fail to see these new designs at your dealer's. He has in addition other beautiful Congoleum Art-Rug patterns for you to see in a variety of color combinations that are in perfect taste for any room.

Seamless throughout and absolutely waterproof, these rugs need only a light mopping to make them spotless. They require no

fastening yet always cling tight to the floor.

All their artistic and practical qualities make Gold Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs the favorite floor-covering in thousands of homes.

### Popular Sizes—Low Prices

6 x 9 ft. \$ 9.00	The patterns illustrated	1½ x 3 ft. \$ .60
7½ x 9 ft. 11.25	are made in the five	3 x 3 ft. 1.40
9 x 9 ft. 13.50	large sizes only. The	3 x 4½ ft. 1.95
9 x 10½ ft. 15.75	smaller rugs are made	3 x 6 ft. 2.50
9 x 12 ft. 18.00	in patterns to harmo-	
	nize with them.	

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

### Beware of Substitutes

Don't be misled into buying some other material represented as Gold-Seal Congoleum. Insist that the Gold Seal appear on the face of the goods you buy. It is the only way by which you can be sure of getting the genuine, guaranteed, nationally advertised Gold-Seal Congoleum.

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"Beautify Your Home with Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs," an interesting booklet showing all the beautiful patterns in their actual rich colors, will be sent to you free on request.



Pattern No. 554



Pattern No. 558



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Pattern No. 556



Pattern No. 544

Gold Seal  
**CONGOLEUM**  
ART-RUGS



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*test it!*

## —prove the quality of Vulcanite Roofing for yourself

You can be certain that Beaver Vulcanite Roofing will more than stand the tests of cold, heat, wind, rain, ice, snow, fire hazards—or any other natural strain a roof must endure. You don't need to take anybody's word for it. You can—and should—prove it for yourself before you spend a cent for any roof.

*Write for a sample—test and compare*

Let us send you a sample of Slate-Surfaced Beaver Vulcanite. Then give it these daring tests: Twist it. Bend it. Throw it on the floor. Jump on it. Kick it. Scuff it. Lay it on ice. Then pour hot water on it. Leave it on a hot radiator. Lay burning

embers on it. Take it with you when you buy. Make every comparison you can. Judge for yourself whether Beaver Vulcanite is the most serviceable and the most economical roofing you can buy.

*Your dealer can supply you*

Any reputable dealer can supply you with this better-looking, husky, fire-safe roofing for any type of roof or building—rolls, slabs, shingles in various colors or blended shades. Don't forget the tests you've made. Depend on your own judgment. You're the one who saves if you insist on Vulcanite—the one who loses if you don't. Mail the coupon now, for your sample of Beaver Vulcanite.

# BEAVER Vulcanite Roofing PRODUCTS



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Gentlemen: Please send me the following books with samples:

<input type="checkbox"/> "Style in Roofs"	<input type="checkbox"/> "Tile Walls at One-tenth the Cost"
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Made of pure rag felt thoroughly saturated with asphalt—heavy, tough. Furnished plain or slate-surfaced in green, red, blue-black or patterned. Can be laid over old roofs. Mail coupon for samples.



### Beaver Vulcanite Re-roofing Shingles

Big, thick, husky, fire-safe Hexagon slabs to be used over old shingles. They are only one of the distinctive durable Vulcanite shingles for new or old roofs. Mail coupon for description and color samples.



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for  
**WALLS**  
use



### Beaver Fibre Wall Board

The only all-spruce fibre wall board. Look for the Red Beaver Border on every panel. Write for sample and compare.

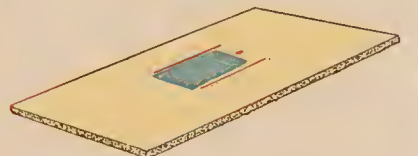
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Gives you glistening white tile walls for kitchen or bathroom at one-tenth the usual cost. Mail coupon for sample.



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Look for the Red-Striped Beaver Bag when buying plaster. It is your guarantee of highest quality. Write for Beaver plaster literature.



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A better plaster wall board. Takes finer decoration. Approved by National Fire Underwriters' Laboratories. Mail coupon for sample and compare the quality.



# Why drive a shabby car?



## A new car for \$2<sup>30</sup>!

"So little trouble to apply that it's a joy to use it!" This is the verdict of Mrs. Miller\* after refinishing her Ford with Valspar-Enamel.

"I used less than a quart of black Valspar-Enamel to do the whole body, fenders and top. And it looks fine!"

Any careful man or woman can apply Valspar-Enamel—it flows freely from the brush and spreads evenly. And it costs only a trifle when you do the job yourself.

There are lots of other things and places around the house and barn that would look better for a coat of Valspar-Enamel. Household furniture, woodwork, garden implements,

\*Mrs. Laura T. Miller, Orwego, Illinois

tractors—in fact, all wood and metal surfaces, indoors and out—are protected against the weather, rust and accidents by a coat of waterproof Valspar-Enamel. Made of Valspar Varnish plus finely ground colors, Valspar-Enamels are extremely durable. Rain, mud, gasoline, alkali—none of them dim the brilliant lustre of Valspar-Enamels or cause them to check or crack.

In 12 beautiful standard colors—Red, *light and deep*; Blue, *light, medium and deep*; Green, *medium and deep*; Ivory; Bright Yellow; Vermilion; Gray and Brown. Also White, Black, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum and Flat Black.

Send in the coupon below for samples.



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The famous Valspar boiling water test

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If you do not care to re-finish the car yourself go to an automobile painter for a professional job. In a few days and at a reasonable price he will refinish your car with Valentine's Automobile Varnishes and return it as bright and new as the day you bought it.

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I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample each of Clear Valspar, Varnish-Stain and Enamel supplied per person at this special price.)

*Valspar Instruction Booklet with Color Charts, 15c extra.*

Print full mail address plainly.

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Valspar-Enamel   
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*—and Baking Powder does the rest*

After you have combined the necessary ingredients—shaped the biscuits—placed them in the pan—then it's up to the leavener. Remember, it can either make or ruin your baking.

The majority of America's housewives know this—they've learned it through actual tests on bake day. That's why they use

# **CALUMET**

THE WORLD'S GREATEST  
**BAKING POWDER**

Profit by the experience of others and use the leavener that has given unfailing and economical satisfaction for thirty-five years.

Bakings made with Calumet are uniform, sweet and wholesome. Use it for your children's sake because perfectly raised bakings are easily digested—and that means health.

**There is no Substitute for Calumet**

EVERY INGREDIENT USED OFFICIALLY APPROVED BY U. S. FOOD AUTHORITIES



**SALES 2½ TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND**



# Among the Farmers

## Marketing Included in Cornell Short Course

THE twelve weeks' winter courses at the New York State College of Agriculture start this year on November 5 and end with Farmers' Week, February 13, 1925.

Among the new courses offered this year those in agricultural business and marketing are expected to be popular along with the specialized courses formerly given, such as animal husbandry, fruit growing, poultry, dairy industry, and others.

Any person at least eighteen years of age who has had a good common school education may enter the winter courses at Cornell. Tuition is free to those who are or have been residents of New York for one year; to others it is \$25.

Complete information about the various courses given can be had by writing to the secretary, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

### New York County Notes

**Essex County.**—Grain has been harvested and some farmers have threshed. Oats are light. Other grains about right. Many fine fields of corn need a month more without frost to ripen. Potatoes are yielding well, but the frequent rains may cause rotting. Apples promise a good crop. August butter-fat was 39c a pound, eggs 45c a dozen, fowls 25c a pound, live.—Mrs. M. E. B.

**Delaware County.**—Oats have been harvested but up to a week ago little threshing had been done because of the wet rainy weather. Cows are being fed green feed to keep up the flow of milk. Ayer-McKinney at Delhi paid \$2.05 for August milk. Eggs are bringing 40c at the local market, potatoes \$1 a bushel, apples \$1.—Mrs. E. L. N.

**Chautauqua County.**—Farmers are trying to get their grains threshed, but the wet weather is a great hindrance. Oats are a good crop, also buckwheat. Corn will be much better than expected. Some potato rot is reported. They are generally a good crop, but late in maturing. Milk flow is keeping up good for the season. Farmers are not buying much grain, as the price is too high. But there is plenty of green feed. The farmers complain mostly about the low price of milk and high taxes. The apple crop is poor, the fruit is small and gnarly. Dairy cows are in poor demand, generally. Springers bring a fair price.—A. J. N., Sinclairville.

**Chautauqua County.**—We are having some fine weather, which is giving the farmers a chance to draw and thresh their oats. It will help the grapes to ripen. Milk is so low that a great many prefer to keep hens. Feed is so high, the profit in that line is small at present. Meal is \$3 a hundred in our town. Corn will not amount to much only for the silo. Potatoes are a good crop and are selling for 75c per bushel.—P. S. S., Dewittville.

### Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

BUCKWHEAT and many yields are far below the average this year. Eastern Pennsylvania corn growers are selecting corn while the beans are still on the stalks. This is a practical method and insures a sound seed for next year. Those who had good sound seed stock last spring sold all their surplus at attractive prices.

An analysis of the fruit exhibits at the county fair reveal that the Yellow Elberta peach continues as the most popular commercial variety in Pennsylvania. One of its outstanding qualities is its ability to withstand shipments.

Tobacco wild fire was less troublesome this year than in preceding years, according to reports in tobacco-growing

districts. The harvesting of a large crop has been progressing favorably and it seems to be the consensus of opinion that when it will be cured it will be above the average in quality of leaf.

### Pennsylvania County News

**Erie County.**—The fore part of September was cold, cloudy and very disagreeable. We didn't see the sun for two weeks. Grape-growers have been very anxious over their crop, as there was no sun to ripen the fruit. All crops have matured very slowly this year and we will need a late fall. We have been having lots of rain. Potatoes will make a fair crop selling along \$1 a bushel. Butter is bringing from 45 to 48c., eggs are bringing from 45 to 50c. Oats have turned out good and wheat is fair. Threshing is well under way in many localities.—Mrs. R. R. McA.

**Cumberland County.**—We have been having quite a spell of dry weather during the fore part of September. It has been pretty cold at times, in fact, we had a light frost the night of September 11. However, it did no damage. There is quite a little fall plowing to be done as yet but farmers have been handicapped because it was too dry. During the dry weather, threshing was rushed. Wheat turned out very poorly, while oats were quite the opposite. The corn crop will be short and we do not expect the fruit crop to be of any consequence with the exception of peaches, which seem to be turning out fair.—J. B. K.

### New Jersey Horticulturist to Meet With National Grange

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society will be held in the Vernon Room of Haddon Hall Hotel, Atlantic City, on November 12, 13 and 14. The exhibit will be staged on the Steel Pier in connection with the State exhibit under the direction of the State Grange.

The meetings will be held during the week that the National Grange is holding their Annual Meeting in Atlantic City.

### New Jersey Farmers Agree on Legislative Bills

(Continued from page 250)

#### Protection from Deer Urged

An interesting argument developed over a proposed amendment to the regulating of shooting of deer in New Jersey. It seems that deer are very greatly on the increase in certain counties and that they do a large amount of damage in the destruction of fruit trees and farm crops. Under the present law the farmer is permitted to kill the deer on his own premises providing he turns over the carcass. But those who have suffered damages said it was practically impossible to either poison or shoot the deer. It was suggested that perhaps one way to handle the proposition was to extend the open season and allow hunters to kill more than one. Someone answered this by saying that then there would be too many hunters and the hunters themselves are nuisances. A resolution was carried asking for a law by which owners of property damaged by the deer should receive adequate compensation for such damage from the State.

Perhaps the chief outstanding impression to be had from this gathering of New Jersey farmers was the fact that although they disagreed on details, yet they were always able to reach a final decision and the spirit of cooperation constantly manifested among the men and different organizations represented was something which would have been absolutely impossible among farmers or their organizations a few years ago.

**\$648** Buys the Lumber for this 36x40 Barn  
**FREE PLANS**

36 x 80  
\$1175



**\$1,000,000 LUMBER SALE!**

Largest stocks of good quality Yellow Pine lumber in the East at Bargain Prices! From gigantic Camp Meade and Camp Dix, all sound, clean, dry—JUST AS GOOD AS NEW. We have all sizes and varieties needed to build; 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, etc.; flooring, drop siding, sheathing, etc. We give free blueprints and list of materials for any building in this advertisement on request. 15,000 satisfied customers to date. Binding Guarantee of Satisfaction to every customer.



**\$150 BUYS THIS 29x40 BARN MATERIAL**

Most practical and economical barn ever designed. Price includes all lumber and sash complete. Also 29 x 80 at \$279; 29 x 110 at \$379.



**\$219 BUYS THIS 20x34 Pembroton Bungalow**

Extremely popular design, 3 or 4 rooms and bath. Large porch. Price includes all lumber, doors and sash. Many other house designs in our catalog.



**\$75 BUYS THIS 12x25 POULTRY HOUSE**

A standard poultry house design. Price includes all lumber, sash and doors, also material for roosts and nests. Also 12 x 50 poultry house, same design, for \$135.

**COME TO THE CAMPS!**

We urge everyone to come to Camp Meade or Camp Dix to figure with us and select his own materials. Camp Meade is near Baltimore, Maryland. Camp Dix is near Trenton, New Jersey. Our sales offices and lumber yards open every day including Sundays and holidays. Come out any day. Pick out your material on the spot—or send list of materials needed, for our low prices!

**Camp Meade Salvage Co.**  
Address: Camp Meade, Maryland  
**or Camp Dix Salvage Co.**  
Address: Wrightstown, New Jersey

**SAVE 1/3 TO 1/2 ON YOUR BUILDING**

Write us size and kind of building you want, or send list of material needed, and our expert estimators will figure complete cost. Our prices will save you from \$250 to \$400 on an average building.

**WE SHIP ANYWHERE**

We ship as far as 700 miles and still save our customers big money. Write us for lump sum delivered prices on any bill of material to any point. Motor truck deliveries right to your premises if you live within 100 miles of either Camp.

**6-LIGHT SASH**

Size 34 x 34 1/2"

Regular \$1.75 value.

All sound, no better value. Price each,

**95c**



**FURNACES**

**\$40** Worth Over \$120 New



**GALVANIZED SHEETS**  
Sq. Ft. 3 1/2c

**Water Closets**

**\$13.50** up



**FREE CATALOG**

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Dept. AA-30.  
**CAMP MEADE SALVAGE CO.,**  
Camp Meade, Maryland, or  
**CAMP DIX SALVAGE CO.,**  
Wrightstown, N. J.  
Without obligation on my part, send your catalog.

Name.....  
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**FASTEST CUTTING**  
350 Strokes Each Minute.

**EASY, NOW, TO SAW**  
**15 Cords a Day!**



**One Man Log Saw**

**A Work-Saver—A Money-Maker**

"Good to make money."—L. Lohouse Mass.  
"Made over one thousand dollars."—J. Wenger, Pa.  
"In no time I paid for my saw."—W. Shaw, Mo.  
"Sawed on side hills; do all claimed."—J. Cable, Mont.

**4 H-P.**—You need all this power—fastest sawing—6 strokes each second;—Easiest Moved, Cheapest To Own. Used by U. S. Government

**EASY TERMS**—monthly payments so small you won't miss them—a whole year to pay—also sold for cash.

**Write Today for Free Book**—Don't saw any more wood by hand. New book just out—tells about clearing land—selling wood at big profit—GIVES EASY PAYMENT and CASH PRICES. Send your name and address today.

With wood selling at \$3.00 a cord, you can make \$45.00 a day. Now, while coal is very high in price, SAW WOOD with an OTTAWA for yourself and to sell. IT DOES ALL THE HARD WORK.

**OTTAWA** Now selling at Unusually Low Prices—Get Them Today.

**DIRECT** To You from factory at manufacturer's price. Shipped quick from any one of 10 Branch Houses—One is near to you.

**30 Days' Trial**—One month to try at your work. Must fulfill 10-Year Guarantee.

**OTTAWA MFG. CO.** (Write Nearest Office.)  
Room 805-K Magee Building  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**FREE Wood Sawing Encyclopedia**



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## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, pullets, mammoth, Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stamfordville, N. Y.

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WANTED—Crates to ship fowls and chickens in. LUTHER ALGER, Meshoppen, Pa., R. 3.

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PLEASANT HILL Berkshires. Two young boars, "Just good ones." Price, \$35 each. DAY & YOUNG, Washington, Pa., R. D. 6.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published weekly at 405 Hudson St., New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1924.

State of New York, County of New York, ss. Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the president of American Agriculturist, Inc., and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, 557 Van Cortlandt Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, 557 Van Cortlandt Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and address of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.) American Agriculturist, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; E. R. Eastman, 557 Van Cortlandt Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elton F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, 417 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is . . . . . (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of September, 1924.

(Seal) Philip Ganz.  
(My commission expires March 1925)

#### CATTLE

FOR SALE.—Ayrshires at your own price! The Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club will sell over 50 Ayrshires, at auction, at the Hornoll fair grounds, Wednesday, October 29th, at 10 a. m. Thirty-three members consigned from one to three head which insures bringing together the best Ayrshires in these two counties. Mostly splendid young cows to freshen near sale time. Both Allegany and Steuben Counties have recently undergone county-wide tuberculosis eradication and every individual is consigned from a Federally Accredited Herd! Write for a catalogue. IRVING M. JONES, Box 595, Alfred, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS—The great beef breed. Choice heifers at farmers' prices. J. S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered May Rose and Masher bred Guernsey bull calves, \$40 up. Open heifers, bred heifer and cow. Accredited herd. Reasonable prices. EDGAR S. PAYNE, Penn Yan, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES For Sale.—Five months old. Heavy production breeding. Farmer's prices. EDWIN HARADON, Route 4, Corning, N. Y.

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FAIRVIEW HAMPSHIRE RAMS—Two registered Hampshire ram lambs for sale. Good quality. Ready for light service. BUSH BROS., Fairview Farm, East Chatham, N. Y.

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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE—Entire flock, 100 breeding ewes and rams. Walnut Hall and Imported Stock. A. L. MERRY, Belmont, N. Y.

RAMBOUILLET, Dorset, Cotswold, Cheviot and Delaine Rams, best of breeding and individuality. Our motto a square deal. O. H. TOWNSEND AND SONS, Interlaken, N. Y.

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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—Entire flock of registered Shropshires consisting of 10 yearling rams, 24 yearling ewes, 40 breeding ewes, age from 2 to 4 years that are now being bred to a very fine stock ram, 10 ram lambs, also 30 ewe lambs. Write for prices, Estate of ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Two Registered Southdown rams. Also ram lambs. SHIELDS BROS., Cambridge, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Female Collie pups, especially bred for cow and coon dogs, \$4. JOHN MORRIS, Franklinville, N. Y.

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LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y. Offers Fox, Coon and Rabbit Hound Pups, on approval.

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#### PRINTING

PRINTING—500 either—envelopes, \$2.81; letterheads, \$2.64; packetheads, \$2.04; statements, \$2.03—all standard white bond. Free cuts; samples; price list. Personal stationery, \$1.00 package. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

#### HONEY

HONEY—White clover, postpaid, 3rd zone 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95c. Wholesale list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, New York.

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# Service Bureau

## The A. A. Insurance Service

ONE of the special types of service which this magazine gives its readers—and one of which we are decidedly proud—is the very moderate rate on an insurance policy issued by a company of unquestionable security.

New subscribers and old alike are eligible for the policy and hundreds have taken advantage of the very reasonable terms which we have been able to secure. The rate is much less than any individual

could obtain and is only made possible by the volume of business which a publication like ours can handle.

It would hardly be consistent for us to urge our subscribers continually to invest in sound, loss-proof securities and then to contract for insurance, even at a low rate, with a firm that was not absolutely trustworthy and financially responsible. It was only after long and thorough investigation that we entered into our present arrangement with the North American Accident Insurance Company, the country's oldest and largest company writing accident and health insurance exclusively. It is thirty-eight years old, has paid more than ten million dollars to sick and disabled policy holders, and has always on hand large surplus assets for the protection of policy holders.

Like any sound accident insurance, the policies issued to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscribers have certain conditions which the holder must observe. There is also a certain amount of necessary formality in applying for and entering a policy at the home office. There are no confusing details, no blind clauses to exempt the company later from responsibility. What few regulations there are simply protect the policy holder as well as the company.

The insurance policy, as an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST service feature, is backed both by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the North American Accident Insurance Company. Sums ranging from \$10 to \$1,000 have been paid out in settlement of the claims of subscribers, and in every case the adjustment was made promptly. Have our subscription agent show you a sample policy, next time he is in your neighborhood, or write us for further details on this unique protection service.

### Better Than Three Per Cent.

Financial Department: Could you tell me anything about The American Bond and Mortgage Company? They are putting up an apartment building in Philadelphia and have 6½ per cent. gold bonds for sale on this property. Would it be a safe investment? Tell me how to find out about these different investment houses, whether they are safe to deal with or not. I have some money lying in the bank at 3 per cent. and wish a higher rate of interest, but something absolutely safe. What can you recommend?—W. I. L., Pennsylvania.

THIS real estate mortgage company has a good reputation for its loans. In every case, however, the security is the particular property on which the bond is a lien and not the credit of the company which sells the bond. If you are going to take money out of the bank, however, we think you ought to have something even more conservative. Do not try to jump from 3 per cent. to 6½ per cent. It is safer to take 5 per cent. and be sure. You can get that by buying a New York Central refunding 5 of 2013 which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and sells about par. It has the advantage of being readily marketable.

#### REAL ESTATE

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FOR SALE—102 acres, dairy and poultry farm, 8 miles from Poughkeepsie, silt loam soil yields big crops of hay and grain. Good buildings, wood, fruit and plenty of water; price and terms reasonable. T. J. OWENS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Route 1.

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IRIS AND PEONIES—Iris, finest German, 12 for \$1; peonies, gorgeous, 3 to 5 eyes, all colors, bloom first year, 3 for \$1; 12 for \$3. Dutch Bulbs—Tulips, Giant Darwin, mixed or in separate colors, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2; Tulips, single or double, early, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2; Hyacinths, Bedding, all colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4; Hyacinths, Giant size, all colors, 12 for \$1, 100 for \$7; Crocus, in mixture, 100 for \$1; Narcissus, single or double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Freesia, Purity, 100 for \$1; Anemone, 50 for \$1. Send for catalogue. Mail orders postpaid, C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

EVERY GARDEN needs Bliss Strawberry, highest quality, dozen, dollar; hundred, five dollars; Washington Asparagus, healthful vegetable, hundred, dollar; thousand, eight dollars; Columbian Raspberry, delicious, productive, does not spread; dozen, dollar; hundred, four dollars. Postpaid. Circular free. CERTIFIED PLANT FARM, Macedon, N. Y.

ORDER NOW for planting time. Low prices for early orders. Gorgeous peonies. All colors. All bloom next spring, 3 for \$1.00, 12 for \$3.00. R. J. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR KODAK PICTURES better on post cards, easily mailed to friends, send any film, no money. Address: BEACH, Lowville, N. Y.

MY TEAMS collect up 100 tons hardwood ashes every month. Price quoted. Any quantity delivered. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ont.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.25. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.50. Pipe free. Money back if not satisfied. ALBERT P. FORD, Paducah, Ky.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots; inspection allowed, ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

BEST EXTENSION LADDERS made, 25c per foot. Freight paid. A. L. FERRIS, Interlaken, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Have twelve brand new Maytag Power Washing Machines on hand and am giving up agency. Machines are equipped with ½ H. P. gasoline engine, battery type, air cooled, mounted under tub and geared to run washer and wringer. Built especially for farm use. Present retail price \$100. Will sell for \$75 cash, which is below cost. Each machine fully guaranteed to give satisfactory services. Write or call ALBERT D. FONDA, Fonda, N. Y.

TOBACCO—HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.20; 20 lbs., \$3.50. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

#### HELP WANTED

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS start \$133 month. Railroad pass, expenses paid; questions free. COLUMBUS INSTITUTE, V32, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—Reliable man and wife of steady habits for dairy farm, both good milkers. Wife to help milk and help in house. Good wages and board. Separate living rooms. PAUL F. SCHUBERT, Adams, N. Y., R. 4.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—MEN to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads, nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners, \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### AGENTS WANTED

OMEGA CLEANER—Non-combustible, removes grease spots, non-injurious to delicate fabrics or color. Big demand. Good profit. Send 20c. for trial bottle. OMEGA PRODUCTS, 223 W. Borden Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory 222, Chicago.

#### WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big Money in Weaving Rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.



# The Girl at Vacada—By J. Allan Dunn

(For synopsis, see page 259)

THE girl brought the belt and two straps that she took from an old carry-all. Jimmy trussed up Furniss in the chair, pinching out the fire in his coat.

"I sabe you fixed it so I sh'udn't get a hawss," he said. "I reckon you were laughin' at me goin' out to the Two-Bar. Cobb said he had none to spare an' you knew it. Only, I happened to meet him comin' in to town. Saved me most of two hours. Now then, what have you been doin' in here with my wife?"

He saw the poster on the table, the telegram beside it, took them up and deliberately read them through, his legs swinging from the table top. Not a nerve twitched in his face as the girl watched him.

"Figgerin' to arrest me an' make her go with you? What did you tell him, Alice?"

"I told him I married you for better or for worse, that the Bee Parson said it was a real marriage. Furniss said he could have it set aside. He said if I'd stay here and take his orders he'd give you a chance to get clear."

"Sweet of him. Sayin' that as I came through the winder?"

"Yes."

"Well, there'll be no arrest. I'm makin' my own getaway. What do you aim to do now, Alice?" He exhibited poster and message.

"I'm goin' with you."

"Knowin' I'm a crook? With five hundred set up for me?"

"If you're a crook, you tried to keep me from something worse. I'm goin' with you."

"You don't have to, Alice. I'll set you on the train for anywheres you want to go an' stake you till you land a job."

"I packed to go with you. I haven't changed my mind."

THE set look vanished from Jimmy's features. Youth returned.

"Hear that, Mister Deppity? We're goin'! Leavin' you to chew over the best thing to do. Sheriff, I'm goin' to buy yore hawss. An' saddle. What do you value it at? Make it fair, for I don't plan to argue. Call the saddle forty an' the hawss a hundred. I'll make it two hundred. Is that a go?"

"You're doin' all the bidding," said Furniss sullenly. Jimmy took the money from his roll, two bills of one hundred each, and stuffed them in the pocket of Furniss's coat.

"I'll make out a bill of sale," he said. "Just in case you might forget you ever sold it to me."

Alice got him materials, and, when he had written, he pushed the table over to the chair and set the pen in Furniss's hand after he had loosened the arm and lifted it.

"You sign that best way you can an' I'll fix up yore shoulder. Don't fake yore signature. How about it, Alice?"

"It's his usual writing," she said.

"*Bueno!* Now we're off, Sheriff. You don't look a bit like a reg'lar movie picture sheriff. I'll have to fix that." With chuckling glee, after he had banded the shoulder and rebound Furniss, Jimmy lifted a stove lid and, with black soot, traced fierce mustachios with curling ends beneath Furniss's nose. "I sure hate to hide it," he said, "but I've got to gag you."

"It's admirable," he declared finally. "Got all the stuff, Alice? *Adios, Senior Jerif, I'm borrowin' yore gun. Spoils of war. Sabe?*"

Behind the shack he worked rapidly, stowing their baggage, shortening stirrups for the girl. She had changed to a faded khaki divided skirt and a white waist with an open collar about which she had achieved a bow of the blue ribbon. For hat she took her uncle's sombrero. Within five minutes they were loping out of town, around the Mexican *cabanas*, heading for the range.

A man sleeping on a bench was wakened

by a woman who pointed to Jimmy and the girl with excited gestures. The Mexican ran and flung himself upon a sleepy pony, spurring it to a gallop as he raced back to town.

"Lookin' for Furniss. They'll be out after us. Recognized the hawss, likely. There'll be a posse."

"How about machines?" the girl asked. "There are two in town. Furniss hires them sometimes."

"Country we're goin' through ain't an automobile country. Give us five miles, an' hoofs have got tires beaten. You spoke right when you said you c'ud ride, honey." It was the first endearing word he had spoken. She pretended not to have heard it and he not to have said it.

Side by side they drummed over the prairie mountainward. Gradually the plain rose, tilting up from the railroad. After ten minutes Jimmy looked back. So did the girl. Two miles behind them came a cloud of dust.

"No machine," he said. "Jest hawsses. Ten or eleven of 'em. That means they got *el jerif* free. I wonder how they liked his mustash?"

## Starting Next Week! "The Trouble Maker"

**IT is written right out of the lives and experiences of eastern farm folk, this story by E. R. Eastman, Editor of American Agriculturist. It will start next week, on this page, and is sure to be one of the most popular serials we have ever had.**

**No one in this part of the country knows better the actual conditions under which farm people have lived during the past decade than Mr. Eastman. His story will recall to you the ups and downs, the defeats and victories which you yourself have experienced in the past ten years.**

**Don't miss a single number of it! You will want to keep a file of the copies from the first. "The Trouble Maker" will start with a generous installment next week.**

The girl giggled. Jimmy looked at her warmly.

"At-a-girl," he said. "That's the way to play the game."

Ten miles out and up and a sudden gash appeared in the seemingly uninterrupted plain. At the bottom of fifty-foot, abruptly sloping cliffs, Bitter Root River swung muddily in one of its wide, serpentine loops, running in the trough it had carved out of the soft soil. The formation existed for miles on either side.

"No autos here," said Jimmy briefly. They had not been talking much. The cloud of dust was still behind them, perhaps a little closer. "Let the mare do the work," he told her. She nodded, leaving the reins loose.

THE mare and the big roan Jimmy had purchased at forced sale snorted as they took survey of their job, squatted, slid on their haunches, then on their tails, slithering down to the river, floundering through its girth-deep current, scrambling up the opposite side like cats, shaking themselves cat fashion as they reached the summit.

There came the crack of guns, the deeper note of a rifle. A bullet sang high above them. Their pursuers had reached the ravine. It was about a hundred yards from edge to edge, a useless range for pistols. The rifleman was kneeling, pumping lead as they galloped off.

"Furniss doin' the big shootin'," said Jimmy. "He's got more gall than I thought. But he's so plumb mad he's forgot to wipe off that mustash." Alice laughed, a little anxiously. Jimmy wore a devil-may-care expression.

"Mare's goin' well," he said. "But she can't go all night. Don't have to. We'll eat an' rest, I reckon. We'll let out a bit after a while when we get close

to Big Nose Gap. We'll blind trail an' fool 'em. It'll be close to dark by then. They may pick it up by daylight but we'll have the heels of 'em."

The sun wheeled westward and the shadow of the mountains-reached out to meet them. The air grew cooler and was burdened with sweet scent of the sage and other herbage on the slopes. The pursuit hung on, slowly closing in again. The heightening mountain wall showed a darker rent in its evening gown of purple.

"There's the Cap," announced Jimmy. "Now then, ol' hawss, beat her out. Come on, you Nelly Bly."

The gallant mare, forty miles back of her since daylight, responded to the call and the roan made a race of it. Their strides lengthened and with bellies close to the ground they flew through the increasing dusk where scarlet painter's brush and golden sunflowers began to loom up amid the sage. Clumps of cactus appeared. Minute after minute they galloped at top speed toward a line of willows that marked another loop of the erratic river. Toward it the mountain shouldered out. Behind them the posse was almost invisible in the twilight.

see the smoke drift this time of day. We'll go through in the mornin'. Home to Axtell's by noon."

They sat by the light of the fire, burning wood from the ancient timbering. Afterward they let the fire down. Jimmy fed the horses oats in a nearby stope. The girl listened to their contented munching, watching the light of Jimmy's cigarette, thinking, reviewing the day. One thing puzzled her, Jimmy's reply to the Bee Parson. He had said the money was clean money and she did not think he had lied to the minister. But he had appeared embarrassed.

"Sorry you came?"

"No, Jimmy." The name was so close in her thought she used it involuntarily and heard him catch his breath. "You stuck to me when I was in trouble," she went on. "Why shouldn't I do the same?"

"You would," he answered. "Better turn in, sister. We start early. I'm goin' in with the hawsses."

She saw his shadowy figure disappear into the stope. She felt safe, perfectly safe. She had her pistol. He had promised to treat her as a sister but why had he had to call her that?

ONLY the mountain tops were pink when they set out after a quick breakfast, emerging from the far end of the tunnel into a tortuous ravine that opened at last into Big Nose Gap. All sign of pursuit had vanished. Cicadas chirped; a few birds sang as they worked up through the pass and came to a mountain park. Through it flowed a silver creek, one of the headwaters of Bitter Root. In the midst of the place trees grouped about ranch buildings.

"Axtell's, Alice," said Jimmy. "We'll fetch there for noon, easy."

At noon the girl found herself in the arms of a woman, not as maternal as she had fancied, perhaps six or seven years her senior, welcoming her gladly, taking her indoors to a pleasant room where she was left to freshen herself after the long, long ride. As she cleansed and dressed she heard the prattle of two children asking about the strange lady calling on Uncle Jimmy. It was a pleasant place, a real home.

There came a rap on the door presently and Mrs. Axtell reappeared. She went straight to the girl and took her in her arms, kissing her. Alice wondered at the warmth of this second greeting.

"You poor girl, did you believe Jimmy Hughes, Jimmy Trouble Hughes, was a crook?"

"I saw the poster and the telegram."

"I fancy that poster was an old one picked out of the sheriff's collection to suit his own purposes. The message was faked, Jimmy says. He could easily have got a blank at the depot at Vacada, where he ran the town. Jimmy—why Jimmy never hurt a kitten. He was never in Cuchara but once, and my husband and I were both with him. That was late in the fall, three years ago. Never in the neighborhood before or since."

"But the money. He's a cowboy, isn't he? How did he—?"

"Earn it? He didn't. Your Jimmy has one fault, Alice Hughes. You can cure it if you want to, I imagine. He's a born gambler. Ten days ago he broke faro bank at Aguas Caliente and wrote my Bill he was coming to buy into the ranch. They've always been chums and they've got a scheme for improvements that ought to make big money. I hope you'll like it here, my dear."

"But," the girl's head was still whirling, "why did he let me think that? Why did he let Furniss bluff him, chase us?"

"You'd better let him tell you that. I'll tell you one thing—two. Jimmy was in Aguas Caliente last July twenty-fifth, that's one. The other is that Jimmy is fond of excitement and likes to handle things his own way. He's out in my little

(Continued on page 259)



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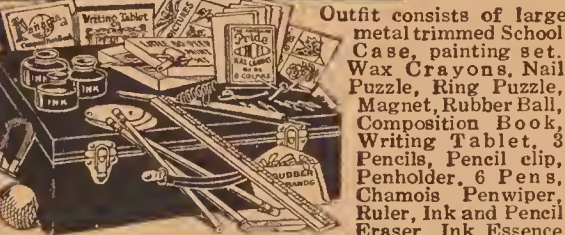
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**Better Tools In the Kitchen**

*A Testing Circle Provides Them—Stories and Games for the Children*

THE display of kitchen utensils which had been tested by members of the Tompkins County Home Bureau attracted a good deal of attention at The State Fair booth and many visitors were heard to comment upon its very practical nature. Since it is a project which could be offered to any group of housewives, small or large, a copy of the outline for the testing circle was obtained. The steps are as follows:

1. The Home Bureau Household Management Project leader procures information sheets from the project specialist, Prof. Ruth M. Kellogg, at Cornell.

2. A meeting is called to organize the group; or the leader may personally interview the membership, and others who might be interested, to explain the plan and get the signatures of those who wish to test certain articles of equipment.

3. A carefully selected list of equipment is obtained from local merchants. (These have been loaned by merchants with the understanding that articles which meet with approval will be purchased by the group and that articles which do not meet with approval may be returned.) In the first testing circle two members of the bureau kindly offered the use of their pressure cookers.

4. The leader maps out the most convenient route for passing the equipment around the circle.

5. Each tester keeps and uses the articles she chooses to test for three days. Then she passes them promptly to the next person in line.

6. Each woman records, on blanks provided for the purpose, why she liked or did not like each article tested. This blank she gives to the leader, who in turn sends all the records to Professor Kellogg.

7. At the end of the test the circle meets to discuss these and other household conveniences.

**Some Results of the First Test**

1. Each woman learned of some conveniences new to her.
2. Every member developed improved standards for selecting equipment.
3. Five service wagons were bought; two more are being home-made; five long handled dustpans have gone into use; a pressure cooker has been purchased;

and many of the smaller articles are adding convenience in the kitchens of the enthusiastic testers.

4. Each woman gained new interest in her household equipment.

5. The group voted unanimously to continue the circle.

**Make Up Your Own Stories**

EVERY child loves music and stories. I have always envied the mothers who could sing their babies to sleep, but since I learned that "little boy" is quite as well pleased with a bed-time story, I am in a measure comforted.

The story-telling followed the gift of a book dear to every child heart—The Three Bears. I had read it to him one evening just before his bed time and after he was cuddled down, the little eyes refused to stay closed and he begged me to tell him something more about the Little Bear.

It was really surprisingly easy to go on with the adventures of big Father Bear and Middle-Sized Mother Bear and wee, wee Little Bear, their bowls of porridge, the other things they had to eat, and their friends the rabbits and squirrels.

**Mr. Man Came In, Too**

When the woods and wood folks began to grow monotonous to the story teller (never to the listener!) we invented Mr. Man who with Mrs. Man and Little Girl and Little Boy lived at the edge of the forest. Little Dog from Mr. Man's house soon became the friend of Little Bear and in due time Mr. Man's family and the Three Bears became fast friends, and so the story went on night after night. Little Girl was lost in the woods but was found by Little Bear and Mr. Dog. Little Bear learned to swim. Little Boy and Little Bear played games. Always there was a pleasant ending of the kind that brought happy dreams to my own bairn.

Once bed time was dreaded, as it is by most active children, but the mere suggestion, "I wonder what the Three Bears will do to-night," changed it to the most welcome hour of the day.

When a lesson was to be taught, Little Bear taught it and because Little Boy and Little Girl were kind to every living thing I feel sure my own Little Lad who admires them so much will learn to be gentle and good to dumb animals.

Building on a foundation of almost any of the favorite child stories any mother can weave bed-time tales, for little folk are not critical and although it may sound like heresy, I believe the stories born of mother love are better than many of the tales of giants and witches that fill the pages of some so-called children's books.—L. M. THORNTON.

**Mossy Roofs**

A FEW weeks ago we moved into a new home, a house built a number of years ago and still solid and substantial. It looked like a story-book house, with the trees drooping down to the very roof, and people said how fortunate it was that we had shade instead of waiting years for it to grow. But the first thing we did before getting settled was to have those ancient trees trimmed so that the sun would have a chance to dry up the decaying moss on the roof. People thought it almost a sacrilege that we should touch the trees planted by hands now dead and gone to think that moss on the roof is not good for the living—in fact, if the man who planted the trees were living he probably would commend our course.

It is a safe guess that there would be less tuberculosis in the country, and the doctors tell us that tuberculosis is to a surprisingly large extent a country disease, if people did not fear to lay hands on the trees planted too close to the house.

There should be a wide open space near each house and the sun should touch the roof all day. Just calculate how many really hot days there were during the past summer, when a house was overheated, and then put that number over against the cold and dark and damp days when one needs light and air. The attractive house is the one with sunshine, not gloom.

So we are not worried about hot weather next summer, for a month or two of sweltering days will not make us regret trimming those trees, and cutting out others. Shade is good at the edge of the lawn or the back or even in front

**Winter**

YOU may sing me a song of the beauty of June,  
And the glories of Summer extol;  
You may paint me a scene with a vista of green  
And a rose bush abloom by the wall.  
You may tell me a story of hours of delight  
Of lilies and buttercups gay,  
But I'll write you a tome on the pleasures of home  
At the close of a cold Winter's day.

You may whisper of birds in the maple and beach,  
And butterflies bright in the sun;  
You may offer your praise of the whip-poor-will's lays,  
The quail may your plaudits have won.  
You may prate of the breeze over meadows and leas,  
And the chatter of chaffinches gay,  
But the tea-kettle sings of the dear homey things  
At the close of a cold Winter's day.

You may pen me a page of the wanderers joy,  
And the world in its Summertime dress.  
You may reckon me o'er its delights by the score  
And to each I will answer you; Yes.  
You may say what you will of lake, fountain and rill,  
But their memory withers away  
When hearthfires glow red and lights gleam overhead  
At the close of a cold Winter's day.

L. M. THORNTON.

if not too close, but no moss on the roof for health. Our house is now bright and light and airy and on a hot day it is possible to sit under a tree, provided there is time for that pastime.

**Simple Games for Farm Children**

AN unusually helpful and entertaining book on the subject of home play has just been issued by the Playground Association of America. It is a pamphlet which any farm family might well study carefully, for it tells not only the simple types of play which any family might enjoy together, but also explains how to make the appropriate equipment when anything of the sort is needed. It has been prepared by Mr. W. C. Batchelor, a man who has had actual practice in planning and directing the recreation of a typical American community. The pamphlet costs 10c and may be obtained by addressing the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

**The Early Apple**

WE ARE all enjoying the early apples, particularly in pie, but are liable to tire of it if made the same every time. One family enjoys it with a few raisins sprinkled in. A spoonful of strawberry or raspberry jam dotted in the filling gives a bit of color as well as flavor. Various kinds of jelly are quite adaptable and gives a use for left-overs. Then if you want to really "dress it up" top it with whipped cream. It certainly is good. For a change use cinnamon, nutmeg, or cloves as a flavor for the apple sauce, and occasionally a few nuts added will please the youngsters. Apples, celery and raisins make an excellent salad for supper. Mix with whipped cream well sweetened.—MRS. GEORGE GRAY.



**"Dinner Is Served"**

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# More Money In Markets

## Farm Women Study Ways to Increase Income

MRS. LEWIS SEYMOUR of Binghamton, chairman of the central district of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, has worked out a practical way to help farm women to increase the family income. Mrs. Seymour is planning for the instruction and entertainment of a large number of farmers' wives in Binghamton on October 10 and 11, when they will be given the opportunity of studying the leading wayside markets of this little city near the Pennsylvania border, and of inspecting the public markets of Johnson City and Endicott.

On Friday afternoon the women will meet to discuss marketing problems. A number of women in this territory give their husbands very real assistance in the marketing of garden produce. They help to prepare the stuff, and even drive big truck loads to these early morning sales.

The women will be invited to tell their experiences at the meeting on Friday, at 1:30 P. M. in the Binghamton Public Library. On Saturday morning A. S. Merchant, a former Farm Bureau manager and a present director of agricultural work for the Lackawanna Railroad, will conduct the party through these really wonderful public markets, and will give advice on what to grow and how to develop the market for the products of the farm.

### Benefit to Both Producer and Consumer

Mrs. Seymour points out that the matter of the proper marketing of the produce of the farm and of the farm home is one of the most vital questions confronting rural sections to-day. She believes it to be equally important to the urban centers, since the producer is dependent for his sales upon the consumer, and the consumer must look to the producer for his sustenance. "The problem," she says, "is not one of town and country as separate and distinct interests, but as one big and united group, each part of which exists solely with and by and for its companion portion of the great whole."

Any farm woman or other person residing in any nearby community who is interested in this project is invited to attend this event. It is hoped that some organization for the development of better rural produce and better marketing methods may result.—MABEL G. FEINT.

### The Girl at Vacada

(Continued from page 257)

garden by the well pool. Go to him. You look mighty sweet."

"WELL," said Jimmy, "as for the Bee Parson, I was wonderin' if he'd think I lied about the money bein' clean. I

### WHAT HAS HAPPENED

JIMMY "TROUBLE" HUGHES has rescued Alice from a desperate situation, when, penniless, without friends or relatives, she has seemed in the power of "Bluff" Furniss, the rascally sheriff of Vacada. She marries Jimmy and he goes to buy horses to effect their escape. Bluff finds her alone in the cabin and shows her a poster and telegram identifying Jimmy as a notorious mail robber. He offers to let him escape if Alice will repudiate the marriage. She refuses and just in time Jimmy breaks the locked window and after a short fight, wounds and disarms the sheriff.

sabied he thought I might have pinched it. I took a chance that gamblin' was no worse than a good many other ways of gettin' it. As for not callin' Furniss, that's different. You see"—he cleared his throat and faced her in plain embarrassment—"you see, I figgered if you really liked me—if there was goin' to be any chance later on for you carin'—

mebbe that was a good way to find out. If you stuck you was sure the sort of girl I thought you. I—I had a sort of hunch you liked me some." Her eyes shone on him.

"How about you, Jimmy? Was it just because you were sorry for me?"

"I reckon you don't believe in love at first sight. I do. That's what happened to me."

"Honest?"

"And true. Why wouldn't I?"

"Jimmy, perhaps I didn't believe—in love at first sight—but I guess I do now, Jimmy. It was that way with me."

"You want to come with me—for always?"

"I just ache to, Jimmy Trouble Hughes."

(The End)

### A. A. PATTERN SERVICE



A DRESS that will make one look taller is No. 2170, which has becoming slenderizing downward lines. It is suitable for an everyday dress, or, in handsomer materials, for better wear. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. The dress may be trimmed with braid, embroidery or a contrasting material for the front panel. Price, 12c.

A PLAY and Sunday frock from one pattern! No. 2190 serves several purposes for the mother who wants to economize time and effort. For two or three little dresses at a time may be cut from it. It comes in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years, and size 4 takes 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/8 yard contrasting. Price, 12c.



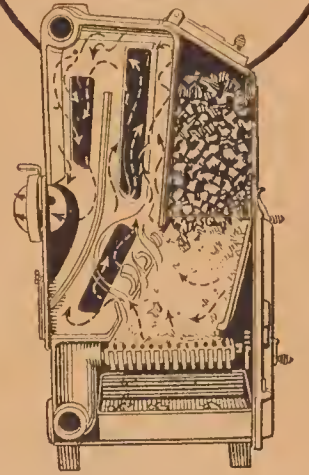
NOTHING is so comfortable or so easy to slip into, on cold winter mornings before the fire is started, as a warm, roomy bathrobe. Mother and daughter would both like robes made from pattern No. 2216, which cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 3/4 yards of 48-inch material, with 7 yards of braid. Price, 12c.

TO ORDER: Be sure name, address, pattern numbers and sizes are clearly written; enclose correct remittance and address your order to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Always keep a copy of your order.

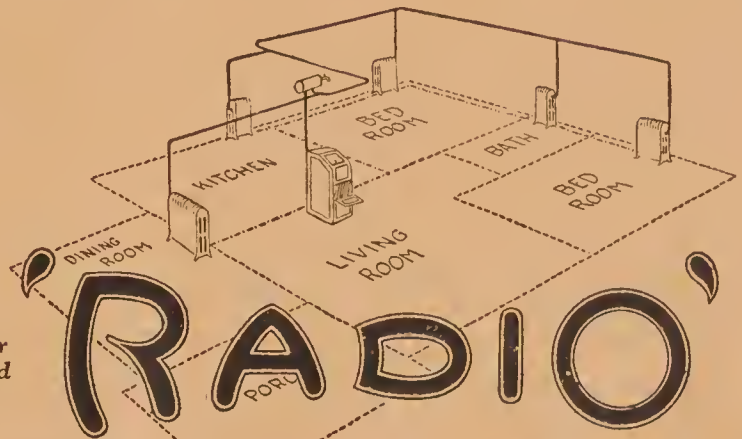


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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

### MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices the dealers will pay the League during the month of October for milk testing 3 per cent. in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City: *Class 1*, milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$2.60 per 100 pounds; *Class 2A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90. If skim-milk is used for any other purposes, additional payment over this base price is added, depending on use. *Class 2B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$2.05; *Class 2C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05; *Class 3*, used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, powdered and evaporated whole milk, \$1.45; *Classes 4A and 4B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

#### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Company Producers announce the following prices for October for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile freight zone until further notice; *Class 1*, \$2.60 per 100; *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3*, \$1.55; *Class 4*, to be determined by market quotations of butter and cheese.

#### Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pool Dairymen's Cooperative October price for *Class 1* milk is \$2.40 per 100 pounds; *Class 2*, \$1.85; *Class 3A*, \$1.55; *Class 3B*, \$1.45, until further notice.

#### Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia Price Plan) announces that receiving station prices or the price to farmers, in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

All the foregoing prices are the same as in September.

### BUTTER LOOKS UPWARD AGAIN

The outstanding feature in the whole market this past week has been the better tone and more pessimistic and confident feeling that has permeated the butter trade. Buying interest has improved consistently and prices have reacted in accordance. Once more 92 score butter is quoted at 38 3/4 to 39c with higher marks reaching 40c. The Jewish holiday on the 29th and 30th kept the market pretty quiet. Even on the 30th there was a better tone and buying was active in spite of the absence of the Jewish dealers. By Wednesday, October 1, trade had become stimulated to a marked degree, and prices advanced. Shortening of receipts and advices of cold weather with consequent falling off in production, coupled with this free trading, was responsible for the stronger tone and upward advance. It is reasonable to expect that if this condition continues we will see butter continue at this price and advance to some slight degree. As receipts of fancy fresh creamery decrease, we are going to see a greater widening of quotations and we may see some withdrawals from storage. Heavy storage holdings will tend to hold back any strong price advances. When prices get too high dealers are going to become more discriminating, and in order to keep their trade moving, will use storage stocks in preference to the fresh goods.

There has been considerable export trade during the past week. Most of the stock going forward is on consignment. Something like 8,000 tubs were expected to go across during the week ending October 4. English markets, according to advices, are quite firm.

### CHEESE MARKET QUIET

The cheese market is quite lifeless. Trading is light and asking prices in the country are unchanged. There is some movement reported in State flats, chiefly around 20 1/2 to 21 1/2c. Fancy Septembers are held higher but are moving very slowly. The trade seems to be just strong enough to take care of the offerings at these prices. Any heavier make would undoubtedly cause a much weaker market.

### EGG MARKET STILL STRONG

The Jewish holidays on September 29 and 30 were responsible for some accumulations of near-by white eggs. However, this accumulation was not severe enough to embarrass the market. Receivers feel very confident that stocks will clear at unchanged prices. There was absolutely no trading in the market on Monday and Tuesday, but Wednesday saw a resumption of trade to normal proportions. The firm tone on fancy eggs continues, and in view of advices there seems to be no reason for an immediate change in the next few weeks. Extremely fancy Jersey and other near-by hennery whites that are closely graded for interior quality and size are now selling anywhere from 68c to 72c, depending on the pack

with near-by gathered whites, first to extra first from 52c to 60c.

### LIVE POULTRY IRREGULAR

The live poultry market is off. This condition even goes back to a week ago when arrivals were coming in for the Jewish holidays. Entirely too much mediocre stuff was shipped to New York, and this broke the market, as can be seen from the quotations. Fancy colored fowls via express are bringing from 29c to 30c, while Leghorns are down as low as 15c and 16c. There is the whole story in a nutshell. Just because the Jewish holidays demanded live poultry was no excuse for sending in all the old stuff available. During the Jewish holidays is just the time that real fancy stuff will bring the premium. The holiday spirit induces folks to spend money for good stuff. Fancy goods during the Jewish holiday trading days brought good money, and in some cases there was just enough stuff to satisfy the trade. When it came to undergrades there was so much stuff on the market that it was actually a drug.

The next Jewish holiday will be October 13 and 14, and the market will be October 8, 9 and 10. It is better to have stuff in by the 9th.

October 20 and 21 is another Jewish holiday, the Feast of Law. The best market days will be the 15th, 16th and 17th. Ship so your stuff reaches New York at that time. At this time all kinds of prime poultry will be in demand. Notice the qualifying word, *prime*.

### GRAINS AND FEED

Wheat turned sharply upward on October 2, gaining from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c at Chicago and 5 1/4 to 5 3/4c at Winnipeg. In face of this sharp upturn, there was no apparent let-up in European demand, which continues active. May wheat is now up to \$1.51 1/2, the best figure since May, 1921, and the highest for the month of October, with the exception of 1916.

May corn went to \$1.15 1/2 and May oats went up to 62c or within 3/4 of a cent of the best price on the crop.

New York cash wheat F. O. B. for export for No. 2 hard winter is \$1.60. Chicago cash wheat for No. 2 red is \$1.49.

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed September 27.

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats....	.59 3/4	.60 3/4	.59	.58 3/4	.56 1/2
No. 3 W. Oats....	.58 1/2	.59 1/2	.57 3/4	.57 1/2	.55 1/4
No. 2 Yel. Corn... 1.29	1.30 1/2	1.28	1.27	1.27	1.22
No. 3 Yel. Corn... 1.28	1.29 1/2	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.22
Ground Oats....	43.00	43.60	42.60	42.30	40.90
Spr. W. Bran....	31.25	31.85	30.85	30.55	29.15
Hard W. Bran....	32.00	32.60	31.60	31.30	29.90
Standard Midds....	32.75	33.35	32.35	32.65	30.65
Soft W. Midds....	39.25	39.85	38.85	38.55	37.15
Flour Midds....	37.50	38.10	37.10	36.80	35.40
Red Dog Flour....	44.00	44.60	43.60	43.30	41.90
D. Brew Grains....	42.00	42.60	41.60	41.30	39.90
W. Hominy....	46.25	46.85	45.85	45.55	44.15
Yel. Hominy....	45.25	45.85	44.85	44.55	43.15
Corn Meal....	—	—	—	—	—
Gluten Feed....	47.25	48.85	46.85	46.65	45.15
Gluten Meal....	—	—	—	—	—
36% Cot. S. Meal	45.25	45.95	44.85	44.35	43.15
41% Cot. S. Meal	49.25	49.95	48.85	48.35	47.15
43% Cot. S. Meal	51.50	52.20	51.10	50.0	49.40
31% OP Oil Meal	—	—	—	—	—
34% OP Oil Meal	51.50	52.10	51.10	50.60	49.40
Beet Pulp....	—	—	—	—	—

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. No. 2 White Oats, .55; No. 3 White Oats, .53 1/2; No. 2 Yellow corn, \$1.21; No. 3 Yellow corn, \$1.20; Ground oats \$43; spring wheat bran \$26.50; hard wheat bran, \$30; standard middlings \$28.50; soft wheat middlings \$35; flour middlings \$30; red dog flour \$40; dry brewers grains —; white hominy \$42.75; yellow hominy, \$42.25; corn meal \$50; gluten feed \$44.75; gluten meal \$56.75; 31% old process oil meal —; 34% old process oil meal \$46.50.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price 1/4 cents on oats; 5/8 cent on corn, 10 cents on cottonseed meal, and 20 cents on other feeds.

### POTATOES STILL DULL

Potato market continues its dull, weak tone in spite of everything. There seems to be practically nothing doing in that line in the market at all. Most business is being done in Green Mountains. North Shore Long Islands are bringing 65c to the farmer, while South Side are getting a nickel more. Some potatoes have been bought up-State for 40c a bushel f.o.b. shipping point (in central New York territory). Local markets are said to be paying more than this. However, where New York City prices are involved, carrying price is 40c at the present time. Maine are being placed in New York City at \$1.20 per cwt., which means about 50 or 60c a ewt. f.o.b.

There is no likelihood of any immediate change in the potato market. Digging on Long Island is in full swing and growers are shoving the stuff into the market as fast as they can. They won't start storing for another week or so, anyway. This means that for the next two

or three weeks we can look for practically the same conditions. Of course weather conditions may set in to throw this out of line, and if receipts are curtailed we will see more advance, although it may be only temporary.

### APPLE MARKET EXCELLENT

The apple market in general is in a firm, healthy condition. As one of the men in the market told the writer, *this is a good year for apples*.

The high light for the apple market, or the outstanding feature of it, is the remarkable export demand for Ben Davis. South America, Denmark, Norway and England are actively buying Ben Davis. As a matter of fact, as soon as a car is in it is immediately sold, indicating that there is room for more stock. Fortunately South America prefers stock only 2 1/2 inches, while European market prefer sizes under that.

Baldwins are meeting a good market. There are a few in at the present time. Most business is being done in futures. Stock that grades 2 1/2-inch and better, A grade, is easily bringing \$4. Hudson Valley are holding for \$4.25 and \$4.50. Baldwins under 2 1/2-inch and above 2 1/2 are bringing anywhere from \$3.25 and \$3.75.

Greenings are selling anywhere from \$4 to \$5 f.o.b.

Kings are meeting a good market. 2 3/4-inch stuff is bringing from \$5 to \$5.50 with \$5 a prevailing price in the Hudson Valley. A good many growers are holding, however, asking \$6.

Hubbardstons are another shining light, breaking into the chain-store trade with apparent ease. Heretofore this variety has been sold to the chain-stores at a discount. This year they are entering the trade freely.

Wealthies from western New York are bringing anywhere from \$1.20 to \$1.35 a bushel basket for 2 1/2 inch A grade stuff, while barreled goods are bringing from \$3.74 to \$4.25.

### The Market Outlook for Small Grains

(Continued from page 248)

which before the war, was the principal producer and exporter of rye, suddenly began to furnish the importing countries of Europe with that grain after an absence from the international market since 1914. She shipped about 45 million bushels in the last 12 months, or about two and one-half times the amount exported by the United States. As a result of this competition, rye prices in this country have been unusually low compared with wheat and other grains.

### World Rye Crop is Smaller

While the United States has a slightly larger supply than a year ago, the world crop is considerably smaller. Estimates of yields from 11 countries outside of the United States show a combined yield of 19 per cent. less than last year. These countries produced 40 per cent. of the 1923 crop in the Northern Hemisphere. Both Poland and Germany, which, next to Russia, are the big producers and consumers of rye, have much smaller crops than last year. The Russian crop is not included in these figures upon the world yield, but reports indicate a near crop failure in some of the chief rye areas and the chances are that much less will be exported than last year.

Besides the indications of a smaller world crop, the acceptance of the Dawes plan for the settlement of the reparations question should help rye, as it is the main bread cereal of Germany. Per capita consumption in that country has been below normal in recent years and the settlement of political differences coupled with loans to aid in starting up the German industrial machine once more should lead to a larger export demand for American rye than in the past year.

Rye prices have already made a strong response to the changed outlook for the current crop year. Export sales were lighter than expected until within the last month when the foreign demand, which it seemed must inevitably come to the United States, began to appear. The United States has a surplus of about 45 million bushels and probably a third of it has already been contracted for shipment abroad. Throughout the year it is to be expected that rye will sell on a bread grain basis instead of on a feed grain basis as in the most of last twelve months.



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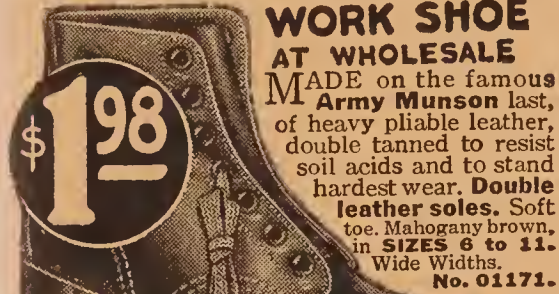
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# How Much Shall I Feed?

## Something That Must Be Studied in Each Flock

"I HAVE read a great deal about the rations to feed hens," said a farm woman recently, "and I suppose that almost any one of them is good because experiments have shown that they give the hen the various food elements she needs to produce eggs. But what I should like to know is just how much of the ration to feed a hundred hens. It would make the feeding of my flock a much simpler matter."

The reason why much more has been written about proper rations than about the amount to feed is that no hard and fast rule can be laid down for the latter. Too many factors enter into it.

The breed, housing, time of year, section of country, condition of flock and supplementary feeds are all factors that must be taken into consideration. As a rule, the lighter breeds, such as Leg-horns and Anconas, do not consume as much feed as the heavier breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. When the flock is out on range during spring and summer, the grain ration is decreased. In winter, more corn must be fed to keep up the body heat. Some grains are more available and cheaper in one section than another, and they must be fed in different proportions. The condition of the flock and the size and condition of the hen-house also affect the amount. It is still further affected by the amount of green feed and milk fed.

### Heavier Feeding at Night

In general, it may be said that a laying flock should be fed from eight to twelve quarts of whole grain per hundred hens, much the greater part to be fed at night. It is necessary that hens go to roost with full crops, but the morning feed of grain should serve mainly as an appetizer. It is understood, of course, that the hens will have a laying mash before them at all times. Green feed in some form, as well as milk and its products, should also be fed, and this will have some effect on the amount of whole grain to feed.

To get right down to brass tacks, it is

just this fact that each poultry raiser must learn for himself exactly how much to feed his flock that accounts for the difference in success achieved by those who raise chickens. It requires study of the individual flock, and if you really have a liking for chickens you will find that the more you study them, the more interesting and fascinating the work becomes—and the more profitable.—W. C. MUELENBURG.

### We Hatch Late Friers

AS late as the first of September we have set hens to rear friers for winter use. If we will make a dry, warm coop for them the hen will stay with the chicks very late and they will feather quickly, and they grow fast at this time. Thanksgiving will find them just right for nice friers, and they will be good all winter, much better than eating salt pork all the time, as is done so often on farms. Of course some extra care is necessary to avoid their chilling in the cold wet grass during cold fall mornings, but if they are active and have a dry coop, they will come out in the morning after the dew has dried off, full of pep, and will make up for lost time hunting bugs. A small pen to keep them in until late is better than just a coop.—L. H. COBB.

### Incubator School Coming

POULTRYMEN who do considerable hatching or are contemplating entering the business will be interested in an announcement that just comes to us from the James Manufacturing Company. The company is going to conduct a three-day school at Elmira some time during the middle of November. Definite announcement will be made later. The idea was originally conceived by Dr. J. H. Krum of Elmira, N. Y., one of the poultry experts connected with the James Manufacturing Company. It is the first school of its kind and will consist of demonstrations and lectures by Professor A. B. Dann, Dr. Krum, and other well-known poultry authorities.

## He Studied Oat Family-Trees

(Continued from page 244)

but in other parts of the State, for the best of his selections were being tried out in some other counties as well. The reputation of Mr. Warner and his oat had been made and the oat now known as Jefferson County No. 343 came into being from a practical and commercial standpoint.

In 1923 many hundred acres were planted with the Jefferson County No. 343 oat, throughout New York State. Wherever farmers had been having trouble with oats lodging there was a place for this sturdy oat that gives a goodly yield as well as standing up when other members of its clan give up the fight and lay down. It seems almost too much to believe that a single head selected in 1914 would give enough oats to seed down thousands of acres in 1923, but a few minutes spent with a pencil will show numbers of oats mounting up almost like Henry Ford's profits on a year's output.

It is hard to figure this all down in cold dollars, but in all business enterprises the one with the lowest production costs keeps up with the procession longest. Mr. Warner figures that producing five, ten or fifteen more bushels of oats from the same acre of land and with comparatively little additional cost other than that of thrashing and handling the extra bushels, is a paying proposition.

Other improved selections and types of oats have made their appearance throughout New York State during the past five years and the story of their development would read much the same as that of the No. 343. The Comewell and the Cornelian varieties are two others of exceptional worth that are being much sought after. One farmer in a northern county secured

five bushels of one of these last spring and sowed two acres. The rest of his farm he sowed to his old type of oat. In the fall he told the tax collector that if he had only sowed the entire acreage (about 50) to the Comewell oat he would have had enough extra from his oat crop to have paid the taxes on his 150-acre farm.

## Why the Holstein Appeals to Me as a Dairy Cow

(Continued from page 244)

to the eye. Yet how many things appeal to the eye which are not genuine.

What is more perfect than nature and the workmanship of Nature's God? After God had created man he knew that there must be food for babes, and so in his great wisdom he selected milk—mother's milk. And how did he make it? Did he make it yellow with a cream line? No, he knew it would be too rich in fat for that delicate stomach and so he made it white, almost blue with small white globules of fat which comprises only 3 to 3½% in content and which could be easily assimilated. He watched—he waited and saw that his work was perfect.

His wisdom told him that other babes would follow even before time for the first to be moved from the mother's breast and so with loving kindness for babes, invalids, the infirm and aged he created the Foster Mother of Mankind—the Holstein cow.

And so as her great producing power becomes known to dairymen and her great nutritive power becomes known to the consuming public, I predict that her popularity will continue to increase, hence do you wonder that the Holstein appeals to me as the real dairy cow?

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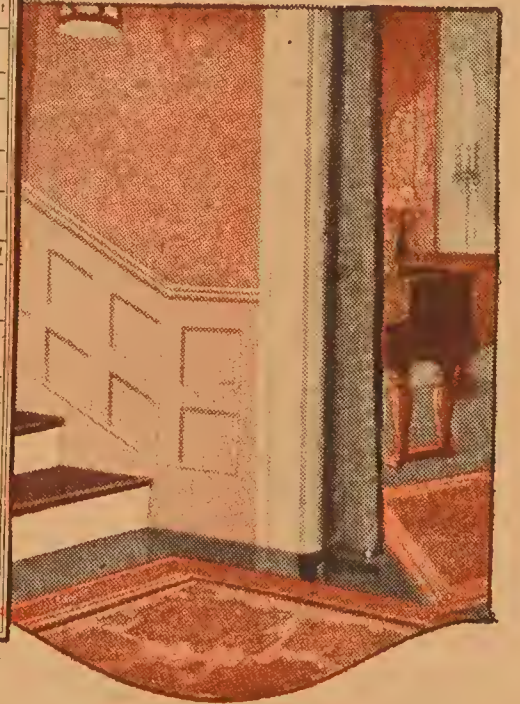


# Stop Mistakes in Painting

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SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARN, SILOS, OUT BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle Metal Composition	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metalastic Ebonol		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*The Old Mill. (See Editorial)*

**How Wormy Fruit Ruins the Market—See page 267**



# What Does Your Credit Cost?

*Buying Credit More Efficiently May be the Means of Lowering Your Production Costs*

By W. I. MYERS

THE story is told of an aged farmer who, realizing that his end was near, called his wife to his side to tell her whom he wished to have as pallbearers. In naming them over he included the feed dealer, the implement dealer, the store keeper, the blacksmith, and a couple of other merchants. His good wife looked troubled, and finally, after assuring him that she would carry out his wishes, asked him why he included only merchants and left out all his good neighbors. "Well," replied the farmer, "these men have been carrying me all my life, and they might as well carry me to the end."

In too many cases, this story reflects the actual farm credit situation, even today. Whenever expenses exceed receipts credit in some form becomes necessary. There is no system in farming in which the receipts exceed the expenses every month in the year. Even in dairy farming there are some months when the cows are dry and the milk checks small, but the farmer's family insists on eating and wearing clothes just the same. In crop farming, the receipts are largely in the fall, and more credit is necessary to carry the expenses until the crops are harvested and sold. Hence, credit is as necessary for farm production as for other business. It is important, therefore, that the credit necessary for agricultural production be obtained as economically and efficiently as possible.

A study of actual farm credit conditions in a typical dairy farming region in Tioga County, New York, showed that these farmers could pay nearly two-thirds of their year's expenditures for business and living without borrowing. For the other third, some kind of credit was necessary. Country stores were the most important source of this credit. About *three-fourths* of the necessary credit for these dairymen was obtained by buying feed or groceries or other things "on time," to be paid for at a later date. About one-fifth of the necessary credit was obtained by giving notes to merchants or relatives, or neighbors—persons other than banks. Less than one-twelfth of the

credit necessary to carry on farm production was obtained directly from *banks*.

Similar conditions were found in a crop-growing region in Genesee County, New York. Here also it was found that credit in some form was necessary to finance one-third of the year's expenditure, and here again, country stores were found to be the most important sources of credit. About one-

kinds of stores were found to run from about 11 to about 21 per cent. per year, the average of about 180 stores of all kinds being 13 per cent. The principal items of cost were interest, accounting, collection and bad debts.

The business of merchants is to sell goods. They are not equipped to sell credit, and cannot do it economically. When they are asked to extend credit, the costs are included in the price of goods and are borne by the people who buy them. When a merchant sells cheaper for cash, the customer who gets credit pays for it, as he should. When a merchant sells at the same price either for cash or credit, the cash customer is forced to pay for part of the credit furnished to others. A large part of the necessary credit now being used to carry on farm production is expensive and inefficient—store credit. This situation is not good for merchants, for bankers, or for farmers.

The merchant is blamed for the high cost of retailing. A large part of this cost is credit. A merchant can and should do business on a smaller margin for cash. The merchant who charges the same price for cash as for credit is literally encouraging people to ask for credit.

An important part of the banker's business is selling credit. He is equipped to do this, and can do it at a lower cost than the merchant. The banker lends only to those who have a reputation for paying their bills promptly, and so saves the costs of collection and of losses from bad debts.

A feed store is an excellent place to buy feed, but a poor place to buy credit. It is just as sensible to go to a bank to buy feed as it is to go to a feed store to buy credit.

Farm profits can be increased by increasing prices or by decreasing costs. The individual farmer cannot change prices, but he can reduce costs by more efficient production. More efficient financing of the credit necessary for farm production offers one way of reducing costs.

(Continued on page 269)

## Credit Necessary for Nearly Every Farmer

THE article on this page was broadcast recently from the Schenectady station by W. I. Myers on the Farm Bureau radio program. We want to call attention to Mr. Myers's statement that there is no system in farming in which the receipts exceed the expenditures every month in the year, and therefore credit in some form must be used by every farmer. But the difficulty is, as we have many times pointed out in these columns, this credit is costing the farmer on the average of from two to five times as much as it should. Therefore, perhaps the biggest job of farmers, more important even than marketing, is to find some kind of a plan that will enable the farmer to buy his credit at a reasonable price.

You will be interested in Mr. Myers's practical suggestions as to how this may be done. We have a letter from one of our readers suggesting that it does not help the average farmer any to pay cash because he can buy just as cheaply for credit as he can for cash. In next week's issue we will publish this letter and an answer. In the meantime, read Mr. Myers's article and write us your opinion as to the solution of this problem.—The Editors.

half of the necessary credit was "store" credit, about one-fourth was obtained by notes to others than banks, and about one-fourth by notes to banks.

In both regions, only a small part of the credit necessary for farm production was obtained directly from the institutions whose most important business is the selling of credit, that is *the banks*.

As a part of this same study, information was obtained from country merchants in these same regions as to the costs of the "store" credit that they extend. The average costs for different

# Getting the Hens Ready for Winter Production

*An American Agriculturist Wednesday Evening Radio Talk Broadcast from WEAJ*

By F. W. OHM

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

THE last time I was on the air, about six months ago, I gave a ten-minute chat for the special benefit of suburbanites and other folks who have a small backyard flock of hens. At that time I said that if there were any city folks listening in who were not interested, I wouldn't feel bad at all if they cut out while I held forth. The same holds true to-night.

Last spring my topic centered around the care of the young chicks, to give them the right start in life. In the brief time allowed me I was able to mention only a few of the more essential points that must be taken into consideration.

Now by this time, those baby chicks should be in laying condition, but the precautions which we must take with these pullets are quite similar, in a general way, to those that applied to them as baby chicks. The layers that are going into winter quarters must be watched and cared for, just as thoroughly and diligently. Of course, an older bird can take care of itself better than a baby chick. It can rustle for its food. But unless we give them the right conditions to live under, we are going to run into difficulties.

The winter quarters must meet only a few requirements, but those must be adhered to closely. Dampness in the house is without question responsible for more poultry troubles than any other single factor. Dampness makes possible the contraction of colds and attendant diseases which are responsible for huge losses in our poultry population. Roup can almost always be traced to a damp hen-house. If the house is to be kept dry, ventilation is necessary, so that both of these

factors go hand in hand. A dry, well-ventilated but cold house is not nearly as serious as a damp one. In fact, the man who closes up his poultry house tight, is simply courting trouble. A tight house is almost always sure to be damp. In the place of at least half of the glass windows, cloth or muslin curtains should be substituted. If the wind is high a burlap curtain may be hung in front of the roosts to act as a baffle and stop any drafts. But under no consideration close the house up tight simply because a wind is

blowing. Stop the drafts, but allow the air to circulate.

Of course, the house must be clean. No one can expect a hen to lay eggs while she has got a lot of lice and mites feeding on her body. And right here it may be said that it is useless to apply insect powder to the hen as long as the roosts and the interior of the house have not been taken care of. There are a number of commercial preparations on the market for spraying the interior of the hen-house that will destroy all insect life. They are convenient for they need little preparation. These sprays, any spray in fact, must be applied thoroughly in every crack and crevice, otherwise those little red mites are going to continue to live and make the hen's life miserable. A very cheap substitute for these sprays is ordinary lubricating oil that has been drained out of the automobile engine. This is applied very thoroughly to the roosts and walls about the roosts. It is painted into every last nook and corner. When once applied, no insect will ever live there. It is a cheap remedy, but a little more unpleasant to apply. It may be diluted slightly with kerosene. Kerosene is a good insecticide, but it is a little dangerous, because of the possibility of fire, at least for a while after it has been applied.

The ration of the hens naturally is very important. However, that subject is so thoroughly discussed in our agricultural bulletins, and on account of local conditions, may be modified in so many ways, I shall only summarize a few essentials. The hens should always have mash in

(Continued on page 276)



The home stretch and lanky is gaining.

—Copper's Weekly



# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842

Volume 114

For the Week Ending October 18, 1924

Number 16

## The Judgment of Experience

*What an Old Man Thinks of a Boy's Chances on the Farm*

By A. K. GETMAN

THE large white house of the Whitman place stood high on a green knoll overlooking the grain fields and the orchard. It cast a long morning shadow across the neatly kept lawn, a shadow which ended at the base of several stately maples. Across the road, and placed at an attractive distance from the house, stood a group of barns and outbuildings, all painted red with white trimming.

I had walked along the macadam early that morning on my way from town to the Whitman farm. The neat appearance of these buildings and the well-kept premises were a source of real attraction. They were made impressively so by contrast with a few of the ill-kept farmsteads which I had passed on my two-mile walk out from town. I had written Mr. Whitman (for that is what I shall call him here) that I was anxious to stop off for a little chat with him. He was expecting me for as I came up the drive to the side entrance he appeared in the doorway. After an informal introduction he invited me to join him on the front veranda.

I was impressed with the old gentleman's elastic vigorous step and his strong handshake in spite of his 72 years and his slightly bent shoulders.

I had chosen Mr. Whitman for my interview because he represented a successful farmer in a broad sense of the word. He was known over the State as a man who took an active part in farmers' meetings and one who practised the best progressive methods in agriculture. At the hotel in the town I learned that his neighbors regarded him as a good father, and an honest, law-abiding citizen with a keen interest in community affairs.

"I am interested in boys, Mr. Whitman," I began. "I asked if you could see me for a little while this morning because I want you to give me some suggestions out of your years of experience that will help the young lads who are thinking about following farming as a vocation."

"There isn't much that I can say to help the boys now-days," replied Mr. Whitman. "Boys do about as they please anyway, no matter what you say."

"That may be true," I suggested, "but I am sure that there are hundreds of fathers and mothers and boys who read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST who would like to know what you think of farming as a business and what suggestions you have for boys who want to follow it. How long have you lived on this farm?"

"I've never lived anywhere else" said he. "My father and grandfather were both carried from that parlor to their last resting places and I have always said that I wanted to start my last journey from that same spot. This is the old homestead and we're proud of it. From time to time we've bought on 'till we're operating about 250 acres. My oldest boy was the only one of the four boys who liked to farm so he and I agreed about fifteen years ago to run the place in partnership. The other lads after finishing school went to town

and are all doing decently well. Fred, who stayed here with me, agreed to buy the other boys' share in the place, and before I realized it he had them paid-off. We built Fred a house down the road a piece and he and his family live there. For about twelve years Fred has had entire charge of the farm. Just as soon as he got into the swing of it I gave him the reins."

"Keeping in mind Fred's best interests and knowing what you do now about the difficulties that farmers are experiencing, if you were back

storm and when the cloud passes those who stood pat will see the big advantage of having stood by one's life work in spite of discouragements. To be sure a few who haven't any love for country life and who haven't farmed long enough to get interested in it will leave. I think they ought to. There are too many farmers of this sort anyway."

"Yes, but who should stay and who should go?" I asked.

"America is a free country. Each one must make his own decision. I'm done with active life but as I look back over the years and look out over the community I'm impressed that more of

the boys would be better off to take over the homestead than to try to live in the cities. There are many stories about the farm boy who goes to town and becomes president of a corporation and gets rich, but we don't hear much about those who don't become presidents and who don't like town life and town jobs after they get there. Some men can't work for themselves. They should go to town and work for a boss. Another conclusion of mine is that there are just as good opportunities as ever on the farms for those who like it and for those who are willing to get ready for it. One never gets to be a millionaire but the farmer has an independent life. If one derives happiness from a good home and takes pleasure in out-door work he would have to look far and wide to equal the opportunities on the farms."

"You're quite right," I put in. "We are often so close to the woods that we can't see the trees. We are quite apt to look over into the other fellow's pasture and think that it is greener than ours. I think you have expressed some excellent conclusions about farming and the best of it is that they have grown out of ex-

perience. (I'm long on experience and short on theory.) Turning again to some of the problems that many of the lads are facing may I ask how you think a young man can best get into farming?"

"A lot more experienced and grayer heads than mine have puzzled over that problem," he replied. "Almost no other business is like farming. In the first place a farmer has to have capital and that is the one thing the young man usually does not have. Then again the farmer is a boss, laborer and mechanic all in one. He's got to have good business judgment and know a thousand and one facts and reasons about raising stock and crops. To plunge a young fellow into this sort of business with the difficulties that didn't exist when I started in, is a big jump. My first choice would be to have the boys who want to farm, do as Fred and I have done, take over the home place and let the father gradually drop out of the business side. In this scheme one of the first things to do is to build a separate house for the young man as soon as he is married. Another important thing is to get enough land or otherwise enlarge the business to make a good-sized business of it."

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STATE CHAMPION CALF RAISERS

JUVENILE state calf club champions from twelve states, who won a trip through their agricultural supremacy as the guests of the Blue Valley Creamery Company at the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee, were brought to Chicago. After being taken to the principal points of interest they were given a banquet at the Hotel Sherman as the guests of the Creamery Company. Left to right, front row: Kieron Hoyt, Hawkeye, Iowa; Jerome Olson, Britton, South Dakota; Walter Nierman, Concordia, Missouri; Miss Rowena McBane, Morristown, Indiana; Willard Whitney, Valley, Nebraska; and Victor Uhlig, Backus, Minnesota. Left to right, back row: John Haedt, Cathay, North Dakota; Thomas Patterson, Plainfield, Illinois; Wallace Newman, Mattingly, Kentucky; Ralph Schwartz, Marietta, Ohio; and Douglas Curran, Taylor, Wisconsin.

fifteen years would you advise Fred to stay on the place?" I asked.

"Most certainly," he ejaculated. "These bad times are scaring a lot of folks. I don't believe Fred would swap places with any of his brothers. I have reached some conclusions of my own about the farming business in this country. Lots of people don't agree with me but that doesn't affect my opinion any. Farmers have always been the balance wheel. They have always stayed in the middle of the road. Season in and season out, in good weather and bad weather, in peace and in war, in hard times and in good times, they are always found on the job striving to earn an honest living and to educate their children. When food was needed "to win the war" they produced it. They met the demand and because of the over-supply of food these farmers found themselves in a bad hole. They are a long way from being out of that hole even yet. One of the points of my conclusions is that a fair share of the farmers are going to stick in the business because they like it and because they can't afford to change their life work because of temporary bad prices. But the big point is that farmers WILL weather the



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114 . . . . . October 18, 1924 . . . . . No. 16

### "The Trouble-Maker"

WITH the publishing of my story, "The Trouble Maker," which starts in serial form in this issue, I have reached one of the goals toward which I have striven all of my life.

I have always wanted to write.

How well do I remember that big day, now some years since, when the *Country Gentleman* sent me a check for forty dollars for an article which they later published as a feature. It was my first real success, attained after years of practice and discouragement from returned manuscripts. Few people realize that success in writing, like success in all other business, does not just happen. It is a trade, requiring, as do other trades and professions, years of training, study and practice—especially practice and then more practice.

Writing articles and editorials alone, however, was not enough. I always longed to write a story, but somehow in the hurry of every-day work, there never seemed to be time, and I knew that writing a book is a big job. Had I known how big, I surely would never have had the courage to start, for "The Trouble Maker" has taken my spare time for nearly two years. And certainly had it not been for the constant encouragement and enthusiasm of Mrs. Eastman and a few of my intimate friends, who read each chapter as it was written, the book never would have been finished.

But it is done, and I hope you will like it. Anyway, it expresses to the best of my ability the love and respect I have for farm people, and it tells of their struggles to get better prices for their products, a kind of story which I do not think has ever been written before.

After you become acquainted with obstinate but lovable old Johnny Ball, with young Jim, the "Trouble Maker," with Bill Mead, the typical Yankee hired man, and with Dave Messenger, who longed for "peaceable folks," maybe you will think that they are just like the people you have known all of your lives.

If you like them, and like the story, and if it sets forth in some small part your own hopes and struggles for a better life in the country, then I shall know that all of the work in writing the book has been worth while.—E. R. EASTMAN.

### Wheat Prices Soaring

AS you will notice by our Market Page, wheat prices have reached a new high level. Prices of wheat in the primary markets are now better than a dollar and a half a bushel. Prices of other grains are also rising in proportion. It is estimated that this year's wheat crop will bring the American farmers better than a billion dollars in cash. The best of it is that they and not the speculators will get most of this for farmers still had their crop after the prices began to go up.

When we think of wheat, we are apt to think of

it as being grown exclusively in the West. As a matter of fact, wheat growing is no small industry in many Eastern States. Some of the finest wheat in the world is grown in Central Pennsylvania, and in New York State alone it is grown on more than 50,000 farms. Moreover, many more Eastern farms grow large quantities of other grain. New York, for instance, is one of the largest buckwheat-growing States, and buckwheat is high in price this fall. All of which means that the Eastern farmer is going to have no small share in these better grain prices. Further than this, there is a distinct upward tendency for other farm products, all of which is encouraging.

Just at present, the only part of the farm business that is lagging behind is dairying, and of course high grain prices increase the dairymen's problem. However, even here it may be a good thing. In the first place, when one part of the farm business prospers, sooner or later all of the rest does; and then again, perhaps the higher prices of feed will cause less of it to be fed to worthless cows and this in turn will reduce the volume of milk and increase milk prices.

One of the encouraging features about the farmer's market problem this fall is the efficiency with which the railroads are moving the crops. Those farmers who have waited to get car space while their crops have perished or the crops declined, know that good railroad service is as fully important as are low freight rates. The moving of grain during the past few weeks has been extremely heavy. Yet in spite of this, Eugene Meyer, managing director of the United States War Finance Corporation, states that railroad efficiency in moving crops this fall is almost without precedent.

### Bring Back the Flour Mills

THE picture of the old mill on our cover this time reminds one of a passing industry. "Going to mill" was as much a part of the life of our farmer fathers as was going to church. They raised their buckwheat and their corn, and the miller ground it. The breads, pancakes, the johnny cakes, and the good old mush-and-milk made from these home-grown grains were wholesome and appetizing and they made a large part of the family diet. But with our modern times and our diversified agriculture "going to mill" has become less and less a custom. We seem to prefer, in fact, to sell all of our stuff at low wholesale prices and buy back our supplies and foods for our own tables at the highest retail prices.

Some of this change has been necessary and in the way of progress, but we believe it perfectly practical and perfectly possible to bring back to our modern farms some of the ways of our fathers, among which might well be the raising of more home-grown foods.

In recent years, the acreage of wheat has greatly increased in the East. Many of our dairy farmers are now growing a few acres of this fine old grain. Why not go another step and make arrangements through your Farm Bureau, your Grange, or in some other way, to establish and use mills for manufacturing some of this wheat into good wheat flour?

### Should Boys Drive Cars?

THE new automobile law which went into effect in New York State on October 1st, while excellent in most respects, raises some real inconvenience and problems for farmer owners. Among these is the question of boys driving cars who are under eighteen years of age. It is now against the law for any one under eighteen to drive. There are many valid reasons for this requirement, for statistics show that quite a proportion of accidents happened when boys or girls were driving. Often also, it has been these youngsters who were responsible for the so-called joy-riding, and there has been altogether too much burning of gasoline by young people at night when they should have been at home.

On the other hand, the farm automobile is much more than a pleasure vehicle. It has become a necessary machine in the operation of the farm

business, and on thousands of farms fathers have depended upon their boys to drive the car to town on necessary errands to get supplies and especially to carry the milk.

In the State, also, the farm automobile has done much to help the rural boy and girl to get a high school education. It has helped them to cover easily and quickly the long distance between the farm and the high school.

Under the new law, all this will be impossible. If these reasons why young people should be allowed to drive are sufficiently strong to overbalance some of the dangers of such driving, then undoubtedly the law can be amended. What do you think about it? We would like to hear both sides of the question discussed.

### A Failure at Being a Failure

DID you ever stop to think that much of this talk about lack of prohibition enforcement is just straight propaganda started by the big liquor interests? The manufacturers of booze well know that prohibition works and that their only hope for future business is to bring about the repeal of the amendment. To be sure, there is sand in the enforcing machinery; to be sure, there are violations of the law in every community. These are discouraging and disheartening; but after all, they were to be expected.

All that one needs to do in the midst of discouragement is to compare actual conditions now to what they were before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed. For all of the loud talking, there is not one-tenth of the liquor drunk in the United States now that there was before prohibition. The *Michigan Farmer*, commenting on the situation, says:

"The booze restaurants of the wet age are out of business. Charitable institutions have been relieved of from 25 to 75 per cent. of their burden. Church memberships have increased at the rate of 2,500 per day during 1923. The banks are doing better, the insurance companies are doing better, but the breweries, such as they are, are delivering in hip-pocket quantities instead of in truck loads.

"Remember the prophecies of all the grass that would grow on the streets when things were dry? Well, they are not using lawn-mowers on the city streets yet. Perhaps it was too dry for the grass to grow.

"Oh, yes, you can get it, but you can get anything you want if you have the money and a sufficient amount of disrespect for law and decency. But even so, if prohibition is a failure it is one of the greatest failures at being a failure we have seen for some time."

### Eastman's Chestnuts

HERE'S one that George Duff and I used to tell on the hired man when we were boys. Before writing it this time, I looked over a list of my friends to get some one to tell it on, but I did not quite dare to do it for fear the victim would lack a sense of humor and decide it was the open season for editors!

The story went something like this:

It seems that there was a man in a certain neighborhood (yours, maybe) who was so confoundedly lazy that he was absolutely no good. The neighbors even had to furnish his food, which his poor wife fed him with a spoon. Finally, the neighbors' patience wore out—as you have probably noticed, it is none too long in such affairs anyway—so they loaded him into a coffin and set out to bury him.

On the way, they passed a man who wanted to know what was the matter. The neighbors explained that the man in the coffin was so lazy that he was worthless, and that they had decided to bury him because they were tired of feeding him for nothing.

"Now, that's too bad," said the stranger. "Here, I've got a bushel of corn. I'll give it to him so he can have another chance."

The man in the coffin raised himself languidly to a sitting position and said to the stranger: "Is it shelled?"

"Why, no," said the other apologetically, "it ain't shelled."

Whereupon the man sank back to his rest and said softly, "CARRY ME ALONG, BOYS."



# How Wormy Fruit Ruins the Market

## Apple-eaters Do Not Want Their "Meat" that Way

EDITORS' NOTE:—The following is a very frank letter written by Mr. C. M. Palmer, of the Williams and Cunningham Advertising Agency of Chicago to Mr. J. B. Greiner, representing the Standard Farm Papers, of which group AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a member.

We received a copy of the letter and found it so interesting and on the whole so filled with such good common sense about the old apple trees to be found on every farm, that we asked for and received permission to publish the letter. Mr. Palmer was formerly connected with the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association, so he is very familiar with fruit marketing conditions.

We might add to the thoughts in Mr. Palmer's letter that the uncared for fruit trees on the average farm not only do not bring any revenue, but moreover, they are a prolific breeding place for all of the diseases and insects which attack fruit trees. Therefore, these uncared for trees are a source of danger to every fruit grower in the country.

\* \* \*

REFERRING to our conversation today on the subject of fruit advertising in its relation to the farm press, it occurs to me that your publication could have a very beneficial effect upon the development of paid publicity in the interest of farm products and could serve a very useful purpose to the farmer himself by going to him with the information that he is something more than a mere agriculturist. He is a manufacturer, but he will never attain the strong position he desires in commerce until he comes to a full realization of this fact and its bearing upon his responsibilities and relationships with the consumer.

For instance, there is local apple production in almost every agricultural state in the Union. Next to potatoes and grain, the apple is the most staple article grown on farms. Yet how many of the readers of your publications realize its immense importance as an article of commerce? Very few, except in those states wherein apple culture is a specialized industry. Iowa is thirteenth among the states in the production of apples, but only one-seventh of her annual crop is considered fit for commercial use. And when I say fit for commercial use from the standpoint of Iowa production, I mean far from fit for commercial use from the standpoint of specialized apple production as known in the Northwest.

There is scarcely a farmhouse in any of the Mid-Western, Central or Eastern States but has its few or many apple trees. For the most part these trees are the most neglected and least profitable of the farmer's possessions. Yet they are potential money-makers, and every influence that is interested in the betterment of farm life ought to take a hand in turning the dooryard orchards from liabilities to assets. Not so long ago the poultry and dairy money earned on the farm was considered the housewife's personal "graft." She tended the chickens, fed them from kitchen scraps, gathered the eggs, marketed the pullets and spring friers, and bought herself a gingham dress with the proceeds. The same was true of dairy products. The housewife did a large share of the milking, all of the churning, and she kept the few dollars this branch of farming brought in.

And then the farmer discovered that there was money in poultry raising and dairying. Your publications and the state agricultural schools and other agencies helped him to realize the safety in diversification offered by these pursuits, and the good housewife lost her "graft," to get it back in the shape of greater prosperity on the farm. Now, perhaps, she is looking for another unplowed field in which to sow the seeds of her energy and industry to make a nest-egg for Christmas shopping or the children's education. I believe she

will find it in the few neglected apple trees or other fruit trees in the garden lot. If the farm wife will take an interest in the money-making possibilities of the orchard, she will help agriculture and incidentally help business, generally.

I was in Iowa recently with a plan for the advertising and better marketing of apples. This plan is built around the idea of selling the home production to the home folks. The men who sell fruit in the state—the wholesalers and the retailers—approved the plan, but said it couldn't be worked in Iowa because the state produces too many wormy apples. "What happens to these wormy apples?" was my natural question. "Oh, they are dumped on the market for what they will

must have reasonable care and the fruit must be reasonably sorted and attractively packed to compete with the specialized products from elsewhere. Your farmers are encouraged to go to extremes in procuring and maintaining first-class dairy herds, fine poultry stocks, good seed, and right fertilizers and the proper machinery and equipment with which to make the most of their farming. We don't find little worms that cause all the mischief in the bacon or "side meat" any more, but we are likely to commit mayhem on a lively little boarder if we undertake to eat a home-grown apple without our glasses on.

Why not start a crusade for better apples on the farm? It wouldn't do the farmer any harm.

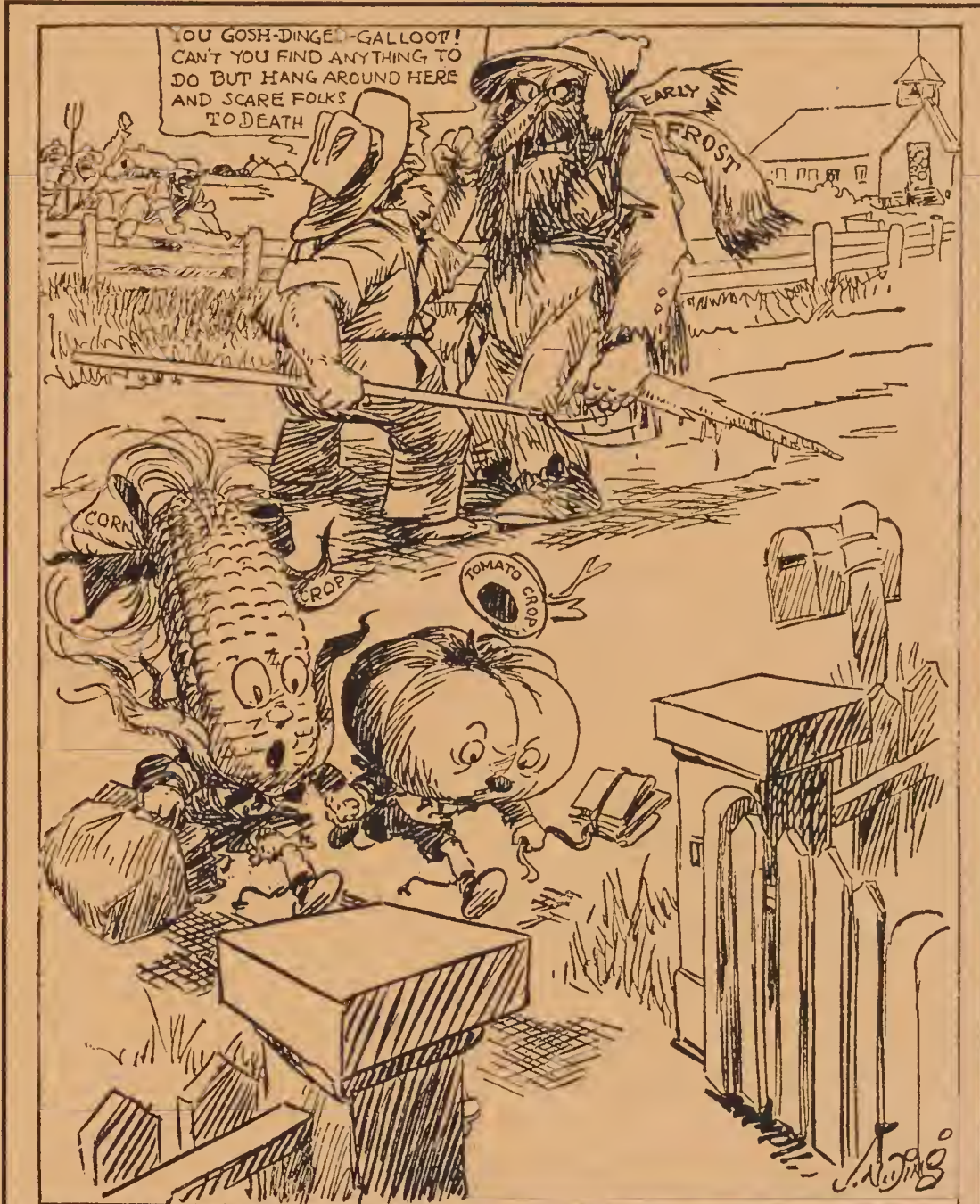
If it did nothing more than insure a plentiful supply of good fruit for his family's use during the winter, it would work a great good. Farmers need apples as well as city folks do. Apples are good food for everybody, but they must be good, sound, wholesome and free from insects to make them worth much to anybody. Why not interest the State Legislatures in the passage of laws against the sale of wormy fruit? I know they would hesitate on the theory that to prohibit the farmer from marketing his wormy apples would work a hardship on him, but anybody can see that he is working the greatest hardship on himself by following his present methods. Where he loses money on his orchards now, he could make money if he properly pruned, sprayed, cultivated and tended his trees.

Perhaps you wonder why I, interested in the sale of specialized products, can consistently take this position. Perhaps it would appear that the best interests of those who are with me in trying to stimulate markets for perishable food products generally would be served by permitting the farmer to cut his own throat in the matter of apple production. But the fact is that a few poor apples hurt any market. The jobbing trade confines its operations largely to the boxed apple and the better grades and known qualities of barreled stock, because they realize that only sound fruit will satisfy the retailer and again satisfy the consumer. But the same retailer, who will complain bitterly to a jobber when his stock is not up to par, will often buy a load of very inferior fruit from a passing farmer on the theory that he is buying a chance at an extremely long profit.

This long profit doesn't come, however, as the retailer's first act is to offer the wormy or otherwise inferior stock to the public at prices for which he could and should be selling the highest grade fruit on the market. There are two results: First, the customer is dissatisfied and ceases buying apples for a time. Second, the retailer's sales are slow because of a high price on an inferior article, and he loses through deterioration of the stock left on his hands. The farmer may have secured a small advance when he sold to the retailer—or even through a wholesale dealer—but both he and the retailer and the consumer lose in the long run.

During the Fall months, when the apple trade should be at its best, we frequently find stagnation because "there is so much home-grown junk on the market." "Junk" is the word they use, or another and uglier word, and it describes much of the fruit that is offered as the best local production. The farming industry is not doing itself any good by keeping down its standards on this one branch of its activity while all concerned are trying to improve standards in other directions.

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Copyright, 1924, New York Tribune, Inc.

What good is our immigration law, anyway, if it won't keep out such undesirables?

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

bring," was the usual reply, and that set me to wondering what sort of a state government there must be to permit the sale or offering for sale of wormy food.

What if the manufacturers of breakfast foods, the packers of canned goods, the sellers of dried fruits or the handlers of meat products were to offer to consumers in the State of Iowa a lot of wormy products? Such products would be condemned out of hand, their purveyors would be denounced by press, pulpit and politicians, and Fort Madison would gain in population if the practice were not stopped immediately. Yet wormy apples appear on the market year after year because of "what they will bring." Perhaps a small worm in a home-grown apple is an insignificant thing to make a fuss about, but most people like to consider themselves strict vegetarians while they are eating apples. At any rate, I never heard anybody claim that a worm made an apple taste any better, and I do know that the presence of any wormy fruit in a market makes the sale of all fruits more difficult and less profitable.

Iowa and the other States in which your publications flourish can produce as good apples on the average as can be grown anywhere, but the trees



# A Word of Appreciation

OCTOBER marks the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of this company. A quarter century of hard-earned experience, toil, and growth is behind us. The years to come offer rich opportunities for continued service.

On this occasion it is fitting that we express our thanks to the friends who have helped us achieve success by their ready recognition of our high standards of manufacture.

We thank each of them and are proud and happy that there are so many to whom we can address these words of friendship and appreciation.

**THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY  
COLDWATER, OHIO**



Arrow Tee-Steel Posts and Zinc Insulated Fence give you the longest lasting and lowest cost fence in years of service that you can build.

Every wire uniformly insulated against rust by 40 to 100 per cent more zinc,

— and every post firmly rooted into the ground with a big arrow shaped anchor plate. Railroad rail design—strong—sturdy. Easy to drive. Easy to attach every line wire.

Sold by good dealers everywhere.

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## Get Bumper Crops with SOLVAY

Fields that give little cost you just as much labor as fields that give you big. Sour soil is often the cause—correct it, make the soil sweet, the field fertile, the crop big, the profit large, by using

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Don't wonder why you have no big crops—Use lime and get them, and remember to use only SOLVAY—it is finely ground, gives results right away and for years after. Safe, will not burn—easy to apply.

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Write for Book Today



## FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 2 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.**



# The Judgment of Experience

(Continued from page 265)

"That point is especially good," I suggested. "Some figures gathered recently by the College in Jefferson and Livingston counties showed very conclusively that the percentage of boys staying on the farms increased as the size of the farm business increased. Pardon for the interruption, go ahead."

"I think the next best bet is for a lad to work as a hired man under a good farmer for a few years and get onto a farm as soon as he can as a tenant looking forward to owning as soon as he can secure the capital. To some this may seem a long tedious struggle, but when viewed as the work of ten or twenty years a man has built up for himself a good home and business. That's a mighty sight more than most city workers ever accomplish."

"I have noticed frequently, Mr. Whitman, that boys don't get along with their dads for some reason or other. Have you ever noticed that?"

"Indeed, I have, and that brings up a point in connection with a boy's staying on the home farm that's worth thinking about. There are usually two sides to every controversy. When it comes to dads and the boys, each must do his part. Too many dads simply look at the labor of the boys as just that much that hasn't got to be paid for. (Besides driving them too hard the boys often get no money and scarcely a holiday.) They soon get the attitude that they are through with such a life even though inwardly they enjoyed the out-door work. Then again the father sometimes gets the notion that the lad is lazy, and maybe some of them are. When most of us were boys we liked to play better than work until we became really interested in our jobs. It seems to me that if more fathers tried to interest their boys in the business by pointing out its bright side and its future, there would be less trouble on this score.

"I haven't any cut-and-dried remedy for such cases but I do know that a little old-fashioned family love and respect won't do any harm. In a lot of instances boys have found that the boss was harder to get along with by a long way than dad."

"I know the boys will be interested in what training you had for farming," I suggested.

"As far as schooling goes I didn't attend a day after I was twelve. In fact in those days there weren't many who stayed much longer. When I quit school I came home on the farm with father, and, as I said earlier, I have been here ever since. My father was a great reader and I remember his taking a great deal of interest in what Horace Greeley had to say about farming. From him I learned to enjoy reading. I was twenty-three or four before there was much to be read about farming. And what there was the farmers were skeptical about because they didn't have any confidence in theories or 'book farming.' My father was a prodigious worker and could perform all kinds of work on the farm with great skill. He took pains to

teach me to work just as rapidly as I grew strong enough to stand it. Beyond this I should say that my education had been secured in the 'school of hard knocks'—and a mighty expensive and toilsome school it was, I can assure you."

"That's certainly quite a contrast to present day methods," I said. "I should say that you would agree that experience was a good teacher but an expensive one. Out of your experience have you any suggestions for the boys of today regarding preparation for farming?"

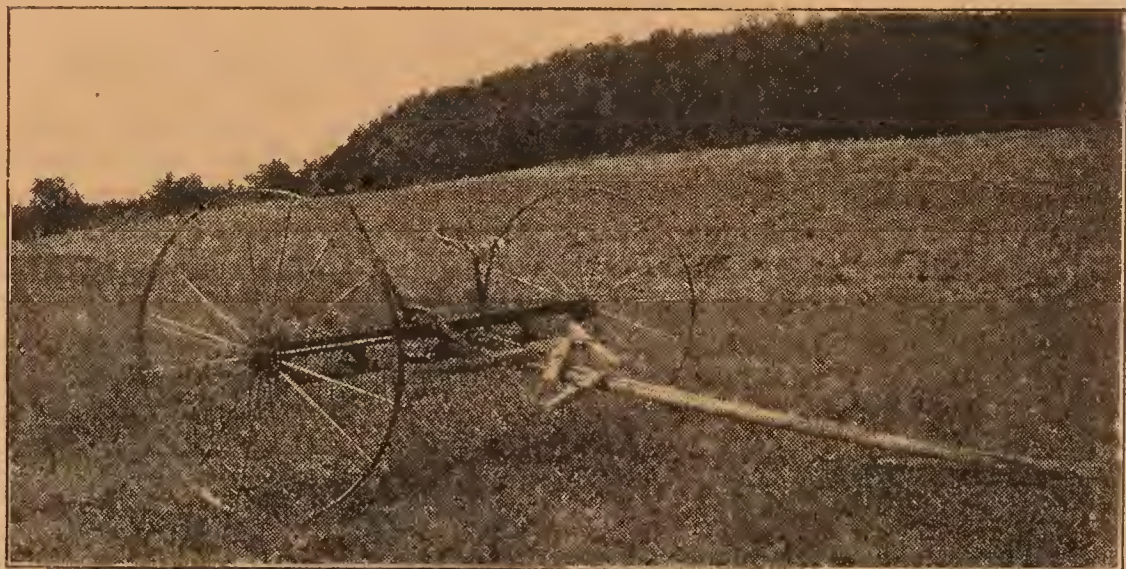
"I hate to give any advice," protested Mr. Whitman. "It sounds so preachy and besides most boys are fed-up on advice already. There is one thought, however, that may help some of the boys. Many of the mistakes which I made were very expensive in time and money. These mistakes I would have been saved if I could have had the benefit of other people's experience. To me that is one of the biggest things that an education accomplishes. Franklin wrote that an education pays. From the standpoint of success in farming I think it pays because you may profit by the mistakes and successes of other people and the teachings of the experiment stations and colleges. Speaking of the colleges I am reminded of the talk that passed between farmers when I was about twenty. They poked all manner of fun at the idea of teaching farming at a school. And now, after fifty years, see what a change. The experiment stations, the colleges and the schools which are assisting and training farmers have the respect and backing of practically every farmer."

"It's inspiring to hear you review the big change in fifty years but coming back to the boys, specifically do you think a lad is fair to himself to attempt to enter a farming business without some training for it?"

"Positively no," he replied. "The problems of growing crops, animals and animal products, and marketing them, are many times as complicated as when I started farming. The best training for farming that a boy can get is none too good a preparation to meet these difficulties. From what I can gather of your statements about the opportunities at the present time it seems to me that boys who want to be farmers are making the mistake of their lives not to take advantage of the opportunities and get ready for the business. That may sound preachy but I actually mean every word of it."

"No, I wouldn't call that preachy," said I. "In fact, it is just such statements that help the boys decide to make the most of their lives."

Glancing at my watch, I realized that I had only a few minutes to get back to town for my train. I reluctantly drew our conference to a close with an expression of appreciation for the time he had given me and the many helpful suggestions that I felt confident would be of interest to the boys and young men who, here we are aware of it, will be directing the destinies of American agriculture.



NOW that haying and harvest is over, it is a mighty good plan to see that all of the machines and implements are put under cover. Those parts that show rust spots should be scraped and painted. A half a day's work spent in this manner once a year will increase the life of an implement many fold. Blue sky and an apple tree are beautiful, but they don't serve to protect farm tools from the weather and elements.



# To Fight Seed Frauds

## Wholesalers Meet with State to Stop Abuses

THE wholesale seed dealers of New York State met on October 8th at the New York State Department of Farms and Markets at Albany on the request of Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, to hear charges against some seed dealers for misrepresentation and fraud in the sale of alfalfa and clover seed.

When the conference was called to order by Commissioner Pyrke, he stated that there were many cases of fraud in the sale of seed, particularly in alfalfa and clover seed, constantly brought to his attention, and that it was the responsibility of the industry to clean its own house, or there was danger of the public tearing it down. The Commissioner said that he had faith in human nature and that therefore he believed at least 90 per cent. of the men in business were honest; but that the big difficulty was in controlling the other 10 per cent. who were carrying on a fraudulent business. He said that he had called this conference to put the situation squarely up to the seed men, and to ask them what could be done to end it.

### State a Big Seed Buyer

Then Commissioner Pyrke proceeded to read specific cases and charges where evidence existed that fraud and misrepresentation had been committed.

He stated first that the State itself was the largest farmer in the State, operating some 36,000 acres on 40 different institutional farms. Last fall when the Department of Farms and Markets purchased its alfalfa and clover seed for their State farms, specifications were made in the contracts of purchase for northern grown domestic seed. When this seed was received, samples were submitted to the Geneva Station for analysis, and it was found that some of it was from Argentine and that of the thirty-eight different lots, at least fifteen were imported.

The chief trouble is due to practices of some seedsmen in selling foreign seed for domestic, and southern grown for northern. Neither southern grown alfalfa nor clover seed will succeed in New York State. Northern grown foreign seed will probably grow fairly well in New York. But domestic, according to most authorities, is better and besides it is difficult to be certain that foreign grown seed is not of southern origin.

The Commissioner said that the State could protect itself through its Attorney-General, but that he was much concerned over the small farmer who purchased such seed under the impression that it was the best kind, and who had no means of protecting himself. The Commissioner then mentioned cases where small farmers had

purchased clover and alfalfa seed, believing it to be northern grown and domestic and that later analyses of samples of this seed showed it to be otherwise than as represented.

Commissioner Pyrke concluded his opening talk by asking the seed men the direct question, "Here is the situation. Now what is the seed industry going to do about it?"

Mr. Curtis Nye Smith, representing the American Seed Trade Association, stated that the reputable men in the industry were anxious to clean up cases of fraud and promised that his association would do all that it could to remedy the situation. He stated that there was no excuse for a dealer to offer foreign grown seed as domestic, and that his association would take any charge against anyone in the trade, get the facts, and then punish. He asked for the cooperation of the Department in furnishing detailed facts whenever cases of fraud or alleged fraud arose.

### Where Some of the Blame Lies

Several of the seedsmen stated that the wholesalers were not always to blame, that often the retailers changed the tags on the seed bags in order to get a larger profit. Some of the seedsmen claimed that the Geneva Experiment Station had been partial in its services in analyzing seed, and that seed experts, either at Geneva or elsewhere, could not absolutely analyze seeds and be sure of their point of origin. These charges were ably defended by Mr. Munn of the Geneva Station, who said that the services of the station were open to everybody and that if the seed men had not received as much as they thought they should, it was their fault in not asking for such service.

One good result of the conference will likely be a larger use of the seed laboratories of the Geneva Station by the seedsmen, and more cooperation between them and the Station in getting only good seed onto the market.

### Up to Seedmen Themselves

Nearly everyone in the conference took part in discussing the situation, and Commissioner Pyrke asked each speaker as to suggestions of how to control the situation. It was the consensus of opinion that more laws will not help much, that it was the job of the seedsmen themselves to work out the problem, and that failing to do this, full publicity will be given to the names of firms who fail to properly label their seed or who in any way try to work fraud on farmers through misrepresentation.

## What Does Your Credit Cost?

(Continued from page 264)

There are four fundamental planks in a program for sound efficient financing of farm operations. The first one is "Pay Cash." In paying cash a farmer can make a double saving. He does not buy what he cannot afford, and he gets a cash discount on what he does buy. If your store will not give you a cheaper price for cash, go to the one that will. Cash stores are making rapid headway in all lines, and they have come to stay.

The second plank in this program of sound financing is "Buying in quantity." Discounts are usually given for quantity purchases, making a further saving possible.

The third plank is "Buy when the commodity is cheap." It is good business for dairymen to buy a large part of their year's feed requirements in summer when demand is slack and prices are usually low. It pays to figure out your probable needs. By buying in quantity, for cash, and when feed is cheap a saving can be made in three ways: a cash discount, a quantity discount, and a saving in price by buying when the commodity is cheap. But perhaps you can't pay cash. That

brings up the fourth plank in this program for more efficient farm financing. "Borrow at the bank, when credit is necessary." Any farmer who has saved a little money, is honest, and has a reputation for paying his debts promptly, can get credit at his bank more cheaply than from his feed or fertilizer dealer.

The answer to the farm credit question in New York State is the greater use of banks by farmers for the credit necessary to carry on farm operations. The banker will usually be glad to cooperate. It is his business. The banker cannot be asked to furnish credit, however, unless the farmer is willing to do his part. In building up credit standing with a bank there are several things that a farmer should do.

1. Be prompt in looking after obligations on or before the date they are due. Promptness costs nothing and is worth much. The easiest way to lose credit is to let a note run overdue. The man who won't pay without compulsion must continue to pay someone to collect his bills.
2. Always pay cash. Don't run store

(Continued on page 272)

# UNION CARBIDE

## Niagara lights the farm

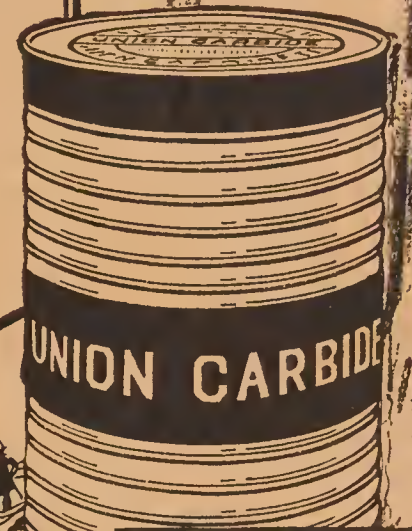
AT NIAGARA FALLS, New York, is located one of the immense works in which Union Carbide is made.

From these works Union Carbide is shipped to 175 direct factory warehouses and from them direct to thousands of farms lighted by Union Carbide.

The power of Niagara is used in producing this granite-like material, and the almost unbelievable temperature of 6026° F is required in the furnaces! (Water boils at 212° F, steel melts at about 2500° F.)

Hundreds of thousands of farm homes depend on the continued operation of this and other great Union Carbide works for their "artificial sunlight." And thirty years of service have proved that the Union Carbide supply is as dependable as Niagara herself.

But these thirty years have proved more than Union Carbide's dependability. They have demonstrated that it yields the largest amount of pure, clean gas, with highest illuminating power. They have seen the growth of Carbide-gas lighting and cooking, from its discovery to a place in 409,000 farm homes!



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Name.....  
Post Office..... R. F. D.....  
No. of cows kept..... Own Farm..... Rent Farm.....

# Among the Farmers

## Watch Out for Next Year's Seed Corn Supply

THIS year has been a hard one on crops, especially corn, and if ever a warning was needed it certainly is this year. Reports from all over the A. A. territory indicate clearly that the corn crop is way off this year. The same is true out West.

It is old, old advice that two years' supply of seeds be kept on hand. The fellow who followed that advice last year did well and he will be particularly mindful of his seed corn this year.

The corn crop is far from normal and only in a few sections has it really matured properly. Long Island growers of the famous Luce's Favorite have been paying particular attention to their seed stock this year. Seed supplies are going to be short and prices of seed corn next spring, if present indications mean anything at all, are going to be high.

### New York Farm News from Along the Southern Tier

**BORDEN'S** are contemplating establishing a plant at Walton in Delaware County.

A part of the big Nestle's plant at Binghamton is to be occupied as a storehouse and distributing station for the Grand Union Groceries output for this vicinity.

Frosts have visited certain places along the valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers, but not in killing degree up to the first of October. Potatoes are still green in many localities and few pieces have been struck by the blight. Digging of late potatoes has not progressed far enough so that a safe estimate of the crop can be made. Early potatoes, however, have not turned out very well.

The township of Vestal, in Broome County, has been pronounced clean and free from bovine tuberculosis. Several other townships will soon have the same distinction.

The highway from Endicott to Union Centre which has been under construction for several months is approaching completion.

The Memorial Bridge across the Chenango River at Binghamton will be practically completed by the first of the new year. The floor is not to be laid down, however, until next spring.

The Endicott-Johnson Co. announces the construction of 100 houses north of the Erie R. R. at Johnson City this fall, to be sold to employees of that corporation.

Farmers from seventy-five to one hundred miles distant bring their products to the new Binghamton public market. In such numbers do these producers come that the market master is discouraging them from overloading the market and thereby forcing the prices to producers down to an unprofitable point.

Corn proves to be very spotted. Along the river flats we note some good crops. The highlands are mostly very light.—E. L. V.

**Tioga County.**—Crops in general turned out pretty good. Hay yielded well but the continual drizzly rains make curing almost an impossibility and some fields were ruined. Corn is late, but much better than was anticipated. Silos are either filled or being filled. Frosts got some corn but not enough to injure it materially. Threshing has been under way for some time. Oats turned out well as did the other winter grains. Buckwheat made rank growth this year, but filled well. Milk is doing a little better. The farmer who has his farm paid off can easily keep his head above the water. But those who are not so fortunately situated are having a pretty hard time of it. It seems that this latter class predominates. Eggs are scarce and consequently high, selling at 54c a dozen. Butter has advanced, the best selling at stores for 50c a pound. All meats are on the up grade. So are groceries. Fruit

in Tioga County is quite plentiful and there seems to be no scarcity of apples. In some sections, tomatoes, ripe ones, are scarce because the cold season has not been conducive to ripening.

#### Heavy Floods Along Southern Tier

Southern Tioga County was swept with floods on September 29 and 30. A rain that continued for thirty-nine hours caused all streams to rise to unusual proportions. The Susquehanna River rose to the height of 16 feet above the low water mark. Late crops were destroyed. Half of Nichols Village was flooded when the Wapasening Creek overflowed its bank. One woman, Mrs. Frank Regan drowned. Her car became stalled in a small creek which flows through the Regan farm. While Mr. Regan left the car to go to the barn to get the horses to haul the stalled car from the creek, Mrs. Regan, it is supposed, became frightened at the rapidly rising water and attempted to wade ashore. Although the water was only three feet deep, it was a raging torrent and she was swept from her feet.

Although a tremendous amount of damage was done to late unharvested crops and gardens, nevertheless the amount of damage is not compared to that created by the cloud burst we had in August. All during the summer folks feared that we would have a water famine this winter, but we will not have one this year. The damage to crops in all Tioga County cannot be estimated. We know the damage was quite serious.—Mrs. D.B.

#### Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

**T**HE Union County fair was a great success in spite of the rain. The exhibitions of cows, hogs and poultry were large and good, while the display of apples was one of the best in recent years, showing the benefits of spraying.

Silos are being filled, and the ground where the corn was grown is being seeded to wheat, and seeding of wheat is still going on where potatoes have been dug. Potatoes are very uniform in size, but the yield is not as large per acre as the stalks would indicate. They are selling around 75c a bushel.

#### More Soy Beans and Alfalfa

Several fields of soy beans were grown or corn stubbles instead of oats, and they yielded from 2 to 3 tons of good hay per acre.

A number of farmers have sown alfalfa this year, after having seen the splendid hay which some farmers have grown of it, and the big lot of hay made per acre from 2 or 3 cuttings in one year.

Some corn has been cut, but it needs a week or two of warm weather to mature it, so it will keep when cribbed or germinate for seed.

Apple picking has begun, but apples are not as well colored as they should be. There is only a half crop of apples in this section and there is more of a demand for cider apples than there is for good cooking apples.

Threshing is well under way for the time of year, and will end earlier than usual. Some wheat is being marketed at \$1.30 to \$1.35. Old corn is selling at \$1.15 to \$1.20 with much old corn unsold.

**Tioga County.**—We had a lot of rain around the first of October and it resulted in quite a flood. Farmers are busy filling silos. The corn crop was pretty fair. We have never seen nicer potatoes than this year's crop which will be quite heavy through this section. The tobacco crop was practically all cut and hung before the frosts. We didn't have any frost to speak of until the last week in September. Pears made a big crop this year. There was plenty of apples but they were poor in quality.

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Kellys' true to name fruit trees are shipped direct from our nurseries to you. Our reputation for square dealing is established; you take no risk.

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in growing true to name trees has taught us the proper method of handling young stock. It is packed correctly to reach you in perfect condition.

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Our Fall catalog tells how 60,000 of our trees were certified to be true to name. It also lists shrubs, ornamental trees, roses, grape vines, and small fruits.

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**FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, D1, Paducah, Ky.**



# "Books" on the Cows

*How to Make Tests With Little Labor*

WITH the low price of milk and the high prices of feed and other costs, many dairymen this fall are giving more attention than ever before to checking up on the individual cows of their dairy.

As a result, they are asking questions as to the simplest methods of making tests and keeping records. In a few words, there are three ways of putting the dairy on a business basis, so far as records are concerned. First, and probably best, the dairyman can join a dairy improvement association. This usually consists of about twenty-four members, living not far apart, who unite and hire a tester. This man visits each dairy at least once a month, weighs the milk and feed of each cow and tests her milk for butterfat, and keeps a careful record of her production for a year. Before many months have passed, the farmer has a fairly accurate idea of just what each cow in his herd is doing. If you are interested in joining an association, write to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and we will give you the details.

### Using the Babcock Tester

A second way to get a check on the dairy is to buy a Babcock tester and do the weighing and testing of the milk of each cow and her feed yourself. This is probably a cheaper way than belonging to a cow-testing association, and is also an excellent way of getting your boy or girl really interested in dairying. A Babcock tester is not very expensive, and neither are good milk scales. Milk sheets for keeping weights can be had free of charge. Full information, telling just how to get started, will be gladly furnished if you will write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

For dairy farmers who find it impossible to become members of a dairy improvement association, the dairy improvement club seems likely to offer an effective means of improving their herds and learning better dairying methods.

For the dairymen who have less than ten cows, the expense of membership in the improvement association is rather high on account of the cost of maintaining the tester who is employed by the association.

### How the Improvement Club Works

In the dairy improvement club, the farmer keeps his own records and takes his own samples, which he sends to some central point to be tested for butterfat.

During the year, club meetings are held for discussion of the herd records, feeding methods, and similar problems. At these meetings records are frequently displayed on a blackboard and the discussions led by a representative from the State college.

One of the first of these clubs formed in New York State was in Gardiner, Ulster County, where it was organized in September, 1922.

Some of the members find that they prefer the club plan to that of the association. As one club member expressed it:

"Any dairyman who will not weigh the milk at least twice a month and take samples bi-monthly would also not take the time to study his herd record book if he was in a regular association, and thus he could not secure the greatest benefit from the organization."

### Simpler But Not So Accurate

The third way of checking on the dairy is simpler than the other two, but not so good. It consists in obtaining milk weight sheets and milk scales, and then weighing the milk from each cow and possibly her feed, and making note of it on the record sheets. It is possible also that by sending samples of each cow's milk occasionally to some agricultural institution you can get a record of her butterfat production. This method also will be explained in detail if you will write to us.

All of these suggestions and help that we are trying to render to dairymen is in

line with our established belief that conditions have so changed in the dairy business that the future holds no promise whatever for the man who will not take the time and make the effort to get his dairy on a business basis.

### Train to Show How Costs Lower Milk Production

WE are glad to give notice of the demonstration train which will be run by the New York Central Railroad, cooperating with seven agricultural organizations in New York State to show factors which will help to lower the costs of milk production. The train which will consist of four cars, will start from Earlville, Madison County, on October 20th and will continue for four weeks, making stops all through the Mohawk Valley, and from Albany south to Montgomery; and then on the east side of the Hudson, stops will be made on the Harlem and Putnam divisions.

One of the interesting features of this train will be two ears of cattle which will be used to show the methods of keeping down costs and as examples of good and poor individuals. Three of these cows will have much the same physical appearance and characteristics; that is, they will look alike, but one of them will have a yearly record of 12,000 pounds of milk produced at a profit, the second will be an average producer, and the third a distinct loser. The audience at each stop of the train will be invited to guess on the production of these cows.

### In line with A. A. Policy

Accompanying the train will be representatives of the agricultural department of the railroad, colleges of agriculture, breeders' associations, the State Department of Farms and Markets, and the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

This publication is interested in work of this kind because it is in line with what we have repeatedly stated, that the only kind of a dairyman who will be able to remain in the business in the future is the one who is willing to find out which cows in the herd are the losers and then to get rid of them.

Work of this kind is just what we are trying to do in urging at least 10,000 farmers in the New York milk shed to kill and eat at least one cow between now and March 1st. We are daily receiving the names of men who have agreed to do this.

### Get Rid of the Poorest Cow

According to the plan, between now and March 1st, farmers will pick out at least one cow in their herd which they know is making no profit and will either eat her on their own table and can the surplus, or else they will cooperate with their neighbors, letting them have some fresh meat from them when they kill their beef. Or of course, the cow may be sold to the butcher. Anyway, get rid of her so long as she is not continued in milk production.

The little agreement is given below on this page. If you do not want to sign this, just write us a letter and tell us you are for this plan and will do your part providing enough others will do theirs. Let's eat up these cows that are making all of the trouble in the dairy industry.

### Cow Campaign

CUT this out, sign it and send it to American Agriculturist. It is a simple agreement among farmers for each man to get rid of the poorest cow in his herd. Each agrees to kill or sell for meat purposes this individual animal. It is understood the agreement is not binding until at least 1,000 farmers in the New York milk shed have agreed to do likewise. (Signed)

Name .....

Address .....

# PAN-A-CE-A

## starts both pullets and moulted hens to laying

ARE YOUR moulted hens back on the egg job?

Are your pullets laying?

Is their feed going to flesh or eggs—which?

What you want is to start the feed the egg way.

Do it with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic that puts the dormant egg organs to work.

That's when you get the eggs.

Add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration once a day and your hens will give a good account of themselves in the egg basket.



### Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

- 100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
- 60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
- 200 hens the 25-lb. pail
- 500 hens the 100-lb. drum

For 25 hens there is a smaller package



REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

## Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

# Buy The Best Silo on the Easiest Terms

For more than a quarter century the Harder has been the standard silo for Eastern Farmers. The earliest Harder Silos are still giving service. The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Now, you can buy this genuine improved Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks, making the Harder pay for itself.

## HARDER SILOS

You owe it to your business to investigate this new and different offer. Write for full particulars and our free book "Saving with Silos." Tell us how many cows you milk and we'll send you also a Handy Pocket Record Book, arranged to show income and outgo, profit and loss. You will be pleased.

HARDER MFG. CORP., Box F, Cobleskill, N.Y.



### Dehorn with the Keystone

Dehorn your cattle in the modern humane way. No crushing—a single stroke does the work. Dehorned cows and steers are gentler and safer. The Keystone is sold on a money-back guarantee. We also make Keystone Bull Staffs. Write for circular.

JAS. SCULLY  
Box 124 Pomeroy, Pa.

### EMPIRE WAGONS STEEL WHEELS

Low steel wheels (plain or grooved wide tires) make loading and hauling easier. Steel Wheels to fit any axle; carry any load. Make any wagon good as new. Reduced prices Catalog Free

EMPIRE Mfg. Co., Box 379, Quincy, Ill.



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, pullets, mammoth, Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordsville, N. Y.

PARKS STRAIN, Barred Rocks, pedigreed cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale at reduced prices. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

IMPROVE YOUR FLOCK with our choice White Rock cockerels. Free range birds, \$2.25 each, 3 for \$6. SAM A. ANDEREGG, R. D. 6, Rome, N. Y.

R. I. RED COCKERELS, single comb, well-colored and developed, April hatched, bred for production with standard qualities maintained. Prices and full descriptions, free. E. C. WEATHERBY, Box 114, Ithaca, N. Y.

PULLETS, well grown, healthy, Barred Rocks Reds, Leghorns, etc. \$1 up. Circular. GARDEN STATE CHICKERY, 329 Arch St., Camden, N. J.

WYCKOFF-STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorns, bred for heavy egg production by Cornell methods. Extra good free range stock. Cocks and cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5 each. Hens and pullets, \$2 and \$3 each. CLARE WILKES, Cato, N. Y.

WINNING BUFF LEGHORNS, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Wyandottes and Reds. Old and young stock. Special cockerel sale, three dollars each. Write DAVIDSON POULTRY FARM, R. 1., Bath Pa.

#### POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—Blue Hew Mammoth Incubator, 2880 eggs, complete, fine condition, \$350 crated. 7-1924 Newtown Buckeye Brooder Stoves. Write PAUL KUHL, Copper Hill, N. J.

#### TURKEYS

TO MY REGULAR CUSTOMERS and new ones. Fine lot of thoroughbred, healthy, Mammoth Bronze turkeys, \$10, \$12, \$15, according to weight. MRS. ROHT ROOF, Pulaski, N. Y.

#### CATTLE

FOR SALE.—Ayrshires at your own price! The Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club will sell over 50 Ayrshires, at auction, at the Hornell fair grounds, Wednesday, October 29th, at 10 a. m. Thirty-three members consigned from one to three head, which insures bringing together the best Ayrshires in these two counties. Mostly splendid young cows to freshen near sale time. Both Allegany and Steuben Counties have recently undergone county-wide tuberculosis eradication and every individual is consigned from a Federally Accredited Herd! Write for a catalogue. IRVING M. JONES, Box 595, Alfred, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—4 yearling heifers, tuberculin tested. Bull, six weeks, 10,000 lb. dam. Heifer calves. Farmers prices. ERNEST J. COTTRELL, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN Friesian bull calves for \$1 down and a year to pay same as low as \$2 per month. Satisfaction guaranteed. For breeding and terms write RAILWAY VIEW FARMS, Hastings, N. Y.

#### SWINE

CHESHIRE—Well bred young pigs. Also one bred sow. Not subject to registry. Prices right. MORNINGSIDES FARM, Sylvania, Penna.

#### SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS—From largest registered flock in state, bred for size and heavy, long staple fleeces. Grown on upland pastures which adds to their natural hardy and disease resistant qualities. Like produces like. See them, write, J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE—Entire flock, 100 breeding ewes and rams. Walnut Hall and Imported Stock. A. L. MERRY, Belmont, N. Y.

RAMBOUILLET, Dorset, Cotswold, Cheviot and Delaine Rams, best of breeding and individuality. Our motto a square deal. O. H. TOWNSEND AND SONS, Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ewes for sale. H. B. COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

IMPROVE YOUR FLOCK of sheep with a choice registered Shropshire ram. C. M. McNAUGHT, Bovina, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—Entire flock of registered Shropshires consisting of 10 yearling rams, 24 yearling ewes, 40 breeding ewes, age from 2 to 4 years that are now being bred to a very fine stock ram, 10 ram lambs, also 30 ewe lambs. Write for prices, Estate of ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Shropshire and Southdown rams and 10 registered Oxford ewes. L. M. COLBERT'S SONS, East Chatham, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two Registered Southdown rams. Also ram lambs. SHIELDS BROS., Cambridge, N. Y.

#### PRINTING

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write FRANKLIN PRESS, Milford, New Hampshire.

#### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

EVERY GARDEN needs Columbian, best raspberry; Bliss, best Strawberry; Washington, best Asparagus. Circular free. CERTIFIED PLANT FARM, Macedon, N. Y.

TURKS CAP LILY; now is the best time to plant; 6 for \$1.00; 20 for \$3. Postpaid. T. B. SHAW, Lincoln, Mass.

IRIS AND PEONIES—Iris, finest German, 12 for \$1; peonies, gorgeous, 3 to 5 eyes, all colors, bloom first year, 3 for \$1; 12 for \$3. Dutch Bulbs—Tulips, Giant Darwin, mixed or in separate colors, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2; Tulips, single or double, early, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2; Hyacinths, Bedding, all colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4; Hyacinths, Giant size, all colors, 12 for \$1, 100 for \$7; Crocus, in mixture, 100 for \$1; Narcissus, single or double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Freesia, Purity, 100 for \$1; Anemone, 50 for \$1. Send for catalogue. Mail orders postpaid C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

#### REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

STATE ROAD FARMS—\$500 up. J. G. POWERS, Newport, N. H.

ARE YOU interested in a home or investment in Florida? Write for booklet. C. W. PETTY, Vero, Fla.

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

AIREDALE PUPPIES for sale—Males, \$10; females, \$5. JOHN I. FOWLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

QUALITY HOUNDS cheap. Trial C. O. D. BECKS KENNELS, A. A., Patoka, Ill.

NATURAL COW DOGS—Puppies, black and white or sable and white. Spayed females and males, \$7, females, \$5. FRANKLIN SWEET, Symrna, N. Y.

GUINEA PIGS make fine pets. \$3 pair. ERWIN PETRY, Northford, Conn.

COLLIE PUPS and breeding female—White Crested Black Polish, Seabright Bantams, Tumbler pigeons. PAINE'S FARM, So. Royalton, Vt.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, 8 weeks old, 2 litters ready, fine for cattle and great watch dogs. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FERRETS FOR SALE, ratters, rabbit and varmint hunters, safe delivery guaranteed anywhere. Write HARLAN PECK, Box 854, Des Moines, Ia.

AIREDALES—The all-around dog. Puppies all ages for sale. Will ship C. O. D. SHADY SIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE COLLIES, King All White and White Majesty breeding, eligible, ready. Also Oxford Rams. MABEL TILBURY, Owego, N. Y.

HUNDRED hunting hounds cheap. Trail C. O. D. Beckennels, AAN, Herrick, Ill.

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

#### HELP WANTED

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

WIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads, nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners, \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GET INTO THE AUTO GAME.—Get into the business of big pay—where you can work all year round. Automobile, Tractor and Electrical Mechanics make from \$50 to 150 a week and are always in demand. My two big training shops are now turning out hundreds of men who will step into big pay jobs, because they are McSweeney Trained. Write today for my big FREE 64-page catalog and ask me why I pay your railroad fare to my nearest school—and board you FREE. This offer won't last long. Write now to Dept. 229, McSWEENEY AUTO TRACTOR & ELECTRICAL SCHOOLS, McSweeney Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, or Cleveland, Ohio. Address School nearest you.

#### RAW FURS AND TRAPPERY

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

#### FARM IMPLEMENTS

KIRSTIN STUMP PULLER, triple power, first-class condition. Best offer will get it. H. ANGEHR, Quakertown, Pa., R. 1.

FOR SALE—Cheap Frick portable steam engine, 22 H.P. Also 17-acre farm along state highway. LEVI SMOKER, Bird-in-hand, Pa.

# Service Department

## Advertising Butter Substitutes

AS AN illustration that the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tries to practice what it preaches, we have just refused an advertising order amounting to \$161, advertising a certain brand of oleomargarine.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, like the great majority of its readers, is feeling severely the present hard times, but we believe nevertheless that we must build absolutely on the principle of right service to our people all of the time. Interpreted in action, this means that not only must we refuse to accept any advertising which is not absolutely square, but we must go further than this and refuse to accept that which will in any way injure the farm business. On this principle we turn away thousands of dollars of advertising. We feel, and have said in our editorial columns that farmers as a matter of principle should not eat oleomargarine or other substitutes for dairy products. Therefore, we have no hesitation in turning down advertisements urging our readers to eat these substitutes.

### Let Us Know If We Can Help

DURING the month of September, our Service Bureau collected or adjusted accounts for our subscribers amounting to \$697.47. Practically all of this was in small amounts, so that the number of claims involved was large, and it took hundreds of letters to get these adjustments.

A few dollars may not mean much to people with plenty of money, but to the thousands of our folks who have to work for every cent they get, the loss of even ten dollars is a small tragedy. Therefore, no part of the work which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST does gives our staff as much satisfaction as does the collection or the saving for our people of these Service Bureau claims.

So if you have troubles which you think we can help you with, do not hesitate to give us the details. There are certain kinds of problems which are entirely local or personal in their nature that are impossible for us to handle because we do not have all the facts. But we can and will give full information about laws affecting the farm and the farm business, such as trespass and hunting laws, milk cans, line fences, etc. Also, we will make an investigation and advise you as to

#### MISCELLANEOUS

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.25. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.50. Pipe free. Money back if not satisfied. ALBERT P. FORD, Paducah, Ky.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

TOBACCO—HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.20; 20, \$2.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

#### HONEY

HONEY—White clover, postpaid, 3rd zone 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95c. Wholesale list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, New York.

CLOVER HONEY, in No. 60 lb. cans, \$7.50. Buckwheat, \$6.50. F. O. B. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—Best quality new crop honey, 6 lb. can clover, \$1.40; buckwheat, \$1.20. Prepaid first three zones. I. L. BARTON, Tryonville, Pa.

#### AGENTS WANTED

WE WILL PAY YOU \$8.00 PER BARREL selling Quality Oils and Grease direct to automobile and tractor owners, garages, and stores, in small towns and rural districts. All products guaranteed by a 40 year old company. MANUFACTURERS OIL & GREASE COMPANY, Dept. 7, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS. Write for free catalog. 200 sure sellers wearing apparel, Novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 208, Boston, Mass.

#### WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

reputable dealers in farm products of all kinds, of supply houses with which you may wish to do business, or we will adjust claims where you have had trouble or misunderstanding with some firm or company; we will advise you as to investment schemes and we, in fact, can probably help you with many other problems if we have the full details. Remember that this service is absolutely free and that it is a pleasure for us to help you if we can.

When writing us, be sure to sign your full name and address. If you do not wish us to use your name or initials, tell us so, and your wishes will be respected.

### The Best Kind of Payment

SPEAKING of payment for services, no money, no matter how welcome, can quite bring us the same satisfaction that a little note like the following does:

"The magazine is a splendid value for the money, especially in the fact that it serves as a medium of insurance against fraudulent advertising schemes. The rural people as a class are gullible, and your work along this line is a wonderful thing for them. Wishing you every success, I am.—J. R. M."

### Don't Fall for Dalea Clover

THERE are some seed companies, particularly from the West, who are trying to sell seeds of a new plant to the farmer. It is said that it will cure all his plant food troubles. This new crop is called *dalea* or *woods clover*. It has been grown successfully in some of the Central Western States from Illinois to Nebraska, especially on the rich river bottom land. It is said to be well adapted to sour land. It is an annual that grows a little more erect than our common red and alsike clover.

It is being tried out at the New York State College of Agriculture, but thus far it has made a poor showing. The college reports that a number of inquiries have been received concerning *dalea* or *woods clover* and some farmers have gone so far as to purchase quantities at 50 cents a pound. According to L. A. Dalton of the Department of Agronomy, this exorbitant price seems to be the principal asset of the crop. Better stand by your known seeds of known origin of known quality.

### What Does Your Credit Cost?

(Continued from page 269)

accounts. Few things hurt a man's credit like a lot of small bills.

3. Furnish your banker with a credit statement at least once a year. A credit statement is a summary of one's property and of his debts. The College of Agriculture has prepared a form for taking a farm inventory and making out a credit statement that will be sent free to anyone who will use it. The banker who is asked to lend a farmer money is entitled to confidential information as to his financial position. The farmer needs the credit standing that a credit statement will give him.

4. Borrow to make money. Borrowing to buy feed or fertilizer on which to make money is good business. The profit to be made will put the farmer in a position to repay the loan when it is due. Borrowing to buy luxuries is not wicked, but is dangerous. A hard luck story is poor security for a loan.

5. Keep a bank account. The first step in putting a farm on a business basis is to open a checking account. The second step is to use it. A farmer who keeps a checking account is asking a bank to do a good deal of bookkeeping for him without charge. In fairness to the bank he should avoid overdrafts, and should try to keep enough of a balance in his account to pay the bank for its trouble. The advantages of a checking account are so numerous that they should appeal to every business farmer.



# The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

JIM TAYLOR leaned against the cross-piece between the handles of his cultivator and watched his neighbor, old Johnny Ball, come up the lot toward him on his way to the back pasture after the cows.

Near where Jim stood was the new corn which he had been cultivating, just nicely showing the rows. Back of him along the stone-wall wild roses were in bloom. Beyond and across the valley, the afternoon sun, shining on a patch of woods, brought out and emphasized a million different shades of green. On every side, and as far as he could see, the green of the clover and the grass of the meadows was contrasted with the plowed fields of his neighbors, representing the mighty work of the seed time. All around him, and stretching away to the horizon, bloomed the lavishness of Nature in the summerland, for it was June, June in the hill country of New York.

Had Jim been in the mood, he might, as he looked at the panorama, have thought of those lines of Lowell:

"The flush of life may well be seen,  
Thrilling back o'er hills and valleys—"

Or again, he might, as he saw across the valley the cows of his neighbors busy feeding on the pastures which had not yet turned brown from the hot summer sun, have thought of that other line so descriptive of the dairy country:

"The cattle on a thousand hills—"

But judging by the boy's face, these pleasant things were not registered on his consciousness, for there was a moody shadow in his eyes and stern lines showed about his mouth.

WHEN Ball came up to where Jim was standing, the two men left the horses in the row and climbed over the stone-wall fence to rest and to visit for a few minutes in the long shade of a nearby maple.

"Johnny," said Jim, after the old man had gotten his pipe well started, "I was a-wonderin' as I watched you coming skatin' across the old side hill so sort of full of pep and life, how you managed to keep such a cheerful outlook after sixty years of contendin' with these hills. You know of late I've begun to have my doubts about this whole farm business, and about the business of life itself, for that matter."

"How old are you, boy?" asked the old man.

"Twenty-seven."

"Well, son, twenty-seven is pretty young to get doubtful and cynical." Then John Ball grinned as he concluded: "But I guess you will find it like the other diseases of childhood, likely to soon pass away with the years."

"No, I am serious," said the young man. "What does it matter whether we cultivate a little corn or a lot of corn in a day, if in the end we get nothing for it? Same with everything else we do. Ever since I could straddle a milk pail I have been workin' early and late on this farm, as my old Dad did before me. And where has it got me?"

"Pretty husky, healthy, young animal, I should judge."

"Health isn't any good," returned Jim, "if all you use it for is hard work. I have been nowhere; had no fun; I'm just chief cook and bottle washer for a lot of cows. The farm is mortgaged to the hilt. Mother is a bed-ridden invalid, and has been for years as a result of over-work to make both ends meet."

"Yes, it is pretty hard about your mother," said Ball.

"On the other hand," continued the boy, "there's young Green over the other side of your place. He don't get up in the mornin' till he feels like it, trots to town two or three times a week, always has time to stop and visit, starts hayin' when the last of us are through, and milks his cows whenever he feels like it. All of us have been laughing at him about his

farmin' for years, but, by George, dunno but what he is the one that ought to laugh. Some way or other, he always has enough to eat and wear, and always seems to get fun out of life as he goes along, which is more than the rest of us can say."

"That's all right," said Johnny, "if you want to live as Green does. Most of us don't get much out of bein' shiftless."

"No longer ago than this morning," continued Taylor, "the dealer sent all of my milk back, claiming that I had not cooled it low enough. Maybe not. But after the stuff had been churned clear to the station and back again in the hot sun it was still perfectly sweet this noon. When a feller is fightin' along, needin' every last cent just to make both ends

meet, the way these milk buyers are acting is just the last straw. No, sir, as you say, this corn gives promise of being a middlin' success, but I don't take no pride in it no more, or with any of the other crops. I'm sick of the whole business."

## It Starts This Week—"The Trouble Maker"

THE serial which American Agriculturist readers have been eagerly awaiting begins this week. In the first installment Mr. Eastman introduces you to three leading characters—Jim Taylor, a stalwart young farmer, who puzzles over the inequalities of life; crochety Johnny Ball, his neighbor, who thinks the younger generation should be content with "what was good enough for their fathers," and lovely Dorothy Ball, Jim's childhood playmate, who can make both men forget their arguments when she comes on the scene.

Next time—trouble brewing! Don't miss an issue of this splendid farm serial.

THE boy stopped talking and both men sat quietly looking into the hills across the valley.

Then the boy said half to himself: "If it wasn't for Mother and my kid sister, I'd quit and enlist with the Canadians to help lick Bill Kaiser's dutchmen."

The old man made no immediate reply, but busied himself taking his pipe from one pocket and tobacco from another, slowly filling the bowl, and ramming it down with his thumb. Then when it was going well, he turned to Jim and said: "You young fellers make me a little tired sometimes, Jimmy. Your generation is certainly the most complainingest set I ever saw. All of you want to start in where your dads left off."

"Well, that's natural, isn't it?" interrupted Jim. "It may be natural, but it ain't reasonable," replied the older man. "You ought to be willin' to start back a ways and work forwards as your pas and mas did before you. I got my farm and got it paid for, but all the wife and I had when we started was a little second-hand furniture, two cows and a pair of horses, some tools that I owed Dad for, and one hundred dollars in cash. Going without autos, motion pictures and other modern contraptions didn't worry us because then there wasn't no such."

"Yes," said the boy, "but you had some fun, I'll bet."

"Not what you call fun," said Ball. "Once in a while in a slack time we'd go visitin', and sometimes we had a neighborhood spellin' match, or some other kind of party; but most of the time we worked and we got our fun out of our work."

"No fun in work when you don't get nothin' for it," said Jim.

"Yes there is fun in honest work, too, if you set your mind to think about it that way, and not be thinkin' all the time about somethin' that you can't have."

"How can you help thinkin' about it,

Johnny, when we don't have anything to make life a little pleasanter?"

"Take that corn, now," continued the old man. "When I look at my field, I think that with my own hands I turned over the sod, drew the manure, and planted the seed. Later I will come up here some Sunday when it's about ready to cut and when I see it wavin' and rustlin' in the sunlight, I'll feel maybe like an artist does when he has just painted a nice picture. And the satisfaction I'll get will be part of my fun for the labor that it took to grow the crop. But you young fellers, you look at it and all you think of is the hard work you've done and the money you ain't goin' to get for it."

"Even artists can't live on looks alone," said Jim sarcastically.

embarrassment, turned quickly to Jim and said:

"Life's too short for the waiting game, isn't it, Jimmy?"

"Yes," answered the boy bitterly. "But some of us have to wait just the same."

AS SHE stood there bantering with the men and swinging her pail of strawberries in one hand and an old sunbonnet in the other, some of the bitterness faded out of Jim's heart. What a thoroughbred she is, he thought.

He would have had to be something more than human not to have responded to the good spirits which the girl fairly radiated. She was tall, but not too tall, with that round slenderness so much desired and admired in our modern American girl. The rays of the sun coming through the shade of the maple struck glints of gold in her brown hair, and her brown eyes dancing with life and twinkling with mischief gave the boy a thrilling glimpse into the unfathomable and unknown soul of girlhood.

Noticing the boy's too intent gaze, Dorothy turned a little away from him and said:

"Jimmy, haven't you a water pail up here so that I can send some of these berries down to your mother for supper to-night?"

Jim, followed by Dorothy, went over in the shade of the fence, found a pail and held it while Dorothy poured a part of the berries out of her pail into his.

As the old man lay for a moment watching the young couple together, in the natural setting of field and young and growing life, he said softly to himself:

"Created He the world and all manner of living things, and man to rule over all; and then it was not good for man to live alone, so He created woman."

Jim heard a part of this remark, and turning around he inquired:

"What'd you say, Johnny?"

"Didn't say nothin'," said Ball, sitting up straight. "Gittin' old and foolish," and he got up and walked away.

With a tender, whimsical smile drawing up the corners of her mouth, Dorothy stood watching her father as he slowly climbed the steep hill after his cows, while the boy was very busy watching Dorothy.

Finally, turning to Jim, Dorothy said:

"What do you and Father find to argue so much about lately, Jimmy? Really, every time you get together, which is nearly every day, I notice quite heated conversations. First thing you know, you'll get to quarreling, and I shouldn't like that."

"Oh I guess not. He just tries to make me believe that this dairy business is all right when he knows and I know darn well that it isn't, but we wouldn't really quarrel."

"What's the matter with the dairy business?" asked the girl.

"The matter is, it makes no difference how hard a farmer works in these times, he never can get where it's safe to try to plan for a home of his own. We work, and we work, and we never get anything for it. You know what so much over-work did for Mother, and it certainly wasn't Father's fault for he did the very best he could."

THE girl stood looking a moment at the boy's gloomy face and bowed head.

"Sometimes I think the trouble with you is, you take life too seriously, Jimmy. Maybe you've got too much of that old New England conscience."

He made no reply, and Dorothy picked a daisy and absentmindedly pulled off the petals one by one. She loosened the yellow seeds in the center, threw them in the air, and caught some of them on the back of her hand. As she noticed what she had done and remembered the old country legend about telling fortunes

(Continued on page 277)



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# Helping the Child with a Temper

## Self-Control Can Be Taught—A Canadian Sister's Experience

At three or four years, my wee daughter, whose sunny face and ready smile won her the love of the entire neighborhood, would give way to violent temper when thwarted or crossed. Stamping her little feet and screaming in rage, she seemed beside herself. Deaf, temporarily, to entreaty, threat or argument, she presented a problem for the solution of which I have to thank my experience as a kindergartner.

Knowing well the folly of most "cures" for temper and the actual harm done by many of them, I set about to think out the thing as logically as possible. To spank a child during a "brain storm" adds fuel to the flame with which the whole individuality is already consumed; to threaten with "black-man," "bogy man," and so on, as some benighted mothers do, is criminal and short-sighted, while the "dark closet" only complicates the chaos in the child's mind by adding fear. I had seen these remedies tried and witnessed their inefficiency.

### Learning the Lesson of Self-Control

Obviously self-control was the only satisfactory answer to the puzzle, but how bring it about at such an early age? First, I must create a desire not to show anger before I could expect small daughter to control her temper. I must shame her out of it, show her that other people didn't do it, that nobody would love her if she acted that way. I must describe to her just how unattractive she looked in a "tantrum" and appeal to her vanity a bit. So we began to have little daily talks about "getting angry." Only for a

minute or so but each time I contrived to drop a suggestion along one of these lines.

I succeeded in awakening shame in her mind and a sense of doing something that was not done in polite society. Indirectly I introduced the idea of taking things as they come. We talked about "ups" (things we liked) and "downs" (things we did not like). In the meantime I had to be very careful not to be floored by any "downs" of my own or to lose my temper, knowing that my example was far more valuable than anything I could possibly say.

### Cold Water Subdues a Tantrum

The rest of the "cure" was an inspiration and as important at first as the talks. One day, as I expected, the inevitable happened and little daughter flew into a furious rage, notwithstanding her dislike of the picture of herself in a temper which I had shown her. I could not make myself heard in the din, so in desperation I took her by the hand and gently led and pulled her to the bathroom. There I closed the door and turning on the cold water I soaked a soft face cloth and sopped it again and again on her red and swollen face, and eyes and forehead. The result was a shocked and surprised let-up of the screams almost immediately. Then, until the ensuing sobs were quieted, I bathed head and wrists in cold water, using a slow caressing motion over face and eyes and letting the water flow on the wrists now and then. I was obliged to resort to this "cold water" method several times and it never failed to quell the fierceness of the "tantrum." We never discussed the trouble at the time, my one object being to quiet the child and get her back to normal. I knew, however, that each "brainstorm" yielded to made the habit that much stronger, so I lost no favorable opportunity for suggestions and was very careful not to allow small daughter to get over-tired, as fatigue is often the forerunner of temper in a nervous child. It took patience and forbearance, but I have cured the little girl, who is now a big girl, of exhibitions of temper and I recommend this method instead of spanking and so on for any high-strung, excitable child.—ESTHER H. DOOLITTLE.

### What a Nice Breakfast!

(A Scotch sister living in nearby Canada sends us this amusing account of a painful domestic incident.)

ONE afternoon lately, I spent a pleasant hour or two picking blackberries (or brambles as we call them) which were growing in abundance in a ditch at the side of the road. One of my pussy-eats was with me, the sun was hot, and I could see my husband in the distance busy at his work of scything the oats. I enjoyed myself immensely in this happy period of freedom from house and farm duties and thought pleasantly of the jam I would make at night. Not a soul passed along the road, all was quiet and pleasant—only the sound of the scythe, an occasional meow from Pussy and the distant cackling of our hens, to break the stillness of the afternoon.

When the day's work was over, I made the preserve, and found that sufficient berries remained to fill a "nappie" for each of us. "Well," thought I, "with cream and sugar, this will be a little treat for breakfast to-morrow."

### A Valuable Find

The morning dawned, and soon I was setting the table for breakfast. The tea was infused, the eggs were boiling, when "Oh, those brambles!" I thought. "I must get cream for them." I poured cream over the berries, then went to the pantry to fill the sugar dish. But as I passed a certain shelf, I noticed a paper bag containing something.

"By the way, what is in that bag?" was my inward query. Opening it I exclaimed, "Good luck! A nice little find. Here is the sugar Mrs. Wilson returned to me a while ago. Fancy for-

getting about it. I'll just begin to use it up now." (Other housekeepers in those days of high-priced sugar will understand my pleasure). Feeling quite rich, I put sugar into our cups and liberally sugared the brambles.

The door opened and in entered hubby. "Breakfast is quite ready now," I announced. "I will fill up the cups."

Hubby gave an appreciative glance at the fruit, but first began to eat some bread and butter, and then took a draught of tea while I was attending to the cats' breakfast. I heard a gurgling noise and looked up.

"What did you put into the tea, my dear lady?" he asked, his face twitching as if in convulsions.

"What should I put in but cream and sugar," I retorted. "Surely the cream is not sour?"

"Taste your own tea," was my husband's suggestion.

Wae's me! The tea was salted! "Oh, boy, I'm so sorry! The berries are salted

**Home Brew**

**WHEN** your sweetie and you have disagreed  
And the world seems dull and drear,  
Follow this prescription, carefully filled,  
And the trouble will disappear.

Dissolve two lumps of foolish pride  
In two glasses of common sense;  
Add patience, forbearance and sympathy  
And allow it to condense.

Pour the mixture into a loving cup  
Get your sweetie to drink with you,  
Then drown all the fancied hurts and stings  
In this wonderful old home brew.

**BERTHA R. McDONALD.**

too!" I screamed, as I saw he was going to eat them to put away the taste of the tea.

Lowering his spoon, my patient spouse said mildly, "How in all the earth did you manage to do this, Ellen!" "Goodness, it was dairy salt that Mrs. Wilson returned to me I remember now;—but it did look so like powdered sugar. Our lovely berries are done for." I lamented.

My good husband mercifully refrained from indulging in one word of deserved sarcasm, but encouragingly hinted, "Likely there's lots of brambles growing yct."—MRS. HELEN MACFADGEN.

### A List of Good Films

TO SPREAD information about better films and at the same time to promote the reading of good books, the National Committee for Better Films has made up a list of 282 motion pictures based upon standard or current works of fiction or other literature. This list represents a careful selection from the different companies and covers currently available pictures chosen by the skilled volunteer committees of the National Board of Review as "better films" during the past three years.

Tie-up between exhibitors, libraries, booksellers, schools and clubs is urged whenever these films are shown, but the week of November 9-15, which is Children's Book Week, is that in which particular stress will be laid on the showing of these films. Many on the list are especially suitable for boys and girls, so that they fit in appropriately with the observance of that week with motion pictures. In previous Book Weeks, many exhibitors in rural centres took advantage of the National Committee's suggestion to arrange special book-film programs which were community events sponsored by local organizations.

Those wishing to know of good films, and interested in making the motion picture a cultural force as well as a wholesome form of recreation, may obtain this list from the National Committee for Better Films, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City, return postage only being requested.

Call on your local exhibitor and see if he has booked any of these pictures!

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# Getting Ready for Winter Evenings

*The Fireside Call Already Heard—Fall Sewing Suggestions*

HALF the shock of adjustment from the warm, dreamy Indian Summer time to the shivery unpleasantness of the "melancholy days" liable to follow close on its heels may be avoided by getting ready for the change.

In time we do get settled down to the comforts of the fireside, after a probationary period of cheerless, fireless evenings when we hie ourselves early to bed to keep warm.

To be sure it is not always possible, nor perhaps advisable, to set up the heater on the first chilly day. But some temporary provision for comfort can be made ahead, even though it be only a bit of fuel for the fireplace, a small electric heater, or just an oil-burner. Personal comfort goes far toward making home life happy.

Let us have the warm clothing all ready for the first day, it will "feel good"; extra covering handy for the beds on the first frosty night. The sleeping-porch need not be abandoned until late in the season if plenty of blankets and a hot-water bag be provided.

Better to begin early and plan ahead for the indoor evenings. One of the first essentials is a good reading light. The old gentleman who was heard to complain that the lamp in the family living room gave "no more light than a white bean" had a real grievance.

In this day when many farmhouses are electrically lighted, or gas-lighted, the droplight is available to some households. For others there are the mantle oil lamps, or at least a good circular-wick, shaded lamp. Lights that ruin the eyesight are expensive, however small their cost.

### Family Study Groups for Evening Hours

At this particularly "uncheery" late autumn time the longing to go to California or to Florida or some tropical clime is keen. Why not have all the family go—in a way? Call a fireside council and decide on the country to be visited. Commission different members to look up tourist routes, rates, steamers, hotels, luggage to be taken, and so on, as far as possible to obtain the information. Then with the aid of books, magazines and geographies, make a study of the selected country.

Traveling libraries are available now in almost every locality where stationary ones are not maintained, and many of the country towns afford library service for the rural districts adjacent.

Begin early to make preparations for these study evenings, and start off with the first indoor call. Get the corn-popper out, lay in a store of apples and nuts, plan to have daddy's slippers and easy chair, and mother's work-basket at hand for the first cosy evening. Then while the reading is done aloud by individuals in turn, the others can busy their fingers with light tasks.

A definite hour should be set for the study time. If it be the early part of the evening, as soon as the day's work is out of the way, it will be less interfered with by social affairs and at the same time will leave the family free to attend such neighborhood doings as desired. Children should be taught to find delight in all the seasons. Help them to welcome the advent of November.

Someone has said that the wisest thing Columbus ever did was to get started. Do not put off starting the "comfortable evenings" until the winter has forced us to the wall. By that time the family will have settled itself to some other routine and the "strategic moment" of the first fireside appeal has passed. Be ready when the season changes.—JOSEPHINE E. TOAL.

### Clean Up the Garden

AS soon as everything is ripened up in the garden and the old stalks are of no further use, all the trash should be removed. It is these old stalks, tufts of grass, and other hiding places that winter

over many of the insect pests that we have to fight in summer. Prompt cleaning up will get rid of these and growing some low matting crop or any quick growing crop and plowing this under in late fall finishes up the work of combating insects. The plowing should be done after the insects and larva have made their winter homes secure so they will be exposed to natural enemies and frost when they are powerless to escape and make other homes.—L. H. COBB.

### Economy in Patterns

A WOMAN who prides herself on her economy borrowed a pattern from a neighbor to make her little girl a dress. The neighbor was perfectly willing to lend the pattern, but she doubted the ability of the seamstress to make a dress for a six-year-old with a nine-year pattern and said so. The economical woman said she could not afford to buy a new pattern for each garment she made and was willing to run the risk of turning out

factory manner, and competent dress-makers seldom undertake it. Money spent for good patterns is always an economy. Of course, where one can be borrowed, that is the right size, all is well, but to try to make a big one fit a small child is worse than the old problem about how old is Ann. The things worn nowadays look and are simple enough, but that does not mean that anyone can be careless and still get good results. In fact good dressmakers say the more simple the cut the more careful one should be to have everything exact, as the least deviation from the pattern shows more than in the days when fussy trimmings hid many defects.—HILDA RICHMOND.

### Sugarless Gingerbread

MIX one cupful of molasses with one-fourth cupful of melted fat. Add one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and ginger. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in two-thirds cupful of boiling water.

### SENSIBLE STYLES FOR THE COOLER DAYS



ABOVE, No. 2222 the new tunic blouse. It has convertible collar, and two styles of sleeves. Cut in sizes 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards, 40-inch material. Price, 12c.

No. 1939, nightgown with either high neck or low, round neck, with long or short sleeves and with or without pockets as desired. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 12c.

No. 2239, a one-piece dress, has the popular convertible collar and inserted pockets. The diagram shows how simply it cuts. No. 2239 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material with 5/8 yard contrasting. Price, 12c.

TO ORDER: Be sure name, address, pattern numbers and sizes are clearly written; enclose correct remittance and address your order to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Always keep a copy of your order.

WHEN we say that we take particular pride in our pattern service, we do so because hundreds of our readers have written to praise the patterns themselves and the advice service given by the Fashion Editor. If you do not see a pattern for a certain garment illustrated, or if you want advice on colors, materials or styles write to her, sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope, and you will have a personal reply.

Our patterns are chosen with the needs of the farm woman in mind. They are seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly. The price is so low that it barely covers the cost of service. As a result, many of our readers turn first to our fashion illustrations and order A. A. patterns for every dressmaking need.



an up-to-date frock with the pattern too large.

I wish you could see the result! There is a storm of tears every time the poor child must wear the dress, for even six-year-olds have sense enough to know when a thing looks like the clothes other children wear, but the mother feels that she saved ten or fifteen cents and the matter rests at that.

As a matter of fact it is economy to buy patterns that fit the child rather than to cut by guess or to borrow a large or smaller one and make allowances. It takes a wonderful amount of skill and knowledge to alter a pattern in a satis-

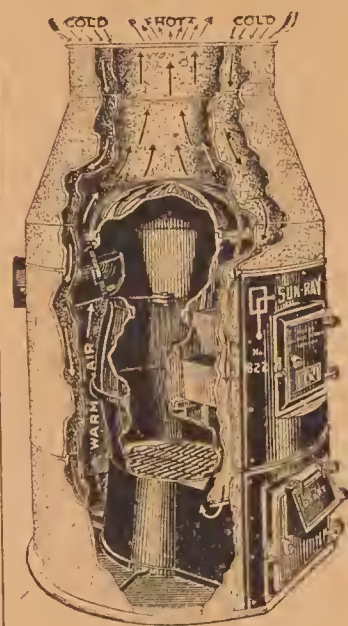
Stir this into the cake, add two beaten eggs, a little salt and two cupfuls of flour. Bake in a square tin.—L. M. THORNTON.

### Candied Quinces

PARÉ, core, cut in quarter-inch pieces and cook in boiling water until tender, about twenty minutes. Drain, make a sugar syrup, pour it over quinces and boil eight minutes. Put in sun until syrup evaporates. Remove quinces, dip in sugar, pack in jars and keep in a cool, dry place. Pineapple may be candied in the same way but needs no preliminary cooking.—L. M. THORNTON.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices the dealers will pay the League during the month of October for milk testing 3 per cent. in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City: *Class 1*, milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$2.60 per 100 pounds; *Class 2A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90. If skim-milk is used for any other purposes, additional payment over this base price is added, depending on use. *Class 2B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$2.05; *Class 2C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05; *Class 3*, used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, powdered and evaporated whole milk, \$1.45; *Classes 4A and 4B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Company Producers announce the following prices for October for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile freight zone until further notice; *Class 1*, \$2.60 per 100; *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3*, \$1.55; *Class 4*, to be determined by market quotations of butter and cheese.

### Non-pool Cooperative

The Non-Pool Dairymen's Cooperative October price for *Class 1* milk is \$2.40 per 100 pounds; *Class 2*, \$1.85; *Class 3A*, \$1.55; *Class 3B*, \$1.45, until further notice.

### Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia Price Plan) announces that receiving station prices or the price to farmers, in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

All the foregoing prices are the same as in September.

## BUTTER HOLDS ITS OWN

\* In spite of the fact that butter eased off early in the week ending October 11, and in spite of the important Jewish market, which fell on October 8, nevertheless a fair amount of business was transacted in the butter market this week. On Monday and Tuesday there was a slightly easier tone in evidence and prices slipped a little. This unsettled condition was doubtless due to the fact that receipts were fairly liberal and advices indicate that supplies are coming on rather freely. As a result, receivers feel it necessary to broaden outlets by reducing quotations. Storage stocks are

## Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

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If you have eggs to sell;  
If you believe in the New York market;  
If you would rather sell in this great market than at your shipping point;  
If you need some one to do your selling in New York;

### CONSIGN ME.

Fancy Brown now selling above 52 cents.  
Fancy White now selling above 60 cents.

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WHITE AND BROWN

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extremely heavy and although the trade is pulling on them to some extent the reduction is not heavy enough to satisfy operators. To get an idea of the amount of make at the present time receipts were 10% heavier on the first of October than they were on the first of October a year ago. At the same time consumption has not increased in proportion. This situation makes it clear to understand why the butter market is not any stronger than it is.

In spite of the easier tone, prices are about the same as last week. Fancy butter, 93 score is bringing 39c, while 92 score is worth 38c.

The export situation is one small bright light that helps to keep a somewhat optimistic feeling in the market. The English markets are firm. Just how good they really are we will not know till early next week. This week's consignment consists of something like 6,000 packages consigned to New England. The foreign situation has had the tendency to keep Danish and other foreign makes off the New York market. If we had the competition of cheap foreign butter we would be in a worse situation.

## CHEESE TRADE STILL QUIET

Just why it is that the cheese trade is so quiet is hard to say; whether it is because of high prices or just because people are not buying. But the cheese market in general is a very dull affair. In fact, so little business has been done during the latter part of the week that it was with difficulty that quotations were accurately determined. There seems to be some pressure to sell both State flats and Wisconsin marks with the result that outside quotations are extreme. Extra fancy whole milk State flats, held, are mostly turning at 20½c, although a few sales are reported at 21c. Average-run, held flats are mostly going at 19½c. Fresh flats that are extra fancy are bringing 21c, but this is extreme. 20c is the more logical figure for this grade of goods, while average-run goods bring 19c.

## EGGS STILL FIRM

The Jewish holiday on the 8th stagnated trading in the egg market. Business was practically suspended for the day. However, there seems to be little or no change in the situation. Nearby white eggs closed on Tuesday with a satisfactory clearance and a fairly firm tone on all fancy qualities. Of course, after the holiday there was some accumulation, but in view of the fact that arrivals are not too heavy, the trade expects to clear without any difficulty. Quotations are practically the same as last week. Real fancy New Jersey and other nearby henery whites that are closely selected are bringing anywhere from 67 to 73 cents a dozen, depending on the pack. Firsts are worth anywhere from 52 to 63c, while gathered whites covered about the same range depending on quality, both exterior and interior and pack.

A year ago, fancy nearby whites, grading first or better were bringing anywhere from 48 to 68c, while in 1922 they were bringing from 50 to 65c, showing that the present market is on the average from 2 to 5c better all the way along the line. Prices on gathered goods are from 7 to 8c better this year than during the past two years. These prices are on firsts.

## GOOD LIVE POULTRY MARKET

Live poultry met a pretty good market this past week. Express fowls especially were in a strong position. Express chickens were just about as good and as the market closed, just previous to the holiday, prices were tending upward. 32c was easy to get for fat fowls, but, as was the case last week, qualities were wide. A lot of poor quality Leghorns came in and such brought as low as 19c, showing a spread of 13c in the fowl market, all depending on quality. As this is being written, the market is getting ready for the Feast of the Tabernacles, and in spite of the fact that the market has just been closed, nevertheless the situation is healthy.

The 15th, 16th and 17th of October will be the best market days for the Jewish holiday known as the Feast of Law which falls on the 20th and 21st. All kinds of poultry of prime quality should be in good demand at that time.

## NO CHANGE IN POTATOES

There is little or no change in the potato market. Trading has been dull and quotations remain about the same. Long Islands are bringing anywhere from \$2.25 to 2.40 while poor stocks have been going as low as 75c per 150 pounds. There are too many potatoes on the market right now and consumption has not been up to snuff. Growers who haven't got storage facilities naturally have got to ship in and consequently we are getting quite

a flood. When this early deluge has a chance to drift off, chances are we are going to see a little better situation in the market.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed October 4:

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more. Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester Syracuse	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats...	.64½	.65½	.63¾	.63½	.61¼
No. 3 W. Oats...	.63½	.64½	.62¾	.62½	.60¼
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.32	1.33½	1.31	1.30	1.28
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.31	1.32½	1.30	1.29	1.25
Ground Oats...	46.00	46.60	45.60	45.30	43.90
Spr. W. Bran...	32.25	32.85	31.85	31.55	30.15
Hard W. Bran...	33.00	33.60	32.60	32.30	30.90
Standard Mids...	32.50	33.10	32.10	31.80	30.40
Soft W. Mids...	40.00	40.60	39.60	39.30	37.90
Flour Mids...	38.50	39.10	38.10	37.80	36.40
Red Dog Flour...	44.00	44.60	43.60	43.30	41.90
D. Brew Grains...	40.00	40.60	39.60	39.30	37.90
W. Hominy...	45.00	45.60	44.60	44.30	42.90
Yel. Hominy...	44.50	45.10	44.10	43.80	42.40
Corn Meal...	52.00	52.60	51.60	51.30	49.90
Gluten Feed...	47.25	47.85	46.85	46.55	45.15
Gluten Meal...	—	—	—	—	—
36% Cot. S. Meal	46.00	46.70	45.60	45.10	43.90
41% Cot. S. Meal	50.00	50.70	49.60	49.10	47.90
43% Cot. S. Meal	52.00	52.70	51.60	51.10	49.90
31% OP Oil Meal	—	—	—	—	—
34% OP Oil Meal	51.25	51.85	50.85	50.55	49.15
Beet Pulp...	—	—	—	—	—

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. No. 2 White Oats .61; No. 3 White Oats —; No. 2 Yellow corn \$1.25; No. 3 Yellow corn, \$1.24; Ground oats \$41; spring wheat bran \$26.50; hard wheat bran \$30; standard middlings \$29; soft wheat middlings \$35.50; flour middlings \$35; red dog flour \$40; dry brewers grains —; white hominy \$42; yellow hominy \$42; cornmeal \$50; gluten feed \$43.75; gluten meal \$56.75; 31% old process oil meal —; 34% old process oil meal \$47. For points taking New York rate add to Albany price ¼ cent on oats; ½ cent on corn; 10 cents on cottonseed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## How Wormy Fruit Ruins the Market

(Continued from page 267)

Agricultural schools and state departments are doing some good, but their approach of the subject seems to me to be rather too academic. The farmer ought to look at this thing from a business man's standpoint. He ought to consider himself a manufacturer, and to be just as willing to put the best there is in him back of his apples as he does back of his other products.

I can think of a lot more to say on this subject, but I'm not going to say it for fear of being charged with not being a friend of the farmer. I am the farmer's friend, but I fear he is his own worst enemy in some respects. I want to eat his products, and I want to help induce millions of people to eat more of them and to be healthier, wealthier and happier, but the farmer must come to the front and help by giving us the best he can produce. He can produce something better than wormy apples, and he knows it.

## Getting the Hens Ready for Winter Production

(Continued from page 264)

front of them. Their morning meal should consist of a light feeding of scratch grains scattered in the litter. This will induce activity and consequently an appetite, with the result that they will go directly to the mash, and then it will not be long before they will have a desire for water.

The water supply should be constant and clean,—scrupulously clean. A great deal of water goes into the chemical make up of the egg and therefore it should be always available. The drinking fountain may be made, if not properly taken care of, the chief means of transmitting disease through the flock. In freezing weather the water should just have the chill off. Ice water does not help make eggs. The evening meal may best consist of whole corn,—all the hens will clean up. They go to bed early and it is necessary that they carry enough in their crops to keep them supplied all through the long night.

Green food is absolutely an essential, if the birds are to be kept healthy. There is not a whole lot of nutriment in cabbage or mangels, commonly known as beets. But these two feeds are wonderful conditioners and unless they constitute a liberal part of the ration, the birds are bound to come down with liver complaint and some digestive disorders. There is little preference between cabbage and mangels or cow beets. Possibly the beets are a little more easily stored, but either one is perfectly satisfactory. When cabbage and beets are unavailable, the next best form of green food is sprouted oats. A rack may be constructed with several shelves on it, each holding a very shallow box. The oats are placed in this tray and kept moist until they sprout. When the sprouts are a couple of inches long, they are fed to the hens the same as any ordinary green food.

Milk is an excellent addition to the ration. In fact, it is quite an essential constituent. It is not necessary that it be sweet milk. Milk in any form is good. Possibly the most convenient form for a man who has a flock of any size, is semi-solid buttermilk. It is needless to go into any detail to explain why milk is so good in the ration. We all know the value of milk, the only problem being in what form it is most convenient.

These factors that I have mentioned do not include all of the many details that must be taken into consideration with a flock that is going into winter quarters. It may be said that they are the more important factors, but there are several other points that we must watch for.

For instance, the house must be cleaned

(Continued on page 277)

## CATTLE

Brush Hill Farm  
West Springfield, Mass.

## Closing Out Sale

of

## Registered Jersey Cattle and Farm Equipment

property of the late

THEODORE H. NYE

Friday, October 31, 1924

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Madeline of Hillside's Son heads the Herd. Gold Medal and Register of Merit Cows. Some choicely bred heifers from R. of M. Cows. They're the kind that will add strength to any herd.

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Horses, Hay, Dairy Equipment, Farming Tools and Machinery.

J. G. Watson in the Ring

Catalog from

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## HOLSTEINS & GUERNSEYS

250 head of fresh cows and close springers to select from. If you are in the market for fancy young cows that are large in size and heavy producers it will pay you to see this stock. Tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y.  
Telephone 1476

## SWINE BREEDERS

## 200—Pigs For Sale—200

Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All good healthy pigs six to seven weeks old, \$3.75 each; eight weeks old, \$4.00 each. I will ship from one to fifty C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for crating.  
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO Chewing five pounds \$1.50;  
ten \$2.50; smoking five  
pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free; satisfaction guaranteed;  
pay when received. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Paducah, Ky.

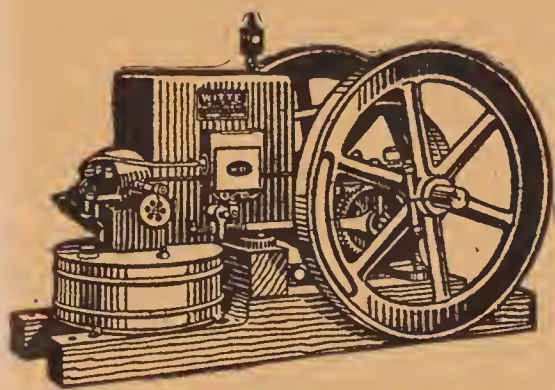


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The rugged, dependable Witte Throttling Governor Engine—known for over 42 years as the standard of farm power—surely is within the reach of every progressive farmer now, according to a new plan just announced by Ed H. Witte, world-famous engine builder.

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Long regarded as the cheapest and most dependable farm engine built, the WITTE develops 50% extra power on either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. Operation on full load figures under 2c an hour. Trouble-proof and so simple that the women folks can operate it. Easily moved from job to job. More than 150,000 WITTEs are in daily use.

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Every reader of this paper who is interested in doing all jobs by engine power should write today for a free copy of a remarkable new, illustrated book just issued by Mr. Witte, which explains the engine fully. You are under no obligations by writing. Just send your name, a postcard will do, to the Witte Engine Works, 1806 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or 1806 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., and receive this interesting and valuable book that gives you valuable information about the application of engine power on your farm.

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 "I Saved 26% a Rod," says J. E. Londry, Weedsport, N. Y. You also save.  
 We Pay the Freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.  
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From the best strain in existence; no better at any price; parents raised on my own model farm. February, March and April delivery at \$40 a 100. Limited number to be sold. 10% down; balance three days before delivery. Order now and be assured of something better in chick line than you ever saw.

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**HIRAM SOUTHGATE**  
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 Squabs selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 24 years. Write now for big illustrated free book, How to Make Money Breeding Squabs.  
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NOW IS THE TIME AND HERE IS THE PLACE to get your new blood and a small breeding pen of MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. May hatched Toms \$6; Trios, males not related, \$15, from forty-five-pound breeding stock.  
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**PULLETS AND COCKERELS**  
 Purebred Barron Pullets and Cockerels at \$1.00 each and up. Also breeding hens at moderate prices. Descriptive catalogue free.  
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**MOVING PICTURE MACHINE GIVEN**  
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**SUN MFG. CO. DEPT. 261 CHICAGO**

**I MAKE THE BEST CHOCOLATE BARS**  
 Mints and Chewing Gum. Be my agent. Everybody will buy from you. Write to-day. Free samples.  
**MILTON GORDON, 177 Jackson Street, Cincinnati, Ohio**

## Getting the Hens Ready for Winter

(Continued from page 276)

regularly. The dropping boards should be scraped at least once a week. A small hand hoe works very well and after the boards have been cleaned they should be covered with fine ashes. The nests must be cleaned and sprayed. The litter is another detail that needs watching. It should always be fresh. Mold is to be carefully guarded against. Our colleges of agriculture have prepared some very excellent literature on the subject of winter management of the flock. If you wish any of these bulletins write me and I shall be only too glad to send them to you. If you wish to write to your state college of agriculture, the poultry department at that institution is always ready to be of service. New Jersey has its college of agriculture and experiment station at New Brunswick. New York State's college of agriculture is at Ithaca, while Connecticut has its headquarters at Storrs. All stand ready to help you.

We get many letters from our friends who desire information relative to poultry diseases. It is hard to diagnose a disease by mail. It is really necessary to see the hen. If you take into consideration all of the details that I have mentioned with those other smaller incidentals that you will find mentioned in the bulletins, there is very little reason why you should have difficulty with your flock this winter. If you are having trouble, the first thing to do is to isolate the bird that is showing some abnormal condition. Then treat the entire flock with Epsom salts at the rate of one pound for every 100 birds. This may be administered in the drinking water or it may be mixed in the mash. If the bird gets real sick, do not run any chance. Destroy it and bury it, where all the other fowls cannot dig it out at some later date. A sick hen about the premises is really a menace.

It is going to pay to take care of the hens this winter. Eggs are high right now and everything indicates that they are going a lot higher. Recent reports of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, show that our storage holdings are between 350,000 and 400,000 cases below last year. That means we have at least 10½ million dozen less on hand than a year ago. On top of this shortage, current receipts of fresh eggs are just about equal to the market demands. In fact, fancy eggs from nearby points have been scarce right along. Everything points to a healthy egg market from the sellers' standpoint and it is going to make the backyard flock a decided utility this year.

## The Trouble Maker

(Continued from page 273)

with the petals of the daisy and estimating the number of future children by catching the yellow seed on the back of the hand, she blushed a little and quickly brushed the seeds off, glancing at the boy to see if he had noticed.

But Jim was too absorbed in his thoughts to remember any childhood rite, and they stood in silence for a few moments while they watched John Ball disappear slowly over the brow of the hill.

Then, turning to Dorothy, the boy said:

"Your father was saying a little while ago that we young folks were always wantin' something awfully hard, but didn't know what it was."

"Well, as far as I am concerned," interrupted the girl quickly, "he was only partly right. I do want something, and I want it darn hard," and she paused a moment before concluding, "but I know what it is."

"Tell me," said Jim.  
 The girl hesitated a moment, while the blood showed red under the tan of her face and neck, and then moving a little farther away, she looked shyly up at him and laughed.

"I'll never tell!" she said, and then turned and fled down across the lot.

(To be Continued)

# LUMBER!

PER THOUSAND FEET \$9.00

**LAST CALL!** This startling offer is made because we must vacate Government land. Price is for good sound seasoned lumber in carload lots of 16,000 feet or more to the car. Includes flooring, ceiling, drop siding, sheathing, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8's in lengths up to and including 8 feet. Fair proportion of each length guaranteed. No orders accepted for specified lengths at the \$9.00 price. This price good only while present surplus stock is on hand. Orders filled promptly as received. Suitable for all sorts of farm, out buildings, elevator cribbing and general repair work.

**Along with the Remarkable Value Above**  
 We offer lumber in regular specified lengths at the lowest prices. All sound, seasoned, southern pine guaranteed free from nails and full measure.

**5% Discount** will be allowed on all carload Lumber orders of \$300.00 or more received during the months of September and October when cash in full accompanies order.

**The Last Call!** The last and best of our 12 large Army Cantonments. BUY NOW! Don't Wait! Prices on lumber are advancing.

<b>2 x 4s 2 x 6s and 2 x 8s</b>	Flooring specially selected, per thousand ft. .... \$19.00
8 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. .... \$15.00	Flooring Camp Run, per thousand ft. 15.00
10 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. .... 17.00	Drop Siding, per thousand ft. .... 16.00
12 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. .... 17.00	Sheathing, per thousand ft. .... 16.00
14 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. .... 17.00	Tongue and Grooved Sheathing, 1x6 and 1x4, per thousand ft. .... 16.00
16 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. .... 19.00	Timbers, 4x4 and 6x6, per thousand ft. 15.00
18 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. .... 20.00	
20 ft. lengths, per thousand ft. .... 22.00	

**These Prices** are for Carload Lots of 16,000 feet or more to the car. Orders accepted for mixed carloads. Three or four small orders loaded in same car—each order kept separate. Freight rates very reasonable. Approximately \$9.00 or \$10.00 pays the freight on 1000 feet, nearly 1000 miles in any direction from Camp. We will gladly quote guaranteed freight prepaid prices.

**Include Some of These Bargains with Your Carload!**

6 light sash, glazed 34 in. x 34 in. . . \$ .70	3 pc. Bathroom Outfit . . . . . \$60.00
Cross panel doors, 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. . . . .	Closet outfits . . . . . 17.00
8 in. . . . . 1.65	Screen doors . . . . . .50
Warm Air Furnaces . . . . . 25.00	Enameled Lavatories—new—never used . . . . . 13.00
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**A ROYAL NON-FREEZE FOUNTAIN—Warm Drinking Water—More Eggs**  
 Use a Royal non-freeze drinking fountain this winter and keep the hens healthy and happy. Warm drinking water keeps the birds in good health and they have the pep to turn out eggs when the price is highest. No more frozen buckets to thaw and no hens without water, if you use a Royal non-freeze drinking fountain. Royal Thermic Fountains are made of the best quality of galvanized iron with double walls and packed with an efficient insulating material—keeps the water warm in winter and cool in summer; insulation is completely around the inside tank. Extra heavy handle, well fastened, for carrying. Special reinforced bottom ¾" off the ground. Extra wide and deep pockets. Inset pocket and cone top, keeps water in drinking pocket clean. Well crated and absolutely guaranteed.

**PRICE:**  
 2 Gal. . . . . \$3.50  
 3 Gal. . . . . 4.00  
 5 Gal. . . . . 5.00

Your dealer should have our full line of poultry supplies, including the Royal brooder non-freeze fountain, waterers, chick feeders, troughs and leg bands. If he cannot supply you, write or send us your order.

**ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 104, TOLEDO, O.**

**Leg Band Prices**  
 Celluloid sprate bands, 10 colors.  
 50 . . . . . \$ .45  
 100 . . . . . .75  
 250 . . . . . 1.70  
 500 . . . . . 2.95  
 1,000 . . . . . 4.95  
 State Breed and color. Order today.





DEALTON VALENTINE

# He threw away his butter-fat

*Let this Iowa story throw some light on your farming profits*

**A** PROMINENT farm paper tells about a Corn Belt farmer who purchased a separator at public auction for \$11.00. He was congratulating himself on his thrift, when along came an Association Tester. The "bargain" was tested. The test disclosed that \$7.60 worth of butter-fat had slipped by into the skimmed milk.

No State or Government inspector comes around to test the lubrication of your automobile, truck or tractor. If there were lubrication inspectors there certainly would be even more farmers who use Gargoyle Mobiloil.

### "Bargain price" oils or low-cost lubrication?

Cheap oils are just as uncertain and expensive to use as cheap separators. That is why practically every manufacturer of automobiles, motor trucks and tractors endorses the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations.

These experts have inspected thousands of automobile engines. They know that over half of all moving parts wear out prematurely because of incorrect lubrication. They know that millions of horsepower are lost

every year because of incorrect oil. They know that correct lubrication would save millions of dollars of farm profits which now get away because of unnecessary repairs and replacements.

Consumers, too, have discovered that Mobiloil is the cheapest oil at any price. "Suppose it does cost more by the barrel," they say, "It also costs less by the year."

Gargoyle Mobiloil is made by a company which for more than 58 years has specialized solely in lubrication. That is why the Chart of Recommendation is the accepted scientific guide to low cost lubrication.

The chart is shown here in part. If your automobile, motor truck, or farm tractor is not listed in this partial chart, see the complete Chart which hangs on the dealer's walls. Or write our nearest Branch for our booklet "Correct Lubrication."

### Tractor Lubrication

The correct engine Lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.



# Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

- Domestic Branches: New York (Main Office) Philadelphia Indianapolis Des Moines Milwaukee Oklahoma City Portland, Me. Detroit Minneapolis Dallas Buffalo Peoria Springfield, Mass. Boston Pittsburgh St. Louis Kansas City, Mo. Rochester Albany New Haven Chicago

## Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger cars and motor trucks are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"  
 How to B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"  
 Read the BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"  
 Chart: E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"  
 Arc. means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures are experienced.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Anderson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chalmers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Checker Cab	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (Models FB & T)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Col'bia (Det.) (Con't Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cunningham	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dorris (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Duesenberg	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant Four	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Flint	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Garford (1 1/2, 1 1/2 ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Graham Bros.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Gray	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Gray Dort (Canada)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jordan	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lexington (Con't Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mack (Com'l)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
McLaughlin-Buick (Can.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Marmion	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Moon	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash Four & Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Com'l) (Q)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
National (Ind.) (Mod. 6-31)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Mod. 6-31)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Model 30)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard (Eight)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Con't Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R. & V. Knight	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Roamer (Mod. 4-75)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rollin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sayers & Scoville (S&S)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Star	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns Knight	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart (N.Y.) (3 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(N.Y.) (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. 7X&10X)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Westcott (Mod. D-48)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
(Mod. 60)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White (Mods. 15 & 20)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
All Other Com'l Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Yellow Cab	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

### Makes of Engines

When Used in Passenger Cars and Motor Trucks  
 (Recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Buda (Mods. RU, WU)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. BS)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. 12XD)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mod. B7)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Falls	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spill	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(Mods. 15, 41, 80 & 91)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycoming (C Series)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha (Mods. Y, Y&Z)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(CU, DU, EU, FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential  
 For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

OCTOBER 25, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*Hallowe'en Stuff*

Are You Reading "The Trouble Maker"—See page 293



# What Consumers Pay For

An A. A. Radio Talk Broadcast from WEAJ

FOOD is used by everybody. Food is tasted and tested by all. It is a more

By A. G. CLARK  
Chief Bureau of Markets, New Jersey  
State Department of Agriculture

customers. Back of the wholesaler is the carlot receiver in the large cities, and then,

of course, the storage man comes in, the manufacturer, the broker, the carlot shipper at the country points, all of whom are the modern consumers' best friends, ever alert to serve and to save. Taken altogether we have a great service chain which serves the humblest American family in a way which kings could not conceive fifty years ago.

common subject for consideration by all people than is clothing, shelter or even the weather. Dairy farmers often wonder why a raise of one cent a quart in milk causes such a stir among consumers while a jump in the price of gasoline or an increase in the price of silks passes by without comment. Food comes before the minds of all people at least three times each day and in one way or another before many people several more times each day. It lends itself to comment easily. The old high cost of living slogan was aimed principally at the food cost problem. As is so often the case with things that are very common the actual facts concerning food costs are little understood. We take altogether too much for granted. Someone tells us that middlemen profiteer and hence food is high or we read somewhere that in a certain state one farmer out of every four owns an automobile of some kind and that is the reason why bread loaves are smaller than they used to be when these farmers were contented to drive horses.

customers. Back of the wholesaler is the carlot receiver in the large cities, and then, of course, the storage man comes in, the manufacturer, the broker, the carlot shipper at the country points, all of whom are the modern consumers' best friends, ever alert to serve and to save. Taken altogether we have a great service chain which serves the humblest American family in a way which kings could not conceive fifty years ago.

### An Analysis of This Service

Let us analyze these services and decide for ourselves if we can reduce them and open up the way for such savings to be shown in reduced retail prices.

**Quantity.** Large quantities can be bought cheaply and a reasonably large store handling large quantities of food has certain advantages. In speaking of quantity we ought not to forget the advantage of consumer quantity buying. Twenty grocery store operators found that nearby fruits and vegetables were handled on a margin only half as large when their sales were in half-bushel lots as when their sales were in quart peck lots. Many homes could practice to advantage quantity buying of potatoes and apples in the fall as well as of certain canned goods. Any retailer must add a greater margin to a dollar's worth of sales when made in quart peck sales than when it is made in one straight sale.

**Variety.** One brand of manufactured foods or at most two should be enough. The same principle could be followed economically in the number of kinds of fresh fruits. Why demand plums when the storekeeper has a stock of peaches that day?

**Advertising.** Judicious advertising is the very best means of education in this business but money may easily be spent unnecessarily, which of course has to be added to our food costs.

**Promptness.** Thrifty people will wait during the rush hours and will readily learn to spread their shopping out over the entire day. Three clerks very busy for three hours and not busy for five cost more than one clerk who is busy eight hours.

### A Public Market That Attracts

**Accessibility.** If we require a grocery store or a meat market in each block we are going to have too many small businesses. In Perth Amboy, N. J., a thousand or more housewives come an average distance of three-quarters of a mile to buy fresh fruits and vegetables from a City Public Market. An economical storekeeper can attract buyers, even if his store is in an out-of-way place. Accessible places often cost more in taxes, rent, etc., than places on side streets or a little out of the shopping district.

**Attractive displays.** The large expensive show windows are beautiful to look at but when one recognizes the dollar sign and knows that the cost dollars have to be added to the commodity prices, they do not look quite so tempting to the thrifty home buying agent. Attractiveness is a question of appreciation. A display of good products, moderately priced with other indications of cost-reducing factors, looks mighty attractive to some of us.

**Credit.** Bookkeepers get fifteen to fifty dollars per week salary. It makes quite a cost factor to a \$300 per week sales total. Then, of course, a certain proportion of charge accounts are never paid. Wholesalers, jobbers and manufacturers demand cash within ten days from the retail merchant. Wealthy people particularly are often very slow payers. Credit is an important cost factor.

**Delivery.** The speaker has been told of a woman who ordered a yeast cake delivered immediately a mile from the store and on the sixth floor. Doubtless a fifty cent loss at the least was incurred on such a transaction. Some one, of course, had to pay it back on other articles.

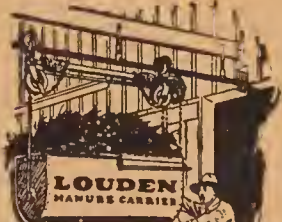
### Many Too Opinionated

Adults are prone to be opinionated and prejudiced. The Government market reports offer a great scope of information to all those who will familiarize themselves with them. Many of our mothers knew just which varieties of apples were best suited for every purpose. To-day the young housewife buys Rome Beauty apples for fresh eating and Stayman Wine-sap for baking and throws them all away.

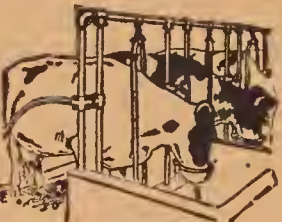
(Continued on page 296)



WM. LOUDEN  
First to invent water bowl that did not furnish water by gravity system—that prevented spread of contagious disease among cows through water.



Louden Manure Carrier—head and shoulders above any other carrier made.



Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions—neat, simple and strong. Most sanitary and durable.

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### Figure These Savings Also

Add to this extra income the value of the tank heater fuel you save and the time and labor saved through avoiding the disagreeable job of turning the cows out-of-doors to water every day.

From the standpoint of sanitation, Louden Water Bowls, which absolutely prevent the spread of disease from one cow to another through their drinking water, may save you the loss of several high priced cows (it's always the best ones that go wrong) during a single season of close stabling.

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Established 1842

Volume 114

For the Week Ending October 25, 1924

Number 17

## The Farmer's Interest In Government

"The More We Ask the State to Do, the More Taxes We Have to Pay"

THE farmer's interest in government is the same as that of any other good citizen. He has no reliance upon the State that is peculiar to his business, and he requires only the same type of laws and law enforcement that apply to citizens in other lines of endeavor.

The rural citizen is the strongest bulwark of the State. This is essentially so, for the finest elements of individual responsibility and self-reliance are developed and fostered in the tiller of the soil. Since the beginning of the Republic, the farmer has been the real pioneer. To him, the State has stood as the symbol of protection in his rights of private endeavor. Out of this has come countless homes, free schools, good churches, and the other elements that make for patriotism and service to country.



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SAMUEL R. MCKELVIE

There are those who would have the farmer feel that his interests in government and in laws are not in common with other classes and groups of citizens. I do not agree with this. The highest guaranty that the State can make the citizen was contained in the Declaration of Independence. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are all that the State honestly can promise to anyone, and this is all the farmer needs or asks. But he does insist upon this, and any departure from it is discrimination, whether it be done especially in his interest or for any other class or group.

The appeal is made to the farmer that so long as others have been specially favored by the State, he is entitled to like consideration. I believe this is putting the cart before the horse. Would it not be better to assume that no one is entitled to special favor by the State, not even the farmer? Injustices that may have been done cannot be rectified by enacting more unjust laws. The remedy lies in repealing any unjust laws that already exist.

### Too Much Class Legislation

During recent years we have followed a process of enacting class legislation, and it has brought down upon us a host of ills and almost endless complaint. These laws have not accomplished anything worth while for the farmer, and too frequently have been held out to him as a bait to catch his vote. One thing they have done has been to increase taxes through the creation of numerous new agencies of government. This brings us to a feature of government in which the farmer is vitally interested.

Some one has said, and wisely, that the power to tax is the power to destroy. Taxes fall with heavy hand upon the farmer. Farm property in Nebraska, including one-half of all the automobiles in the State, represents nearly 65 per cent. of all taxable values in the State. The percentage will vary in other States, but there can be no doubt that the rural citizen is bearing a

By SAMUEL R. MCKELVIE

Publisher of *The Nebraska Farmer*

very heavy share of the burden of taxation. Therefore, every increase in taxes represents an added barrier against rural progress unless in turn a service is rendered to justify it.

There are many theories of taxation that would render the load less arduous for the farmer to carry, but in the last analysis, taxes must be paid, either directly or indirectly, and while we may evade the issue, we cannot avoid it. Therefore, the thing of utmost importance is that the activities and expenditures of the State should be so confined that taxes will not be increased out of proportion to the actual needs of good government.

### Heavy Tax Burden

The war left our nation with a burden of taxes that economically cannot be discharged by this generation. This overhead item hangs like a heavy cloud over economic progress. The weight of it may be minimized only by the practice of the wisest economy by the citizen and the State. Some countries, notably Germany, discharged their war obligation to their people through depreciating the currency, and now they are left to reflect upon the damage that was done. Our country has not and cannot pursue such an unwise policy. Our only recourse must be the creation and the conservation of wealth by the people and the State. And this does not admit of extravagance by either.

Of this we may be quite sure—the more we ask the State to do for us, the more we shall have to pay in taxes. Thus should we pause when proposals are made for the State to enter upon new enterprises, or greatly increase the activities in

which it is already engaged. Illustrative of this point would be the public ownership of the railroads. The effect of such a move would be at once to increase the taxes on private property in Nebraska 10 per cent., for the railroads now pay 10 per cent. of all State taxes in Nebraska, and this would have to be borne by some one else if the railroads were publicly owned. Nor does this take into account the increase in taxes that would be necessary in order to pay for the carriers if they were purchased by the State, the estimated value of which is approximately \$20,000,000,000.

Those who advocate greater public activity in matters that are now handled privately argue that rate reductions and economy in management would offset the increase in taxes. This remains to be proven, for thus far it has not been shown that the State handles its business more economically or efficiently than is done under private initiative. Probably, the best we can do with our public utilities is to have them wisely controlled by the State so that they may not impose upon the rights of the public.

And while we are considering the question of taxation, it is important to reflect upon the fact that the greatest share of all taxes goes for the support of local units of government. Strangely enough, the nearer the government to the people, the greater the taxes. Really, the tax question roosts on the front doorstep of every taxpayer, for the individual has more to do with determining what his taxes shall be than the Legislature or the Congress. Therefore, it behooves us to manifest an increasing interest in the management and the control of our local institutions of government.

The State of Nebraska has no debt, bonded or otherwise. When the Constitution of this State was written, it was provided therein that State bonds should not be voted for any purpose, and the limit of the State debt was very nominal. Had it not been for this, Nebraska would have been in exactly the same condition to-day as the most of the other States of the Union. Bonds would have been voted for numerous purposes, and this would have represented a taxable item that possibly could not be avoided.

### States Heavily in Debt

It is not sufficient to say that the next generation will pay, for each generation has its own obligations to meet, and usually they are increasing. We can not be too careful in lifting the limitations against the incurrence of debt. It is better to err on the side of conservatism than to throw down the bars so that in a moment of apparent need or temporary prosperity we may incur unnecessary obligations.

Because of his attitude on the tax question the farmer is often referred to as a reactionary, a moss-back and an ultra-conservative, but the same people who thus characterize him are wont to refer to him in the next breath as a radical. The farmer is neither an ultra-conservative nor a radical. Inherently, he is a progressive in everything that the term implies. He believes in our free institutions, and the majority of farmers own their own homes. The farmer believes in

### Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service

THE Standard Farm Papers are a group of farm publications working together for the mutual interest of the farmers in their territory. The editors of these papers meet frequently to discuss mutual problems and to work methods of working together in the interest of the Standard Farm Paper Editorial platform. These editors make up the Standard Farm Paper Editorial Board, which is as follows:—

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DeWitt C. Wing . . . . . *Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill.*

Once each month during the coming year each of the Standard Farm Papers will print a special article on some subject of general interest, written by a member of this editorial board or one of his associates. These articles, written from a broad viewpoint and dealing with topics of current interest, will be authoritative and interesting. The first article of this series, written by Samuel R. McKelvie, publisher of the "Nebraska Farmer" and formerly Governor of Nebraska, appears herewith.

(Continued on page 283)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114      October 25, 1924      No. 17

### Political Advertising

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### McKelvie on Farm Taxes

A SHORT time ago we spoke of adding to the editorial staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the editors of the Standard Farm Paper group. These papers are the greatest farm journals in America. We are enthusiastic about this because we can give you through these men the best thought on farm subjects that can be had. After you read the article by Samuel R. McKelvie on our feature page this time, you will be enthusiastic, too.

Mr. McKelvie is publisher of the *Nebraska Farmer*, and was formerly Governor of Nebraska. When he speaks on the subject of taxation, we can be sure that he knows what he is talking about. Some of his statements are so outstanding that they are worth repeating here. He says, for instance, that more than 65 per cent. of all taxable values in Nebraska are owned by farmers; that the only way to win back from the conditions caused by the war is to avoid extravagance either on the part of the State or the individual.

"Each generation," says Governor McKelvie, "has its own obligations to meet. Therefore, it is unfair to tax the future. *We should pay as we go.*"

And the following statement, we wish we could write as an axiom into the hearts of every American citizen: "THE MORE WE ASK THE STATE TO DO, THE MORE MUST WE PAY IN TAXES."

### New Jersey Commission Merchants

DURING the course of a year, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau answers thousands of letters from our people about commission merchants. Some of these letters want to know which firms are reliable and can be safely dealt with; others get our help in adjusting misunder-

standings and unpaid accounts. If these questions are about dealers doing business in New York State, our problem is comparatively simple for reliable dealers in this State are licensed and bonded under the New York State law. In answering questions about New York dealers, we can send a list of those who are licensed and bonded, and feel fairly sure that the farmer will get a square deal in doing business with anyone on this list. Then, too, these men who are licensed and bonded are reputable business men, making it fairly easy to adjust complaints against them.

But in New Jersey there is no such bonded list. Time and again in handling a complaint we have found that a commission merchant in that State has done business for a time and then when complaints against him began to be embarrassing, he has closed his business and opened somewhere else under a new name. There is not much hope for a farmer who is unlucky enough to have shipped produce to such a man.

The remedy that would at least partially help this situation is a licensing and bonding law in New Jersey similar to the one we have in New York. But when we make this suggestion, we are informed by reliable sources that it would be impossible to get such a bill through the New Jersey legislature, that there is not enough sentiment in New Jersey to pass such a law. This, it seems to us is a strange situation, for all reliable dealers ought to welcome a bill of this kind, and certainly there is not a farmer who will not desire it. Therefore, who stands in the way? We would be glad to hear from the New Jersey farmers on this subject.

### The General Farm Situation

MR. A. B. GENUNG, of the Bureau of Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, writing on the agricultural situation, has this to say about farm conditions in general over the country at this harvest time:

The harvest is on once more. Wagon-loads of cotton lined up at the gins; threshing wheat in Dakota and rice in Louisiana; digging potatoes in Maine; picking apples in Oregon; drying raisins and prunes in California; cattle working down out of the high ranges of the Rockies; long trains of sheep rolling eastward; corn harvest beginning in the Mississippi Valley.

It is by all odds the finest harvest in five years—not the greatest in physical volume of products, but the best balanced and representing the best income. There is no single case of serious scarcity among the major products; neither is there any serious over-production.

The Cotton Belt and the Wheat Belt, two regions that were plunged into a nightmare of depression in 1921, will come back with this harvest—the South to fair prosperity and the wheat country to at least a more tolerable state of things.

Corn is the one important crop of which shortage appears likely, but corn is a feed crop and will be substituted for in one way and another. There is every likelihood that the proportion of soft, immature corn will be large. How best to dispose of this soft corn looms as one of the Corn Belt's outstanding problems.

Apart from the cattle depression, however, most other basic agricultural enterprises have moved into materially improved position. The general index of purchasing power of farm products has moved up to 90, the year 1913 being considered as 100. The up-swing of the last five months is the best sustained period of improvement since the war-time boom in the spring of 1917. Agriculture is working back toward a more reasonable balance with urban industry—fruit at last of infinite labor, privation, shifted population, and last but not least, the weather. This is a harvest of deferred dividends.

### To Study Marketing

THE New York State College of Agriculture announces that with the beginning of the college year this fall, special courses will be given for the training of men in the science and business of marketing farm products. Several other agricultural colleges are already doing this work.

Such teaching is commendable. Perhaps the biggest obstacle to success in cooperation is the lack of trained men. In fact, we feel that farmers have formed too many cooperative organizations before there were enough trained leaders to handle the business.

When it comes right down to it, there are not

enough known facts about the real problems of marketing. It is easy to say that the spread between the farmers' prices and what the consumers pay is too great. No one disputes this point, but when we get to the point of actually reducing this spread, no one seems to know how to do it. There has been a lot of talk and a lot of theory, but not enough real study of the actual facts and experience.

### Horseshoes and Happiness

SINCE completing our horseshoe pitching tournament at Syracuse, one farmer said that he had his opinion of an editor or a paper that would give time to such foolishness when there were so many important problems in the world to be solved.

In cooperation with the Farm Bureaus, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST encouraged a good many thousand men all over the State to get interested in the old-fashioned game of horseshoes this summer, and in so doing we have no apologies to offer, for we believe we helped these men a little in solving the greatest of all human problems, that of getting a little happiness out of life as they go along.

For a time, as they engaged in the friendly sport, maybe they were able to forget care and trouble; for a time they did not have to think of the too low price of milk, or of high taxes, or where the money was coming from to pay the grain bills. Sometimes we think that a good many folks forget that the right kind of happiness is the real aim in life. The wise founders of this nation knew this when they wrote into the Declaration of Independence those three great fundamentals—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Whether people realize it or not, no matter what they do or where they go, no matter whether they run a farm or edit a farm paper, if they do not get some happiness out of it all, or if they do not add to the sum total of human happiness, then their life has indeed been a failure.

### The Chestnut Is Going

"Under the spreading chestnut tree  
The village smithy stands."

A FEW more years and there will be no more "Spreading Chestnut Trees" over the blacksmith's shop nor anywhere else. The chestnut blight will soon finish the few that remain. All lovers of country life will be sorry to see these trees disappear. Aside from its high economic value, the chestnut dotting the hills and pasture lands of all the eastern farm country was an outstanding landmark, recalling one's boyhood and memories of the pleasant times of other years.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

A FEW weeks ago a gentleman from Dixie was in my office when I was writing one of these stories. He became interested, and forgetting all about the business which he came for, he proceeded to tell me a string of old Southern yarns a yard long. As usual, I forgot most of them, but here are a couple that I happened to remember.

A Yankee was remonstrating with a Southern farmer about his shiftlessness in keeping "razor back" hogs.

"Why," said the Yankee, "I'll bet that hog there is at least three years old, and if you had fed him right and taken the right care of him, you could have growed him twice as big in eight or ten months."

"You-all may be right," drawled the Southerner, "BUT WHAT'S TIME TO A HOG?"

\* \* \*

On another occasion, a Northerner pointed out a lanky porker, which just then happened to be in the act of rubbing himself against a tree, to a Southern farmer friend, and inquired:

"I suppose that's what you call a 'razor back' hog, isn't it?"

"Yes," agreed the other, "SEE, HE'S HONORING HISSELF NOW!"



# Kill a Kow!

## Dairymen Rallying Around Plan to Cut Costs and Raise Milk Prices

**EDITORS' NOTE:**—The letters on this page indicate that our folks are beginning to see what our "Kill a Kow" plan will mean to the dairy industry if enough farmers will support it. We can not for any reason see why dairymen should hesitate to get back of this plan for they win both going and coming. There are few dairies that do not have at least one cow that does not pay her costs of production. If she is fattened and killed for beef the farmer is money ahead and certainly the whole dairy industry is, for it is this class of cows that is furnishing the surplus milk and keeping milk prices down.

We think that nearly every farmer knows which cow to kill, but if there is any doubt, why not weigh her milk for a little while and get your county agent, or your local milk dealer, or your State College of Agriculture, to test your milk for fat a few times? AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will furnish sheets for keeping records free of charge upon request.

A still better plan is to form a dairy improvement club, or join a cow-testing association. We will be glad to tell you how this is done if you will write to us.

But while this work is excellent for giving you a record on your whole dairy, you do not need to wait in your plan to save money, for we repeat that most farmers know in their own hearts of at least one cow in the dairy that is not making good. Let's fat and kill her, and eat her this winter.

For the encouragement of one another, let's all join together in doing this. The agreement is on this page. If you do not want to sign the agreement, write us a letter and tell us that you are with us. We will keep your name confidential if you prefer it. There is nothing hard and fast about this agreement either. If for some reason you are unable to carry it out later, all you will have to do is write us and tell us so.

We have no desire to put anything irksome on any dairyman. All we want to do is to use the combined strength of the more than 100,000 dairymen who take AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to help their own business.

Read the interesting letters below and then write us and tell us that you are with us.

\* \* \*

### Says It's Sensible

Your "Kill a Kow" campaign is the most sensible proposal yet to help the milk situation.—H. R. R., Orange County, N. Y.

### "Farmers Will Support It"

We are with you on your plan for farmers to kill at least one cow this winter. Keep up the good work. I believe a lot of farmers will support this when they realize how much it will do. You can count on me —J. W. M., Pennsylvania.

### Neighbors Are Talking About It

Our neighbors have been talking about your plan of killing and eating the poor-producing cow. If enough farmers will do this, I know of nothing that will do so much good. It has the double advantage of helping to raise the price of milk and at the same time lowering the costs of production. There are too many cows anyway, especially too many that are not paying their keep. We will beef at least one this winter.—H. M. K., Cortland County, N. Y.

### Back to the Ways of Our Fathers

I like the work AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is doing in trying to revive some of the customs of our forefathers. Your idea of getting dairymen to kill their "boarders" for beef is all right.

Also, I agree with what you say about raising

at home more feed both for cattle and for the farmer's own table. Most of us are working too much for the middlemen. They were not necessary in our forefathers' business at all. We have to use them some now, but not as much as we do. I, for one, will kill a beef this winter.—E. N. W., Cayuga County, N. Y.

### Has "Killed a Kow" Every Year

I have been killing a beef every fall for years, so your plan is not new to me. But it is all right. Keep it up. There is too much milk and too many poor cows.

Did you know it is possible to can meat so that it is just as fresh when it is opened? We have been doing it for three years now and can laugh at the butcher.

We can also laugh at the baker, for the wife makes her own bread, and better than you can buy, too. If there was a flouring mill near here, we would try your scheme and get our own flour.—H. J. L., Sullivan County, N. Y.

**EDITORS' NOTE:** If there were enough sentiment of this kind, farmers could encourage someone to open a

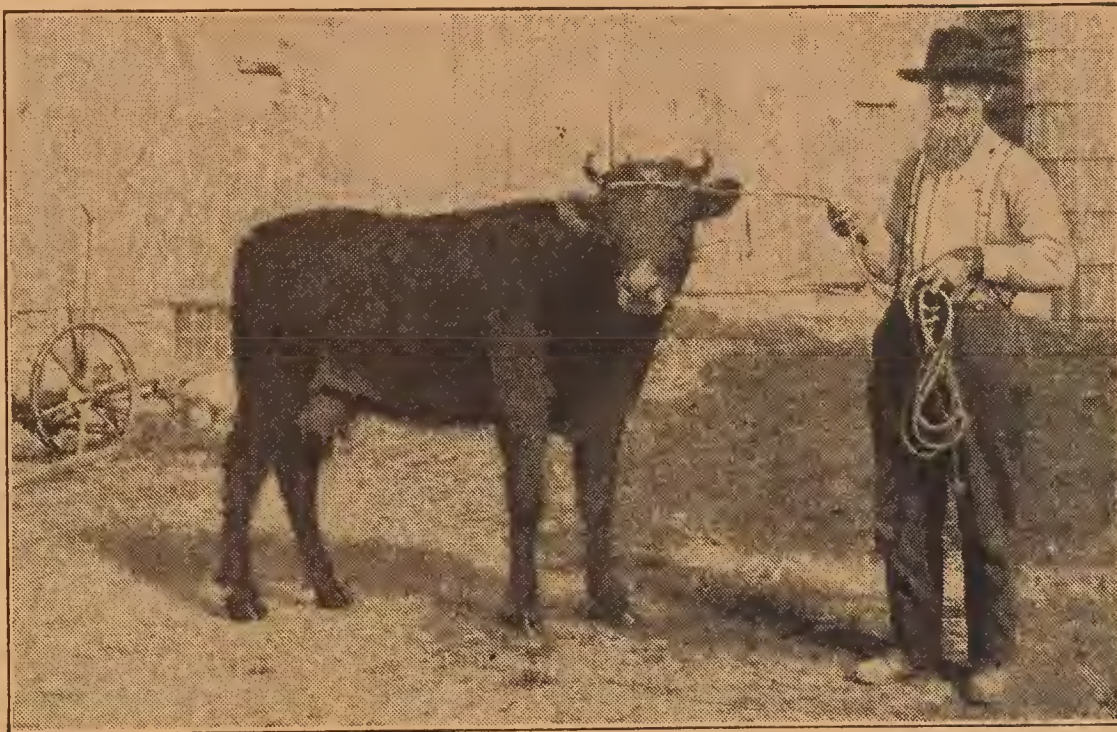
years a straight mature young cow could have been bought for less money.

**Conclusion.**—It's not profitable for us but incurs a loss to raise calves. We don't want to increase the number of dairy cows. No thoughtful dairyman wants us to increase the number of dairy cows.

Killing our culls increases our average per cow both on production and possible profit and our neighbors don't want them, for a cull is never cheap at any price and we refuse to sell them except for slaughter.

**Conclusion.**—It's profitable to kill culls. It raises our average of possible profit at home, and our average possible profit from sales of cows for we enjoy a better reputation on our sales of cows and we get more satisfaction from our business.

I suggest you extend your "Kill a Kow" to "Kill a Kow and Most or More of the Calves as Well." In sympathy with your fine efforts and the best interests of all dairymen, I pledge myself to kill something that might give milk.—H. D. K., Wyoming County, N. Y.



No, he's not proud of her as a milk producer! Instead he is exhibiting her as a candidate for American Agriculturist's "Kill a Kow" campaign to aid the dairy industry.

flour mill, or get some miller to put in the necessary machinery.

### It Pays to Kill Culls

We recently sold our entire dairy on this, a 50-cow dairy farm, because of the ruinous price of milk and high feed prices and I want to write you a word of encouragement on your "Kill a Kow" plan.

We foresaw some years ago something of what all dairymen are now experiencing and worked out a policy which we have fairly well adhered to. It was this: to raise no calves until our culls were slaughtered. We have raised about 10 calves in the last 10 years, and have acquired by purchase in the same time probably 200 cows, some of which were resold. Last fall we purchased over 50 head for a price of \$45 to \$60 each in entire dairies and the cows which we culled out were sold for slaughter (and they were slaughtered), at prices of \$15, \$16, \$18, \$18, \$18, and \$25 and fattened two more for slaughter at home, or over 10 per cent. of entire purchases.

Our policy has worked out well for us on two lines of reasoning from a study of our books and accounts. First our plan is to raise no calves. A careful account of cost on three choice calves raised this year shows they cost us \$35 a head at 1 year old without any charge for labor or overhead and they brought at auction on an average of \$38 and we could have bought cows by putting \$10 a head to their cost. Other accounts show us that fall calves raised to freshen at 24 months cost \$65, spring calves raised to freshen at 24 months cost around \$80 and then we only have a fresh, untried and unjudged 2-year-old that possibly did not freshen that soon, while in ordinary

ity for all, and special favors for none, should be his slogan with respect to government.

From the beginning of our national history, the progress of agriculture has been an inspiration. This development has been wrought in spite of the unorganized state of the farmer compared with other interests and classes. This industry is now upon the threshold of a new era of progress. It can not be aided by appeals to the class interest of the farmer. It can be helped principally through more thoughtful attention to organization by farmers, and the prevention of action by

(Continued on page 297)

### The Farmers' Interest in Government

(Continued from page 281)

property rights, and he would not wittingly do anything to thwart the incentive that our Constitution gives to the untrammled expression of individual initiative.

Sometimes, the farmer becomes overwrought on account of injustices that have been done him, but in the last analysis he thinks straight, and government reaches its even keel principally through the deliberate, thoughtful action of the rural voter.

If I were to issue a warning to farm folks, it would be to avoid confusing economics with politics. The business of farming must win on its merits, and not through things that may be done for it especially by the State. Meanwhile, the farmer should be vigilant in opposing grants to other industries that would hamper his progress. Equal-

### Kill a Kow!

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my herd between now and March 1, 1925.

Name.....

Address.....

Cut this out, sign it and send it to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.



**FREE! NEW MONEY SAVING BOOK**

**RANGES \$37.75 UP**  
Buy direct from factory! Save 1/4 to 1/2 on your stove, range or furnace. Take advantage of the biggest SALE in our 24 years. Kalamazoo quality is the highest; prices are at bedrock. This is the year to buy. Send for our big, new catalog—it's full of new ideas, new features, new models. 200 bargains in heating stoves, gas ranges, combination ranges, coal ranges, furnaces, both pipe and pipeless, and household goods. Cash or easy payments. 30 days' trial. Money-back guarantee. Quick, safe delivery. 530,000 pleased customers.

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**KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 203 MUNCIE, IND.**

**Seasonable Fruit Notes**

*Western New York Busy Harvesting—Red Hook Growers Try New Plan*

FRUIT harvest is at its height now with everybody in a rush, racing with frost and wind to get the apples. Practically all varieties except the very late ones like Spy and Ben Davis are ready to pick. Most of the Twenty Ounce were picked last week and Greenings are pretty well along also. Tompkins King, Hubbardston and McIntosh will be finished this week. Some Baldwins have been picked already.

Prices are more satisfactory to growers than they have been any year since 1921, due both to a comparatively light crop locally and generally, and to poor quality. Really good crops which will pack a high percentage of A grade fruit are scarce. Not in many years have there been so few barrels delivered to growers at the orchards. Many crops are being sold in bulk and to the canning factories. Prevailing prices in such sales are one dollar a hundredweight, although many have sold at seventy-five cents. The Cooperative Packing Association has sold a large quantity at \$1.25 a hundred, bad side worms out. Canning factories have paid as high as \$1.50 a hundredweight for Twenty Ounce B grade and culls. Culls and dryers are bringing from 70 to 85 cents a hundredweight according to variety

and quality while ciders are selling at from 50 to 65 cents.

The packed fruit is bringing good prices. A grades of standard varieties range from \$4 to \$6 a barrel according to variety—Hubbardstons bringing the lower figure and McIntosh the higher. One fine orchard of McIntosh has been sold at \$6. Twenty Ounce are bringing \$4.50 per barrel A grade, Greenings \$4.75 to \$5. Baldwins are being quoted at \$5 to \$5.25 with few takers as yet. Such as have been sold have been at a considerable less price. But many prefer storing to taking less. B grade sells at from \$3 to \$3.75, according to variety.

Sickel pears were picked last week. Kieffers will be ready the last of this week or the first of next.

In my last "notes" I remarked about the fickleness of the weather. We had just had two weeks of fine weather. The next two days, September 29 and 30, it rained hard and steadily. This was right in the midst of Elberta peach picking and right at the beginning of bean harvest. Some peaches were lost from over-ripeness over Sunday and two days' rain, again proving the wisdom of being forehanded in picking a highly perishable crop like peaches. Beans suffered some

but no serious damage was done this crop. Most of the wheat was sown and this rain gave it a grand start. The last sowing has been made this past week. This date is pretty nearly the deadline for sowing wheat and even this is risky. Beans are now pretty well harvested and corn is mostly cut, although there is enough of this to do yet.—M. C. BURRITT.

**Red Hook Apple Growers Try New Marketing Stunt**

AN experiment in merchandising apples direct to the retail trade is being tried by the Red Hook Cooperative Apple Growers' Association, in cooperation with one of the largest department stores in New York City, R. H. Macy & Company. In a nutshell, the plan is as follows: The Cooperative packs A grade apples in cartons, holding 32 apples, only 2 3/4 inch stock or larger being used. The apples are sold at 74c per carton.

A member of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff visited Macy's store on the first day of the experiment and had an opportunity to look over the packages. They made an excellent show and according to salesmen on the floor, indications were that the entire consignment of a carload would be sold out during the second day. Hubbardstons and Baldwins were the varieties on sale.

A great deal of credit is due R. H. Macy & Company in this enterprise, inasmuch as it cooperates by placing its merchandising organization at the disposal of the Red Hook growers. The sale was liberally advertised in the metropolitan papers by the department store which made the deliveries as well. It is about as near to direct "producer to consumer trade" as we can get in a practical manner. The packages sold for 74 cents, which brings the apple to the consumer at a cost of about 2 1/4 cents. Apples of the same quality at the same time were selling in retail fruit stores at 3 and 4 cents each and in many cases at 5 cents.

**An Opportunity for New York Growers**

Without waiting for any final details on the outcome of the experiment, it appears to us that here is an opportunity for New York fruit growers to crash into the store trade of New York which for a long time has been partial to Western apples. It is going to take a long time and it will take money for advertising, but once the growers get on the inside of the trade, they are going to have a wonderful outlet for their product. This kind of an experiment takes money and a strong determination to maintain high standards of quality. A trade of this sort demands the larger grades, but it is a means of merchandising that should eventually prove decidedly profitable. The ice has been broken and it is now up to the growers to play the game. It will be a long-drawn-out affair. However, if New York apples are to hold the New York trade, York State growers have got to grade better and then keep grading better. If we fall down, the fruit business is all going West.

**National Apple Week October 31 to November 6**

NATIONAL Apple Week is a piece of publicity work inaugurated by the International Apple Shippers' Association to induce an increased consumption of apples. The slogan this year is "Tell 'em About Apples." It seems that every conceivable organization has been induced to cooperate in this movement. Apple shippers and receivers are taking a most intensive interest in the stunt. Furthermore, State and municipal departments are actively cooperating. The New York State Department of Farms and Markets is doing a great deal of work to boost the campaign. Governor Smith has expressed his whole-hearted approval of it as well as New York City officials from the Mayor down.

**BIG 'C' LINE RUBBER FOOTWEAR**

**For Economy, Buy WEAR!**

*The best costs less in the long run because it wears longer!*



**'Warmfut'**  
Cold-Proof Gaiter  
**'Caboose'**  
World's Best Work Rubber

This combination takes the place of the old fashioned felt boot and is much more practical. Service, comfort and economy because in the spring and fall wear 'Caboose' alone over regular shoes. When cold weather sets in wear 'Caboose' over 'Warmfut' and keep warm and dry.

'Warmfut' gaiter is made from wool yarn knitted and shrunk into a solid fabric. Has a tough felt sole and leather back stay. Made in different heights.

'Caboose' is the world's best work rubber. Has no equal for wear. Slips on easily and fits perfectly. Four ply upper and heavy White Tire Sole.

When the snow is deep wear 'Warmfut' with 'Nebraska' shown at left.

Only the genuine has the White Top Band and Big "C" on the tough White Tire Sole!



**'Nebraska'**  
All Rubber Overshoe

Gives maximum wear and comfort under hardest conditions. Wool lined, warm and dry. Gusset reinforced against chafing of buckles. Heavy extension sole and "Stubgard" toe and heel prevent snagged or scuffed uppers.



**'Watershed'**  
Waterproof Cloth Overshoe

Made with a sheet of pure gum rubber between wool fleece inner lining and fabric outer layer and waterproof clear to the top! Always warm and gives the long, hard service you expect from Big 'C' footwear. Sturdy extension sole and 'Stubgard' toe and heel.



**Ask Your Dealer**

to show you these Big "C" leaders. Find out, also about the famous "Ruff Shod" boot. Rubber footwear for the women folks, too, and the youngsters. All made by Converse and there isn't any better. If your dealer hasn't a complete stock in he will quickly get what you want from our nearest office. Send for circular and give dealer's name.

**CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE CO.**  
Boston Chicago New York

**Factory—MALDEN, MASS.**  
Philadelphia Syracuse





CHAMPLAIN STUDIOS INC.

FOR PRESIDENT  
**JOHN W. DAVIS**

**Heavy Decline In  
Buying Power Of  
Farmer's Dollar**

Figures prepared by the Joint Commission (Congressional) of Agricultural Inquiry and by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in the Harding-Coolidge administration, picture the serious plight of the farmer.

The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar represents what he gets for the products of the farm he sells and what he pays for food and other necessities of life which he must buy.

From 1913 to 1919, under a Democratic administration and Democratic tariff, the farmer's dollar was worth: In 1913, 100 cents; in 1914, 105 cents; in 1915, 103 cents; in 1916, 97 cents; in 1917, 107 cents; in 1918, 112 cents; in 1919, 112 cents. These are the figures of the Agriculture Commission, whose study went only to 1920.

Secretary Wallace brought them through 1922. In 1921, the first year of the Harding-Coolidge administration, the farmer's dollar was worth only 84 cents, and in 1922, only 89 cents.

In 1923, because of the increased prices for clothing, fuel, farm implements and other things the farmer must buy, measured in other than food and farm products, the purchasing power was only 59.5 cents!

**What the  
Democrats Offer  
the Farmer**

*The Democratic party has a definite program by means of which we hope to restore to the farmer the economic equality of which he has been unjustly deprived. We undertake:*

*To adopt an international policy of such co-operation, by direct official instead of indirect and evasive unofficial means, as will re-establish the farmer's export market by restoring the industrial balance in Europe and the normal flow of international trade with the settlement of Europe's economic problems.*

*To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all other classes can buy again in a competitive market.*

*To reduce taxation, both direct and indirect, and by strict economy to lighten the burdens of Government.*

*To readjust and lower rail and water rates, which will make our markets, both for the buyer and the seller, national and international instead of regional and local.*

*To bring about the early completion of internal waterway systems for transportation, and to develop our water powers for cheaper fertilizer and use on our farms.*

*To stimulate by every proper governmental activity the progress of the co-operative market movement and the establishment of an export marketing corporation or commission in order that the exportable surplus may not establish the price of the whole crop.*

*To secure for the farmer credits suitable for his needs. This is our platform and our program; and if elected, I purpose with the aid of a Democratic Congress, to put it into effect.*

*From the speech of John W. Davis, at Omaha, Neb., September 6, 1924.*

★ **VOTE FOR DAVIS** ★  
COMMON HONESTY    COMMON JUSTICE    COMMON COURAGE



# KELLYS' Certified True to Name Fruit Trees

## Send for Fall CATALOG

Our new Fall catalog tells how 60,000 of our trees have a certified, true-to-name Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association seal fastened through a limb to stay there until the tree bears true-to-name fruit as guaranteed by us.

Orders will be filled in order of their receipt as long as the stock lasts. Write for catalog and get your order in early.

### PACKED BY EXPERTS

Our 44 years of nursery experience has taught us the proper method of handling and packing young trees so they reach you in proper condition.

Write today for your copy of the Fall Fruit Book.

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1130 Main St. Dansville, N. Y.



## THIS LOG AND TREE SAW \$21.95



9 Cords in 10 Hours by one man. It's King of the woods. Catalog Y 3 Free. Established 1890.  
Folding Sawing Machine Co., 2633 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.

**Natural Leaf Tobacco** Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50;  
10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking  
5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs.  
\$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.  
FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI, Paducah, Ky.

# Handy Helps About the Car

## Getting Service from the Spare Tire—Care of the Battery

AS a rule the spare tire does not give its share of service. Heat, moisture and improper care get in their deadly work and make the tire old even if it is not used.

I have found it a good plan to "rest" one tire for 500 miles and then put it back in service again, "resting" one of the other tires. On a new car, for instance, the spare tire would be put in service at the end of 500 miles and one of the regular tires carried as a spare. After another 500 miles this tire would again be put in service and another rested—and so on until the round is made.—P. T. HINES.

\* \* \*

### Care of Battery Terminals

THE new battery is not likely to give trouble if it is refilled with distilled water every week or ten days. But as soon as a battery is put into use the terminals begin to corrode. While this corrosion is not immediately disastrous, it will soon lead to improper battery connections.

To prevent corrosion it is usually suggested that they be greased with vaseline. This is well and good but I have found the vaseline not quite fluid enough to give best results. It will not seep into the small crevices of the connections where corrosion is most likely to start.

Best results will be obtained by painting these terminals with gear grease ("600W" or "steam cylinder oil", as it is often called) every time the battery is given distilled water. For doing this work, keep a cup of the grease and a 10-cent varnish brush in some handy place.—P. T. HINES.

\* \* \*

### Carry Spare Light Bulbs

SAY, Hines," said a neighbor to me the other Sunday night after church, "will you lend me one of the light bulbs from your car headlights? The bulbs in my headlights are burned out. I can manage to get home with a single lamp and perhaps you can do the same."

"I could get home with a single headlight, perhaps, and so could you," was my reply, "but such one-light driving is dangerous. Anyone meeting you in a car cannot tell on which side of the car the single light is burning and the result may be a collision.

"Better than lending you a single bulb, I can let you have a full set, as I always carry 'spares'."

"You carry spare light bulbs just as you do a spare tire and tubes?" the neighbor asked.

"I certainly do. They are just about as important."

"I'll buy two sets when I'm in town tomorrow—one to replace yours and another for myself," was his final remark.  
P. T. HINES.

\* \* \*

### A Use For Old Lubricating Oil

HAVE the old lubricating oil when drained from the automobile, truck, or tractor crankcase and use it for oiling squeaky springs on the car or truck. When springs begin to squeak, simply squirt this old oil all over them with a grease gun. If no grease gun is available, pour on the oil with an old tin cup. Avoid splashing the oil on the car body, wheels, or tires.

This oil, being of light body, will seep between the leaves of the springs and thoroughly lubricate them. The springs will then collect dust, of course, but to no greater degree than when they are lubricated in other ways. This method utilizes a waste product; the work may be quickly done.—P. T. HINES.

\* \* \*

### Make Use of Automobile Door Pockets

AUTOMOBILE door pockets are made for convenience, so why not use them and at the same time keep them in decent order instead of filling them with junk?

In one pocket it is well to keep a small kit of often-used tools—screwdriver, pliers, one or two small wrenches together with ignition system wrench and spark plug and breaker-point gauges. This same pocket may also hold one or two extra spark plugs, a tire repair outfit, a box of extra light bulbs for the car, a tire pressure gauge, a pocket knife or pair of scissors, and a handful of cotton waste together with some preparation for removing grime from the hands.

Another pocket should be supplied with a large bath towel, a dust mop or brush, and a whisk broom. Several clean rags of various sizes will be found useful also.

If a pair of overalls are carried for emergency, they may also be placed in one of the door pockets, though the wife will as a rule give up only two pockets to the driver—in which case the overalls must be placed under one of the seats. A good plan is to wrap the overalls about the curtain rods or tools which will cut out much rattle.—P. T. HINES.

### Why Overcharge Batteries?

What is an overcharge for the ordinary cell of a farm lighting-plant battery?—J. D. N., New York.

AN overcharge is ordinarily given for any one or all of three reasons. First it may be given to compensate at regular intervals for any undercharging the battery may have received between overcharging periods. That is, it is not necessary to bring a battery to an absolute state of full charge each time it is recharged. However, inasmuch as undercharging, if persisted in, would be detrimental to the battery, an overcharge is recommended at regular intervals to break up any sulphate which may have been left in the battery at the end of the intermediate charges.

For various reasons, all of the cells in a battery may not discharge uniformly, especially if the battery has discharged intermittently. In case one or more cells have discharged more than the others, an overcharge given periodically would compensate for this bringing up the cells which were lower to a state of full charge, even though the others may be charged slightly more than is necessary.

A third reason for an overcharge is that it is necessary to keep the electrolyte in all of the cells well stirred up just enough to keep it from getting stronger in the bottom of the cells than on the top. An overcharge should be carried sufficiently far to cause all of the cells to gas freely thereby creating agitation.



## What will you save?

If a fire started in your barn tonight, what could you save? What about the other things?

Remember this: For practically every risk a farmer takes there is insurance in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Insure your buildings and their contents, your grain, feed, machinery, live stock, everything that might be damaged or destroyed by fire, lightning, hail or windstorm.

The Hartford local agent specializes in farm insurance. Ask him for a copy of "My Property" or write to the company. It is free. It makes it easy to figure the amount and kind of insurance you need.



A Seal of Certainty on an Insurance Policy

INSURE IN THE

# HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hartford, Conn.

A.A.-8

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:

I operate a.....acre farm.

Please send me a free copy of your inventory book—"MY PROPERTY."

Name

Address

Mail this Coupon for the booklet. It is **FREE**



# 50,000 Miles in a KNIGHT

One year—two years—three years—four years . . . adding up the miles like an adding machine . . . laughing time and distance down the wind . . . still young in looks and young in action . . . and you, the owner, living over and over again the first thrills of possession!

This big, luxurious Willys-Knight Sedan further endears itself the farther you drive. It carries its secret of long life under the hood—a whispering engine that literally *improves with use*—a fountain of power scotfree from all need of valve-grinding or carbon cleaning!

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

Time has never yet measured the full life of a Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine. In ten years, now, no Willys-Knight engine has ever been known to wear out. Owners report 50,000 miles and more without spending a cent for repairs on the engine!

Fifty thousand miles of unshadowed pride and pleasure—and more to follow! Miles of lazy comfort—deep velour cushions to rest you—weathertight windows to protect you from storm and cold—and the easiest of all cars to handle. It steers as easily as you turn your head!

WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO. LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

## WILLYS-KNIGHT





# Remington Game Loads

## Remington

### Heavy Duck Load Long Range Load

12-gauge suitable for Duck, Brant, and Jack Rabbit. No. 4, 5 or 6 Chilled or Soft Shot.

16-gauge suitable for Duck, Pheasant, Rabbit, Partridge, Grouse and Prairie Chicken. No. 4, 5 or 6 Chilled or Soft Shot.

20-gauge — 2¾ in. shells — suitable for Duck, Pheasant, Rabbit, Partridge, Prairie Chicken and Grouse. No. 6, 7 or 7½ Chilled or Soft Shot.



## Remington

### Specific Loads for Specific Game

Remington Game Loads are scientifically loaded to a uniform standard of velocity, pattern and penetration, all with moderate recoil. They are loaded exclusively with the finest American-made smokeless powders in Nitro Club Wetproof Shells. *Wetproof* means just what it says.



### Duck Load

Suitable for Duck, Pheasant, Hawk, Crow, Rabbit, Partridge, Prairie Chicken and Grouse. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 5, 6 or 7 Chilled or Soft Shot



### Grouse Load

Suitable for Grouse, Prairie Chicken, Pheasant, Partridge, Dove, Rabbit, Duck and Squirrel. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 7 Chilled or Soft Shot.



### Buck Shot Load Long Range Load

Suitable for Deer, Black Bear, and Wolf. 12-gauge; loaded with 12 pellets of No. 0 Eastern Shot.



### Quail Load

Suitable for Quail, Dove, Woodcock, Rail, Plover and Snipe. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 8 Chilled or Soft Shot.



### Rabbit Load

Suitable for Rabbit and Squirrel. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 6 Chilled or Soft Shot.



### Squirrel Load

Suitable for Squirrel and Rabbit. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 6 Chilled or Soft Shot.



### Snipe Load

Suitable for Snipe, Rail, Plover, Woodcock, and Quail. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 9 Chilled or Soft Shot.



### Goose Load Long Range Load

Suitable for Goose, Fox, Turkey and Raccoon. 12-gauge; No. 2 Chilled or Soft Shot.



### Dove Load

Suitable for Dove, Quail, Rabbit, Partridge, Plover, Grouse and Woodcock. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 7½ Chilled or Soft Shot.



### Trap Load

12-gauge only; regulation charge of 3 drams finest smokeless powder and 1¼ ounces of No. 7½ Chilled Shot. Special wadding.

## The Highest Quality Shotgun Shells Ever Produced

REMINGTON Game Loads are just two years old. Yet there are thousands and thousands of sportsmen the country over who will shoot no other shell. There are more and more Game Loads being bought and shot each day—the strongest possible endorsement of their superior shooting quality.

*Specific Loads for Specific Game plus Quality*—there you have the whole story of the success of Remington Game Loads.

The *right* load for duck, the *right* load for squirrel, the *right* load for quail and so on down the list.

And by "right load" we mean not only the right size and amount of shot, but the right *velocity*, the right *pattern*, the right *penetration* for the particular game. Every Remington Game Load is scientifically loaded to a *uniform standard* of velocity, pattern and penetration, all with moderate recoil.

Remington made it possible for sportsmen to buy *shotgun shells* with the same confidence they have been buying Remington rifle and pistol cartridges for over sixty years. Leaving it up to Remington to settle every detail—including the kind or powder and the weight of powder.

\* \* \*

The Remington Game Load idea is the biggest forward step in shotgun ammunition since Remington produced the first successful loaded shell back in the 80's. But the idea *alone* would not have swept from coast to coast as it has without the backing of *first and finest quality* behind it.

Remington Game loads are loaded in *Nitro Club Shells*.

They are loaded with the finest American-made smokeless powders. The finest brass bases, the finest battery cups, primers, shell bodies, wadding and shot that 108 years' experience in firearms and ammunition can produce.

They are made *Wetproof* by the patented and exclusive Remington Process. They are inspected and tested as are no other shells in the world.

\* \* \*

Get a box of Remington Game Loads. Shoot out the facts for yourself.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.

Established 1816

25 Broadway

New York City

# Remington

FIREARMS — AMMUNITION — CUTLERY — CASH REGISTERS



# "ECONOMY" Specified Loads

TRADE MARK

Made by Remington

There are three master loads—"Economy" Light Load, "Economy" Medium Load and "Economy" Heavy Load. Each master load comes in 12, 16 and 20-gauge with chilled or soft shot of various sizes. See the table below.



Heavy Load

Remington has also developed an "Economy" Target (Trapshooting) Load for the man who wants a low priced load for practice use at the traps. 12-gauge only—loaded with 3 drams No. 2 Smokeless Powder and 1/4 oz. No. 7 1/2 Chilled Shot.



Medium Load

"ECONOMY" Loads	Weight of Powder	Weight of Shot
12-gauge Light	3 drms.	1 ozs.
12-gauge Medium	3 "	1 1/8 "
12-gauge Heavy	3 1/4 "	1 1/8 "
16-gauge Light	2 1/2 drms.	7/8 ozs.
16-gauge Medium	2 3/4 "	7/8 "
16-gauge Heavy	2 3/4 "	1 "
20-gauge Light	2 1/4 drms.	3/4 ozs.
20-gauge Medium	2 1/4 "	7/8 "

Shot sizes supplied in all the above:  
 Chilled Shot—sizes 4, 5, 6, 7 1/2 only  
 Soft (Drop) Shot—sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 only



Light Load

## A new Smokeless Shell at a lower price

THERE are many men who want a *moderately priced* smokeless shell for ordinary shooting.

Up to now they have had to buy either black powder shells, shells loaded with a mixture of black and smokeless powders, or unknown brands of "smokeless" shells of doubtful origin and shooting quality.

Remington has an obligation to these sportsmen—no less than to the men who want the very finest shells—Remington Game Loads.

So Remington has produced the "Economy" Loads.

They are loaded with genuine smokeless powder—

the No. 2 Smokeless made by DuPont, Hercules and Dead Shot.

They are made *Wetproof*.

They are carefully made and carefully inspected. That is the Remington way of doing things.

They are good, honest shells—the very best that can be produced *at the price*.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.

Established 1816

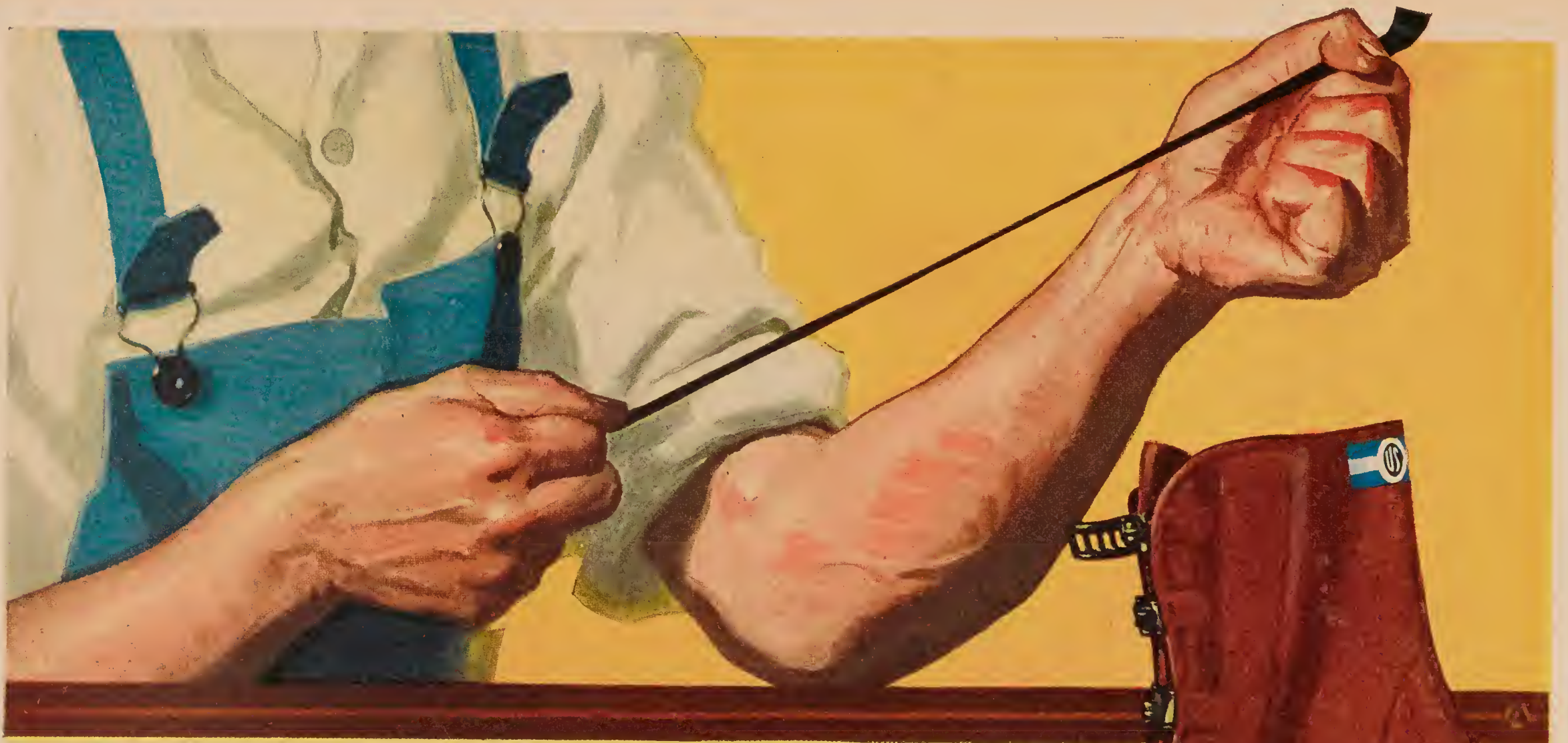
25 Broadway

New York City

# Remington

FIREARMS - AMMUNITION - CUTLERY - CASH REGISTERS





A strip of rubber cut from a "U.S." Boot will stretch more than five times its length  
—without breaking

# THIS TEST SHOWS one big reason why "U.S." gives longer wear ~ ~ ~



## "U.S." Walrus —

**T**HOUSANDS of farmers have found that nothing else gives them the convenience of the "U.S." Walrus—the famous all-rubber overshoe.

Worn right over the shoe—it is slipped on or off in a second.

No need to track mud and mire into the house.

The Walrus is made with the same elastic rubber and strong reinforcements that go into the boot.

**FIVE TIMES** its length! It takes real rubber to stretch like that.

But that's what a strip of rubber cut from a "U.S." boot will do.

No higher quality rubber has ever been put into a boot—and that's one of the big reasons why "U.S." boots wear longer.

It explains why they stand the constant bending and wrinkling that makes ordinary rubber crack and break—why they stay pliable and *waterproof*.

Then, too, there's layer on layer of tough fabric reinforcements built into every "U.S." boot. *Where the hardest strains come, there are as many as eleven separate layers of rubber and fabric.*

Farmers everywhere have discovered that "U.S." boots are a big economy—that they wear longer and give better

service. It will pay you to ask for "U.S." and get the longest wear your money can buy.



### Other "U.S." Rubber Footwear

You'll find every type of rubber footwear in the big "U.S." line. There's the "U.S." lace Bootee, a rubber workshoe for fall and spring—and "U.S." Arctics and Rubbers for every member of the family. Look for the "U.S." trade mark whenever you buy.

United States Rubber Company



Trade Mark

# "U.S." Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers



**Among the Farmers**

**Franklin County.**—We had fine weather for our county fair at Malone. Some farmers had not finished crops up to the first of October. In fact, most folks started filling silos at that time. A few have finished and are now digging potatoes. Corn made a poor crop on low ground this year. We had two killing frosts in some parts of the county around the first of the month. About the same time we had three days of heavy rains that swelled streams and rivers and flooded areas of land in the northern part of the country. It reminded one of spring with the swollen freshets. Considerable damage was done to crops. As the river overflowed it carried away grain and corn. Some potatoes were under water. Considerable land has been made so soft that corn cutting has to be finished by hand. Testing for T. B. started in Westville last month and it is progressing very rapidly. This is the second test. There is a surplus of hay and fodder in our section owing to so many cattle being shipped out. Help has been scarce all over and wages are high.—W. R.

**Jefferson County.**—We had a three-day rain recently that put farm work back considerably. Corn was still standing but very hard to cut because the ground was so wet. A good deal of hand-cutting was made necessary. Potatoes are a bumper crop and the price has dropped to 65c a bushel. Many are storing with the hope that better prices will come later on. Apples have been selling very well. Frank Hungerford, a neighbor of ours, has a fine crop of Wealthys and has turned quite a bit of them into cider. Veal brings 12c live weight. Bob calves are \$3.50 to \$5. Buyers are beginning to look at hay and offer anywhere from \$8 to \$12, but farmers are not anxious to sell at those prices. Eggs are bringing from 45c to 50c, chickens are worth 22c to 25c live weight. Many dairies are being reduced in order to cut down labor.—Mrs. C. J. D.

**In Western New York**

**Wyoming County.**—Oats are nearly all threshed. The average yield is about 50 bushels per acre. Beans are all harvested and the yield is light. Some corn is going into the silo. Some of it has been frosted. Every one is anxious to get potatoes out of the ground before it freezes. The potato crop is a good one, of fine quality. Quite a portion of the crop is being trucked to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The apple sections of the county have some nice fruit this year. Several car-loads of sheep are being sold to farmers who have become discouraged with cows.—O. F. R.

**Ontario County.**—The first part of September was cold and dry, but the last couple of weeks have brought us some good weather for corn. The dry weather was broken by a good rain which was much needed. Corn has been slow in ripening, but we expect it will come through now as we do not look for any immediate killing frosts. Red kidney beans are slow in ripening and not very good. Potatoes are making a heavy crop. Wheat seeding has been the latest in years. Some did not complete their sowing by the first week in October. Cabbage is a good crop but low in price.—E. T. B.

**Ontario County.**—Frost still holds off and here it is the second week in October. We hope it will continue to hold off for a week or two longer. Cabbage is a good crop, bringing \$5 a ton. Wheat seeding is late this year. We have had an abundance of rain. In fact, all crops are late.—H. D. S.

**On Long Island**

Potato digging is going on rapidly. Growers are hustling to get their potatoes out of the ground before heavy frost comes; however, there is not a whole lot of danger from that. Indications are that we are going to have a good late fall. The weather we have been having for the past few weeks has been perfectly wonderful and a great deal of field work has been accomplished. We had one frost that hit late beans but sufferers from this were few.



**PROFITS! RECORDS!  
From Grade Cows or Pure-breds**

It's a feather in the cap of any dairyman to own a champion cow in any breed or class. But no dairyman can afford at any time to take his eyes off profits. When all is said and done, the value of a dairy cow depends on her ability to earn money for her owner. Right feeding is the biggest single factor in this business of getting from a cow all that she is capable of producing.

To make money from milk you must use a feed that builds and maintains health and condition—that brings cows quickly to peak production and keeps them there.

Larro does this. Larro has many splendid milk records to its credit; but it is more significant that dairymen who use Larro consistently also produce milk profitably. This can be done with grade cows or pure-breds alike.

There is a grade cow on the Larro Research Farm that in two years increased her milk yield from 5,851.2 lbs. to 13,157.1 lbs. for corresponding 270-day periods. There is another grade cow in the same herd that produced 13,646.4 lbs. milk the past year—yielding 3.2 lbs. of milk for every lb. of grain she ate.

Take Sadie, champion grade cow of the South, who produced 23,245 lbs. milk and 1,144.9 lbs. butter in a year. She is Larro-fed. Or, among pure-breds, the Meadowbrook herd of Jerseys at Jeanette, Pa.—a herd of 50 cows fed no grain but Larro—which holds 45 Register of Merit records and is lead by Prince's Rose of Meadowbrook, with 14,292 lbs. milk and 639.5 lbs. of butter fat—a state record.

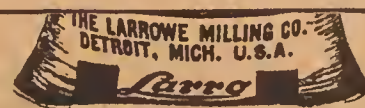
Production like that is profitable—whether it comes from grade cows or pure-breds—whether the cow ever sets a record or not.

You are milking cows to make money. They'll make the most money on Larro. Order now from your nearest dealer.

**THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.**



**THE SAFE RATION FOR DAIRY COWS**



**GUERNSEYS**

combine type and production. The milk pail and the beauty of the producer, both represent sources of income.

Ask for "The Story of the Guernsey"

**The American Guernsey Cattle Club**

Box AA-101, PETERBORO, N. H.

**GOATS**

LARGE NUBIAN SEED BUCK, \$20; BIGGEST Horned Buck East of Calif., \$35; Pedigree Doe Goats, \$15 up. LLOYD GOLDSBOROUGH, MOHNTON, PA.

**CATTLE**

**HOLSTEINS & GUERNSEYS**

250 head of fresh cows and close springers to select from. If you are in the market for fancy young cows that are large in size and heavy producers it will pay you to see this stock. Tuberculin test.

**A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y.**  
Telephone 1476

**I OFFER** Reg. Jersey bull 6 months old whose Dams produced 13,050 lb. milk, 938 lb. fat. 12,000 lb. milk, 600 lb. fat each per year. Buy now for next Spring and save half cost of bull. Price \$75. S. B. Hunt Hunt, N. Y.

**DOGS**

**COON DOG, PART TRAINED, GENUINE "BLUE Tick," \$30; Rabbit Hound and Diminutive Ground Hog Burrowing Dog, \$15.**  
LLOYD GOLDSBOROUGH, R 2, MOHNTON, PA.

When writing to advertisers, be sure to mention the American Agriculturist

**SWINE BREEDERS**

**150 PIGS FOR SALE 150**

Yorkshire and Chester cross and Berkshire cross, eight to ten weeks old, \$4 each. Purebred Berkshires, six to seven weeks old, \$6 each. Purebred Yorkshires, six to seven weeks old, \$6 each. Purebred Chester Whites, six to seven weeks old, \$6 each. Can furnish unrelated boars, seven weeks old, at \$7 each. Will ship any part of the above lots C.O.D. to you on approval.

**WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.**

**200—Pigs For Sale—200**

Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All good healthy pigs six to seven weeks old, \$3.75 each; eight weeks old, \$4.00 each. I will ship from one to fifty C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for crating.

**A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.**

100 Pigs, Chester White, Duroc and Berkshire, 6 weeks old; \$3.75; 8 weeks, \$4.50. High grade and purebred pigs, not related, \$5.00 each. Oaks Dairy Farm, Wyalusing, Pa.



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

PULLETS, farm raised, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Also White Leghorn yearling hens. GARDEN STATE CHICKERY, 329 Arch St., Camden, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, pullets, mammoth, Pekin ducks. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

PARKS STRAIN, Barred Rocks, pedigreed cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale at reduced prices. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

R. I. RED COCKERELS, single comb, well-colored and developed. April hatched bred for production with standard qualities maintained. Prices and full descriptions, free. E. C. WEATHERBY, Box 114, Ithaca, N. Y.

WINNING BUFF LEGHORNS, Buff Oringtons, Buff Wyandottes and Reds. Old and young stock. Special cockerel sale, three dollars each. Write DAVIDSON POULTRY FARM, R. 1., Bath, Pa.

### TURKEYS

TO MY REGULAR CUSTOMERS and new ones. Fine lot of thoroughbred, healthy, Mammoth Bronze turkeys, \$10, \$12, \$15, according to weight. MRS. ROHT ROOF, Pulaski, N. Y.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—Blue Hew Mammoth Incubator, 2880 eggs, complete, fine condition, \$350 crated. 7-1924 Newtown Buckeye Brooder Stoves. Write PAUL KUHLE, Copper Hill, N. J.

### CATTLE

THE CAYUGA COUNTY Guernsey Breeders will hold a public sale of thirty choice young registered bulls and fifteen good grade cows, fresh or near to freshening. At the C. G. Meaker Co., farm, on South Division St. Road, Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday, November 5, '24 at one o'clock. RAY H. ALEXANDER, Sec'y, Union Springs, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer and bull calves at farmers' prices. Terms to responsible parties. MAPLE LAWN FARMS, Cortland, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—4 yearling heifers, tuberculin tested. Bull, six weeks, 10,000 lb. dam. Heifer calves. Farmers prices. ERNEST J. COTTRELL, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

### SWINE

O. I. C.'s—Choice Registered pigs, \$10 each; bred from quick growing, easy feeding, big type stock. Pairs no-akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

CHESHIRE—Well bred young pigs. Also one bred sow. Not subject to registry. Prices right. MORNINGSIDES FARM, Sylvania, Penna.

### SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS—From largest registered flock in state, bred for size and heavy, long staple fleeces. Grown on upland pastures which adds to their natural hardy and disease resistant qualities. Like produces like. See them, write. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE—Entire flock, 100 breeding ewes and rams. Walnut Hill and Imported Stock. A. L. MERRY, Belmont, N. Y.

RAMBOUILLET, Dorset, Cotswold, Cheviot and Delaine Rams, best of breeding and individuality. Our motto a square deal. O. H. TOWNSEND AND SONS, Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ewes for sale. H. B. COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

IMPROVE YOUR FLOCK of sheep with a choice registered Shropshire ram. C. M. McNAUGHT, Bovina, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—Entire flock of registered Shropshires consisting of 10 yearling rams, 24 yearling ewes, 40 breeding ewes, age from 2 to 4 years that are now being bred to a very fine stock ram, 10 ram lambs, also 30 ewe lambs. Write for prices, Estate of ARTHUR S. DAVIS, Chili, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Shropshire and Southdown rams and 10 registered Oxford ewes. L. M. COLBERT'S SONS, East Chatham, N. Y.

### HELP WANTED

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—MEN to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads, nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners, \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?) RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### RAW FURS AND TRAPPERY

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

YES! We had fresh picked strawberries for dinner today and daily since June. Cold Coin Everbearer, big yielder of tasteful strawberries; dozen plants, \$1; hundred, \$5. Postpaid. Circular free. CERTIFIED PLANT FARM, Macdon, N. Y.

IRIS AND PEONIES—Iris, finest German 12 for \$1; peonies, gorgous, 3 to 5 eyes, all colors, bloom first year, 3 for \$1; 12 for \$3. Dutch Bulbs—Tulips, Giant Darwin, mixed or in separate colors, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2; Tulips, single or double, early, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2; Hyacinths, Bedding, all colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4; Hyacinths, Giant size, all colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$7; Crocus, in mixture, 100 for \$3; Narcissus, single or double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Freesia, Purity, 100 for \$1; Anemone, 50 for \$1. Send for catalogue. Mail orders postpaid C.O.D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

### REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Two fine fruit and dairy farms, 60 and 120 acres respectively; on macadam road, near churches and high school. Will sacrifice if sold at once. CHARLOTTE STORY, Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—72 acres good land, near macadam roads, trolley and Syracuse. E. A. LOBDELL ARMSTRONG, R. D. 1, Ithaca, N. Y.

STORE, Virginia farms any size you wish on easy terms. 262-acre farm, \$6,500. Smaller farms. C. WITMER, Crewe, Va.

FOR SALE—189-acre farm, 1/2 mile from Pierreville, 2 houses, 3 barns, out-buildings, fruit, timber and well watered. Address LOCK BOX 906, Hamilton, N. Y.

1,600-ACRE FARM, 1,000 acres growing timber nearly ready to saw, 500 acres rich cleared grain and grass, Colonial brick residence, 12 other buildings will keep 2,000 sheep. Owner is old and determined to retire, little fortune here for younger man, \$18 acre, Easiest terms. Mild climate. Address LAFAYETTE MANN, 803 East Main, Richmond, Va.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

STATE ROAD FARMS—\$500 up. J. G. POWERS, Newport, N. H.

ARE YOU interested in a home or investment in Florida? Write for booklet. C. W. PETTY, Vero, Fla.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPPIES—"The Intelligent Kind." Purebred. Shipped on approval. Females, \$6. Also Airedales. Wm. W. KETCH, Cohocton, N. Y.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y. Offers Fox, Coon and Rabbit Hound Pups, on approval.

OKAW RIVER Bottom Coon Hounds Red-bones, Black and Tans and Blueticks. Foxhounds, Skunk hounds and Rabbit hounds; fifteen days trial good reference. LEE ADAMS, Ramsey, Ill.

REGISTERED Female collie, 2 years, guaranteed, heel driven, will go alone in pasture, \$20. FRED DUTTON, West Winfield, N. Y.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, 10 weeks old, wolf gray, can be registered. SUNNY SLOPE FARM, Fort Plain, N. Y.

FERRETS for hunting rats, rabbits and other game. Have white or brown, large or small. Males, \$3.50, females, \$4, pair, \$7. Ship C. O. D. anywhere. E. YOUNGER, Newton Falls, O.

BLUE FLEMISH Giant Hares, six months old. Does and bucks, \$3 each. H. E. FELCH, Florham Park, N. J.

COON AND FOXHOUND pups that are hard to equal. Males only, \$10 each. Ready now. H. S. OSTRANDER, Mellenville, N. Y.

QUALITY HOUNDS cheap. Trial C. O. D. BECK'S KENNELS, A. A., Patoka, Ill.

GUINEA PIGS make fine pets. \$3 pair ERWIN PETRY, Northford, Conn.

COLLIE PUPS and breeding female—White Crested Black Polish, Scabright Bantams, Tumbler pigeons. PAIN'S FARM, So. Royalton, Vt.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS 8 weeks old, 2 litters ready, fine for cattle and great watch dogs. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FERRETS FOR SALE, ratters, rabbit and varmint hunters, safe delivery guaranteed anywhere. Write HARLAN PECK, Box 854, Des Moines, Ia.

AIREDALES—The all-around dog. Puppies all ages for sale. Will ship C. O. D. SHADY SIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

HUNDRED hunting hounds cheap. Trial C. O. D. Beckennels, AAN, Herrick, Ills.

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM Bally, Pa.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

### FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE—Cheap Frick portable steam engine, 22 H.P. Also 17-acre farm along state highway. LEVI SMOKER, Bird-in-hand, Pa.

# Service Department

## Answers to Legal Tangles That May Help You

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Here are a few of the many letters which our Service Bureau has received. They may help you. At any rate, you will find them interesting.

We can answer legal problems of a general nature such as those bearing on the application of state laws to the farm business. Personal questions and those entirely of local nature should be referred to a local attorney. As a general principle, we would advise you to settle your ease out of court if you can.

\* \* \*

### Widow's Right to Insurance

Question: In New York State, if a man dies leaving a widow, and his property is involved in debt, can they take her insurance left by husband for debt?

Have heard it remarked that if husband leaves a will so she would be entitled to all his property, they could take insurance, but if no will was made, where she would be entitled to only the use of one-third, they could not take insurance. Kindly give me your opinion or the facts as you know them.

Answer: Under the Insurance Law, a wife is entitled to keep as much insurance free from such claims as premium of \$500 per year will buy. Hence, if your premium does not amount to more than that amount, and if your wife and not your estate is named in the policy as the beneficiary, you need have no fear of creditors touching it. Creditors are, however, paid from estate assets before any distribution is made to wife and children; but under no circumstances can the dower right of your wife to a third in your real estate during her life be interfered with by creditors.

\* \* \*

### Risk of Loss in Sale of Goods

Question: I have a ease to state to you, and would like your opinion if possible.

Mr. A. raised a crop of beans last year and sold them to a produce company, with the exception of what he

### MISCELLANEOUS

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer. 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free sample. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

GEO. F. LOWE AND SON, Fultonville, New York, ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50, ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

TOBACCO—HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.; 20, \$2.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

### AGENTS WANTED

WE WILL PAY YOU \$8.00 PER BARREL selling Quality Oils and Grease direct to automobile and tractor owners, garages, and stores, in small towns and rural districts. All products guaranteed by a 40 year old company, MANUFACTURERS OIL & GREASE COMPANY, Dept. 7, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS. Write for free catalog. 200 sure sellers wearing apparel. Novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 208, Boston, Mass.

### HONEY

BUCKWHEAT HONEY in 60-lb. cans, \$6.50, F. O. B. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—White clover, postpaid, 3rd zone 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95c. Wholesale list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, New York.

HONEY—Best quality new crop honey, 6 lb. can clover, \$1.40; buckwheat, \$1.20. Prepaid first three zones. I. L. BARTON, Tryonville, Pa.

### PRINTING

200 NOTE HEADS, 100 envelopes printed with your name and address, \$1 delivered. QUALITY PRINT SHOP, Arcade, N. Y.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write FRANKLIN PRESS, Milford, New Hampshire.

wanted for seed. The day before he hauled them, Mr. B. comes and asks Mr. A. to save him ten bushels for seed, which Mr. A. does. He measured them and put them in the granary under lock. In a month or two thieves came, pulled the staple, and took the beans. What I would like to know is, who should be the loser of the beans, Mr. A or Mr. B? If Mr. B hadn't ordered the beans, Mr. A. would have taken them with the others. I hope I have made this clear. I would greatly appreciate your opinion in this matter.

Answer: Your ease states one of the most difficult questions involved in the law, namely, the risk of loss in a contract for the sale of goods. After careful thought upon the facts as you have given them, it is our opinion that this loss should fall upon Mr. B. After you measured out his ten bushels and set them aside, they were his beans, and under the Personal Property Law the risk would seem to be on him. You have asked us, however, to answer a question that can only be answered by a jury; and while we believe our opinion as expressed is correct, upon consideration of all the evidence that would have to be introduced in an actual suit upon the contract, a jury might come to the opposite conclusion.

\* \* \*

### Question of Joint Deed

Question: When the deed for a home is in both wife and husband's name, and this husband signs a judgment and the note is entered against the home, is it lawful without the wife's name on it, or in other words, is that note of any account to the owner of it? The note was given for five years. Could you sell your home and make a clear deed for it?

When I subscribed for your paper, the man that was getting up the subscriptions told me we could ask any legal advice through the paper.

Answer: We would say that whether the judgment entered against your husband creates a lien on your land depends upon the wording of your deed. If the deed creates a "tenancy in common" there is a valid lien. If it creates a "tenancy by the entirety" there is only a contingent lien; i. e., the lien does not become valid unless you die first. If you survive your husband, in this latter case the lien would not be good.

\* \* \*

### Insure With Reliable Companies

Question: Kindly let me know your opinion on the following: My son bought a Ford on the credit plan for which he paid altogether \$477 including insurance for fire and theft. The policy rates the car at \$441 and the policy is for \$355 in case of a loss.

His car was stolen after using it to go to work (9 miles each way) five months. He had to wait sixty days to get a settlement from the insurance company. When the sixty days were up, they offered him \$250 and have come up to \$275 by now. Have they the right to pay him just what they please? You see, he has to buy another car while the one stolen was just as good as new to him. What do they take the premium for on a certain amount when they afterwards give what they please?

I know a car depreciates, but \$355 was all the car depreciated to in five months. My son being a mechanic kept it in first class condition.

Would you kindly let me know what we can do in his case? The insurance company has him insured since June 19th and still they are not willing to clear it up. Our dealer has tried to get it but can not. We could have insured with reliable people but when I inquired after the policy was given to him by the dealer, I was told it was a good company. Now why don't they pay the policy according to what it calls for?

Answer: It is our opinion that the only way in which you can recover more than the company offers is to bring suit and then prove that your loss was greater. An insurance policy permits recovery only of the value of the car at the time it was stolen. Such value is a question of fact to be determined by a jury. You would have to go into court and prove your actual damage. That is expensive and would probably cost you more than the difference between the amount offered and the amount claimed.

\* \* \*

### Taxes in Farm Sale

Question: Suppose a man should sell a farm after it had been assessed and nothing had been said in regard to the taxes, could the man that bought it make the seller pay the taxes?

Answer: It is our opinion that if the tax has not become a lien on the land the buyer cannot compel the seller to pay such tax. Whether or not it is a lien can be discovered by inquiring of the treasurer of your county.



# The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

Jim Taylor broods on the hard conditions under which farmers work, but his neighbor, Johnny Ball, believes it is foolish to try to improve them. Johnny's pretty daughter, Dorothy, wonders why her old school playmate is so abstracted and tries to tease him back to good humor.

## CHAPTER II

THE little village of Speedtown laid no claim nor made any special effort to live up to its name. In early times, perhaps, in days when it boasted of a tannery and three saloons, it might have had more speed, but those days were gone, and like thousands of other villages in the farm country, the town's only reason for or means of existence was the business that it lived on from the surrounding farms. The blacksmith shod the farmer's horses, the merchants bought his eggs and sold him his groceries, the feed and implement dealer furnished the supplies for his business, the high school educated his boys and girls, the churches tried, at least, to take care of his spiritual wants, and the village undertaker buried him when the struggle with his acres was over.

The morning, when the farmers came to town to deliver their milk, was the only time in the day when Speedtown showed some real activity. From all of the farms on the hills and in the valleys for a radius of five miles, teams were coming on this June morning of 1916 bringing in the milk. Teams were standing along the main street while the men were in the stores getting something that "Ma" had told them not to forget. Another long line of horses was waiting at the milk station to unload. Here eight or ten men had left their horses, and while they waited their turn, were deep in argument and discussion over the milk situation. In this group were Jim Taylor, and Johnny Ball's hired man, Bill Mead.

"Did you ever stop to think," said Jim, addressing the group in general, "what a whale of a business this milk industry is? When you think of it, we farmers might be proud of the job we are doing in furnishing milk for so many people to drink—and for my part, I would take a little pride in it if we could make a decent living out of it. Twenty-five million cows must be bred, housed, and carefully fed and milked twice a day, three hundred and sixty-five days a year, and the milk hauled to market. I read the other day that the milk from these cows for one year amounts to forty-eight billion quarts, enough to make a line of milk bottles that would reach to the moon eleven times!"

"That's just the trouble," said another one of the men. "We make too darn much milk. If there was a little less of it, maybe we'd get more for it."

"THAT makes me think," said another. "Did you hear about that Dairy-men's League feller over in my neighborhood yesterday? Well, he didn't come to my place, but one of the neighbors was tellin' my wife over the 'phone last night that this League man was tryin' to get him to join the League so that farmers could get more for their milk. Said there'd been a meetin' of the directors of the League up to Albany, or somewhere, and that these directors had decided to set the winter prices of milk themselves 'stead of lettin' the dealers do it."

"That'll mean a big scrap," spoke up one of the older men, "and it won't do no good. The dealers have got all the stations, a lot of money and power, and even most of the milk cans, and the farmers can't even stick together. If we go to fightin' them, all we will get is a darn good licking."

"Maybe you're right," said young Taylor, "but we farmers are gettin' whipped anyway, and I don't know but what I'd rather get licked doing something than just sittin' still and taking it."

"Right you are, Taylor," said another man. "If the milk prices stay where they are much longer, cows are goin' to get

scarcer than snowballs in a July hayfield. Things can't be any worse than they are now."

"They're pretty bad," agreed the older man who had spoken first, "but if you go to foolin' with them dealers, you'll find out that things can be worse."

"Anyway," answered Taylor, "I feel like giving them a run for their money, and if that League man comes around here, I for one will join."

"And so will I," said four or five others in the group.

"LISTEN, boys," said Bill Mead. "One of them there dealers' barn inspectors was up at the Jenkins' place yesterday tryin' to locate somethin' to find fault about. One of them city dudes, he was, and I 'speat about the farthest



From all of the farms on the hills and in the valleys, teams were coming on this June morning of 1916 bringing in the milk

from Broadway he'd ever been. Old man Jenkins was away from home, so the old lady had to go down while the inspector nosed around the cow stable. Now, if you don't know Ma Jenkins, you've missed somethin'. She's a holy terror! Old man Jenkins don't dare say his soul's his own. She's always bein' surprised at people's actions that don't suit her, so up there in the neighborhood folks call her 'S'prize Jenkins."

"Well, that there inspector looked all over the cow stable and everything seemed all right. Never do, though, to let his report go in to headquarters that way. His job was to find fault, and he was goin' to do it if he busted a button. So after he looks the place over once, he starts over again, the old lady taggin' him around, lookin' like a thunder cloud and gettin' more 'surprised' every minute. Finally he came to a box where Jenkins kept his bedding for the stock. The young squirt scooped up a handful, sniffed two or three times, and then turnin' to the old lady, he says, says he: 'I must insist, Mrs. Jenkins, that your husband stop feedin' this grain. It isn't fit for the cattle to eat. It's sour, and it will taint the milk. I am sorry, but I have got to report this carelessness to headquarters.'

"The old lady glared at him a minute and then she snorted, 'You dinged fool, I'm s'prized at you! You don't know nothin'. That ain't feed, it's sawdust!' She said a lot of other things, and the more she talked the madder she got. Finally she stepped back and picked up a pitchfork and said, 'Now, you git.'

"I heard old man Jenkins tellin' Johnny Ball about it, and I guess by all accounts, that fool inspector hasn't stopped runnin' yet!"

THE men laughed and drifted back to their wagons. Jim Taylor climbed on his and drove up in turn to unload his milk.

"What was that you were just saying a few minutes ago about joining the League?" asked Shepherd, the superintendent of the milk station.

"Why, I just said," answered Jim, "that it was about time you milk dealers had a run for your money, and that maybe the way to do it was to join this Dairy-men's League that we hear being talked about these days."

The superintendent glowered at Jim a minute, but made no reply. Then he pulled the cover off of one of Jim's cans, smelled of it, and put the cover back, all without dumping the milk.

"Take that stuff back home," he ordered. "It's sour. You ought to know better than to try to get it off on me. If you farmers would pay a little more attention to your business and a little

eral feeling that Jim had been fighting their cause as well as his. But there was a smaller group of the older farmers who shook their heads and, while they had no sympathy for the dealer, thought that Jim had been unwise and had made a bad matter worse. In this group was old Johnny Ball, Jim's neighbor.

That night at the supper table, with his wife and daughter and the hired man, old Johnny mildly deprecated the whole affair and said that Jim had made a mistake.

To his surprise, Dorothy flew into a rage greater than her father had seen since she had been a child.

"I'm just as glad of it as I can be," she said with glowing cheeks. "That man Shepherd got just what was coming to him!"

"Why, why," said the old man gently. "Why so much excitement, Dorothy?"

"I don't care," she answered, lapsing into slang which she did not ordinarily use. "I wish that Jimmy had knocked that old Shepherd into the middle of next week!"

"My sentiments persactly, Dot," said Bill Mead, "and if you change your middle of next week to the middle of the milk vat, that's just what Jim did do!"

## CHAPTER III

JUNE passed and July came, and with it the long hot days in the hayfield. Sitting on his porch in the cool of the early evening, Jim Taylor could hear some of his neighbors driving into their fields or shouting at their horses, hustling in the last loads of hay. As he listened, he scowled unpleasantly and muttered to himself:

"What fools we farmers are, rushing out after supper to work just as long as we can see, and the longer we work the less we get. Never catch organized labor doing that. Pay and a half for them for overtime, you bet. Some of the farmers can't stop long enough to attend a meeting, even when it's put on Saturday night."

Just then Harry Bradley, the county farm bureau agent, drove up to Jim's house and hailed him, and the two men drove down to the other end of the North Speedtown community to attend a meeting that the county agent had advertised on the milk situation. It was understood that a representative of the Dairy-men's League was going to speak.

When the two men drove up in the battered old farm bureau flivver, they found the little school house jammed with men who, in spite of the heat and their weariness, were there hoping to find some remedy for a situation that had become desperate.

The farm bureau man called the meeting to order and asked for the election of the chairman.

"I nominate Johnny Ball," said a farmer.

"Second the motion," said another.

Bradley put the vote, and Ball was elected and took his seat at the teacher's desk.

"As Mr. Bradley here, our farm bureau agent, called this meeting," said Ball, "we'll now hear what he has to say. I guess he needs no introduction in this neighborhood."

THE big county agent got slowly to his feet. He was an outstanding and striking figure anywhere. Although he was probably the tallest man in the whole county, his great height never gave him the impression of being slim. His long arms ended in hamlike hands. When he walked he seemed to glide, and his head, topped with a mass of brick red hair, taken with his general bigness, left with you a feeling of clean strength and virility. Deep blue eyes, wide set in a boyish face, and mouth which seemed always to be laughing, made for him friends and followers everywhere.

(Continued on page 297)

THE news soon spread all through the township that Jim Taylor had licked the milk dealer. On every hand there were chuckles of amusement and a gen-



# Make Your Vote Count

Be Out Yourself and Help Others Get Out

THERE is now going on a stirring attempt to rouse the women to use their right of franchise. It is a good action, and it is hoped that it will be far-reaching enough to take in the rural women, for they are a class of women that are wanted at the polls. Women have not been as active in voting as was expected they would be, or as they should be. Of course, four years has been a short time in which to fully comprehend the reality of this privilege, its importance, and how best to make use of it. If the importance of voting could be made plain enough, every good woman in the land would be at the polls in this fall election. It is going to be a critical, important election, an election when the people upholding the right principles will be needed there.

### Need for Voters to Appear

There are certain types of politicians, and, sad to say, this kind is in the majority, who see to it that the women with lax principles are made aware of the value of their vote and the necessity of using it. So, thinking of it, it is plain that the good, moral women of the country must inform themselves on political questions and vote, as they see the right.

We are not satisfied with the rottenness of politics. Such a state not only affects us in a general way, but in an intimate way. For it is an absolute truth that every office-holder without exception has a power over the community conditions in which our families have to live. The environments of our growing boys and girls are better or worse, according to the character of the men and women holding office throughout our country. Then why not take the trouble to familiarize ourselves with party platforms, characters of candidates, the principles candidates are upholding, and use the privilege we have to help the best to win out?

It is easy to get a line on office-seekers living in your vicinity. About them with whom you cannot come in personal contact you must read and, perhaps, question. If uncertain about their stand on important issues, write to them, enclosing stamped, addressed envelop, putting direct questions requiring straight answers. Help also may be had from the League of Women Voters. In their literature this League does a great service for women, giving reliable gist of political issues, and being non-partisan, it treats the issues of all parties with the same fairness.

### Do Missionary Work

Beside informing yourself, it would be a great thing to create interest. In groups of women friends, at your club, your Home Bureau, your Grange, turn the talk to politics, not by critical fault-finding, but by giving, and bringing out from others, instructive comment on principles and constructive uses of politics. Impressing at the same time the need of decent people in office and the value of a vote to help. Make it plain that it is not the point whether one approves of Woman Suffrage or not, whether one wants to bother with voting or not; the point is: now women have the vote, have the power to make conditions in the Nation better, it is their business, convenient or not, to do it. To do it, we have got to elect the best kind of people in our town, county, state and at the National Capital. —ELIZABETH M. HOAG.

### A Pancake Picnic for Hallowe'en

THE jolliest picnic is not always the elaborate affair. A club or church society in search of a good plan for an outing in the afternoon might give a nutting picnic on the outskirts of the wood, adopting the pancake plan for refreshments.

For these small gatherings, the "eats" can be much more simple and inexpensive

than for an outing at a distance. Coffee and pancakes cooked on the spot make a supper that is as "filling" as is economical.

If you send out written invitations in advance christen the party a Pancake Picnic. This will excite curiosity and will give an advance hint of the menu.

One might use yellow wrapping paper for the "invites" cutting it to about the size and shape of a big flapjack. Write the invitation in rhyme, giving place, day and hour where the company are to meet.

Following are the necessaries for the feast!

- A large crock of pancake batter.
- Frying pans for all.
- Butter, sugar, syrup, bacon.
- Tin cups, knives, forks, spoons.
- A large coffeepot, ground coffee and cream.

For an evening frolic light the scene with Japanese lanterns, or pumpkin heads swung from the trees. Ask those who play stringed instruments to bring them, and sing the songs which everyone knows, in chorus, around the fire.

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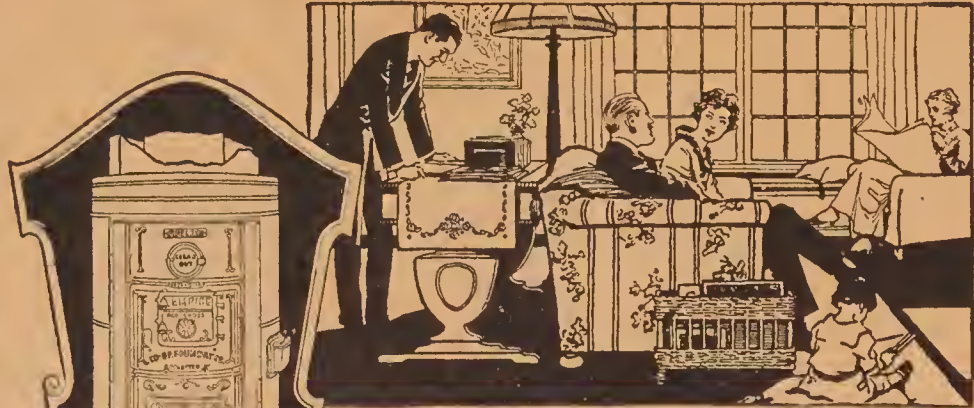


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WE PAY POSTAGE If money or check accompanies order; or you can PAY POSTMAN on delivery plus postage. Simply mention No. 01274, size and width, or all numbers in shoe you now wear.

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SEND POST CARD FOR BIG FREE CATALOG Illustrated by living models. Tells how to prepare hides for shipment. Gives prices for tanning, making garments from your own furs and complete garments. Deal with us and save money on tanning, taxidermy and \$10 to \$50 on beautiful fur clothes. ROCHESTER FUR DRESSING CO., 69 Crescent St., Rochester, N. Y.





# A Page About Clothes

Whether You Make Them New or Mend Old Ones

THE old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," can be worked in two ways to reduce the high cost of living. If a garment is mended before it is beyond repair, it increases its life, and by preserving the clothing already on hand, you do not have to spend so much to replenish your wardrobe.

Classify, or grade your mending. In the first group, place the really good articles that require only a stitch or two, or have met with some accidental injury. Example—a shirt with a pulled-out shoulder seam, or a good petticoat with torn lace.

garment so thin it will scarcely hold the patches, whereas you are justified in spending a good deal of time on one garment that is thereby made as good as new.

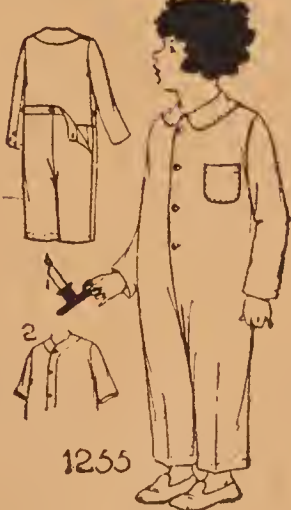
Immediate attention to rips, sewing on loosened buttons and hooks, reworking buttonholes, and "preventive" darning will help to prolong the life of a garment. "Preventive" darning consists of reinforcing a worn place with rows of fine stitches or by laying a piece of cloth under it and darning it down. This is a good way to treat hose and sox.

To actually preserve and lengthen the life of a garment it must above all be kept

## FALL STYLES FOR ALL AGES AND PURPOSES



No. 1758. To look slim, wear well-fitted underclothes. This corset cover makes the best of the full figure. Sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 40 takes only 1 yard 40 inch material. Price 12c.



Two cunning styles for either a girl or a boy are Nos. 1255 and 1124.

No. 1255. One-piece pajamas, in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Ideal for winter wear in outing flannel. Size 8 years takes 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 1124. Raglan coat for tweed, wool rep or other warm material. Easy for mother to make, comfortable for the child to slip on. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 takes 1 5/8 yards of 44-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 1797 is a simple little school frock for the growing girl. The diagram shows how little sewing it requires. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 take 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 2247 adapts in our famous "diagram dress" the pretty new cape back and tucked waistline. Charming for dressy wear. In sizes 14 and 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 5/8 yards 36-inch material. Price 12c. Hot iron transfer pattern 726 in blue or yellow, 15c extra.



The Wasteless Apron! No. 2204 cuts all in one and the pockets and belt come out of the scraps left over. You can get the entire apron out of 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Sizes small, medium and large. Price 12c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes very clearly, enclose correct remittance and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

In group two, place articles that are beginning to show wear, but will still give considerable service. These deserve neat mending, though not such careful work as group one.

In group three place garments that are worn thin, yet too good to discard. Run up a tear in a morning dress as quickly as possible, rip the collar off a frayed work shirt and sew it in again other side out. With heavy heelless socks, sew on a patch, and reserve them for wear with the heavy boots later in the season.

### When It is Wise to Make Over

Shall we make over? The advisability of doing this depends upon the material. Good silk or wool is always worth using again. A discarded gingham morning dress will make a useful morning petticoat. The secret of all successful and sensible mending lies in the wise judgment of your materials. It certainly is not sensible to spend valuable time mending a

clean. Use a stiff brush for woolen goods, a soft one for silks and velvets. Use a good cleansing preparation for spots and stains. Preserving the shape of a garment prolongs its life. Anyone can learn how to press. Woolen clothing should be covered with a damp cloth, and pressed with a moderately hot iron, until nearly dry. If the cloth is absolutely dry, one is likely to have a shiny garment. Hang a silk dress over a tub of steaming water some time, instead of pressing so often. After wearing thoroughly, air your garments and they will look better, feel fresher and last longer.

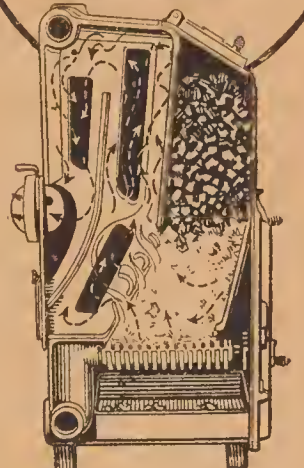
Good judgment shows in the mending basket as quickly as anywhere in the house.—MABEL FERN MITCHELL.

Use the garden hose for rinsing blankets and rugs on the line. Blankets will dry without wrinkles. Rugs should first be scrubbed with ammonia and water. Use a brush for that work, then rinse.

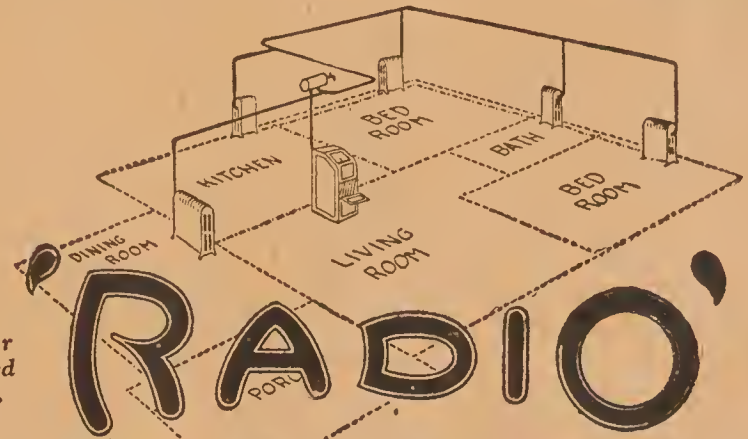


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Every room in an average sized house, with or without a cellar, can be kept warm by a 'RadiO' Hot Water Radiator Installation. And the coal will cost less than for stove heat for one room. 'RadiO's' downdraft draws smoke into the fire—greatest heat with least coal. Burns stove or nut sizes of hard coal and feeds automatically. Handsomely designed—gives the appearance of luxurious open hearth fire. Easy to install. Hundreds of homes kept warm by the moderate priced 'RadiO'.



SELF-FEEDING Needs coal only once every 12 hours



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Suits More people and suits them BETTER than any other high-grade coffee on earth.

**NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE**

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**PUR LINED MOLESKIN CLOTH COATS**  
Have a warm, fur lined coat at little cost. Write today for free booklet of fur goods.  
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# SAW LOGS AND FELL TREES THIS QUICK, EASY WAY

**WITTE Log-Saw Does the Work of  
10 Men at 1/20 the Cost—  
Saws 25 Cords a Day**

You can clear your place easily and quickly with a dependable log and tree saw that delivers a big surplus of power necessary to fast sawing.

Such an outfit is the Witte Log-Saw which has met such sensational success. The WICO Magneto equipped Witte is known as the standard of power saws—fast cutting, with a natural "arm-swing" and free from the usual log-saw troubles. It burns kerosene, gasoline or distillate so economically that a full day's work costs only twenty-two cents.

Hundreds of Witte users make big money every year from their outfits, as payment for felling trees and sawing logs is very good.



Wm. Middlestadt, Iowa, reports that the Witte has replaced forty men using buck-saws. Hundreds of users saw as much as twenty-five cords a day.

Mr. Witte says that the average user of a Witte Log and Tree saw can make easily \$50.00 a day with the outfit and so confident is he that he offers to send the complete combination log and tree saw on ninety days' free trial to anyone who will write to him. The prices are lowest in history and under the method of easy payments spread over a year, only a few dollars down puts the Witte to work for you.

If you are interested in making more money sawing wood and clearing your place at small cost, write Mr. Witte today at the Witte Engine Works, 6806 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or 6806 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full details of this remarkable offer. You are under no obligation by writing.

## KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR Famous Everywhere

because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent.; uses all waste heat.  
Write for catalog.



State number of trees  
**SPROUL MFG. CO.**  
Delevan, N. Y.

## As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed staunch, durable and dependable. Cost as little as \$10.

## Hertzer & Zook SAW Portable Wood SAW

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-saving prices. Made of best materials. \$10,000.00 bond backs our guarantee! Write today for FREE CATALOG showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixer and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.



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## STRONG, STURDY LEGHORN AND RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS

From the best strain in existence; no better at any price; parents raised on my own model farm. February, March and April delivery at \$40 a 100. Limited number to be sold. 10% down; balance three days before delivery. Order now and be assured of something better in chick line than you ever saw.

Bank reference — inspection invited.

**HIRAM SOUTHGATE**

R. D., LONG BRANCH, N. J.

NOW IS THE TIME AND HERE IS THE PLACE to get your new blood and a small breeding pen of MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. May hatched Toms \$6; Trios, males not related, \$15, from forty-five-pound breeding stock.

**JAMES J. CUMMINGS, PLYMOUTH, N. H.**

**TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE.** Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Box C, Sellersville, Pa.

# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## MILK PRICES

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices the dealers will pay the League during the month of October for milk testing 3 per cent. in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City: *Class 1*, milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$2.60 per 100 pounds; *Class 2A*, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90. If skim-milk is used for any other purposes, additional payment over this base price is added, depending on use. *Class 2B*, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain condensed milk and ice-cream, \$2.05; *Class 2C*, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05; *Class 3*, used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, powdered and evaporated whole milk, \$1.45; *Classes 4A and 4B*, based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Company Producers announce the following prices for October for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile freight zone until further notice; *Class 1*, \$2.60 per 100; *Class 2*, \$1.70; *Class 3*, \$1.55; *Class 4*, to be determined by market quotations of butter and cheese.

### Non-pool Cooperative

The Non-Pool Dairymen's Cooperative October price for *Class 1* milk is \$2.40 per 100 pounds; *Class 2*, \$1.85; *Class 3A*, \$1.55; *Class 3B*, \$1.45, until further notice.

### Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia Price Plan) announces that receiving station prices, or the price to farmers in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

### September Pool Prices

The Dairymen's League announces that the September gross pool price for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, is \$1.93. From this there will be deducted 8 1/2 c for expenses, which leaves \$1.84 as a net pool price. There will also be deducted 10c on the certificates of indebtedness which leaves a NET CASH price to the farmer of \$1.74 1/2. The NET CASH price for August was \$1.53 1/2. The NET CASH price for September, 1923, was \$2.10.

## BETTER TONE TO BUTTER

During the week ending October 18, the butter market took on a decidedly better tone and prices advanced. Creamery, scoring higher than 92 score, is now selling in the neighborhood of 40c while 92 score butter is selling between 39c and 40c. However, this improvement is more or less restricted to these finer grades. The market still feels the heavy pressure of excessive stores of medium grades and lower qualities. As a consequence the range of offerings is widening and indications are that this is going to continue.

As a whole there seems to be a more optimistic feeling in the butter market. Reports indicate that the consumptive demand is fairly large and is showing enough force to keep the arrivals of fancy marks pretty well cleaned up. The sore spot in the market is in the lower grade goods. There has been some hopes that England would furnish an outlet for these medium grade goods, but it develops that such is not the case. Europe offers an excellent outlet for fancy American butter and such is selling well on English markets. Lower qualities are dragging heavily and the trade in New York is strongly advised by those who know, not to attempt to merchandise anything but the finest stock abroad.

The chain stores have been a decided factor during this week in maintaining an active market. These chain stores have been buying heavily and with the regular jobbing trade showing considerable activity in the face of good consumptive demand, the market has taken on a firmer tone. Receipts have been sufficient to meet current needs so that any hopes for a shortage of arrivals and a consequent drawing on storage has not materialized.

## CHEESE MARKET STILL QUIET

The cheese market continues to drag along the same as it has for the past several weeks. Trading is inactive and a dull tone prevails. The market seems to be turning somewhat weaker. Average run fresh New York State flats can be bought anywhere from 18c to 19c and it is pretty hard to get over 20c for real fancy goods. Held flats in general are a cent higher all along the line, compared to fresh stock.

## EGGS TAKE BIG JUMP

Fancy nearby eggs are actually scarce and competitive bidding has resulted in much higher prices. The very fanciest Jersey and other nearby hennery whites, extremely closely graded, are bringing anywhere from 76c

to 82c, depending on package and general quality. Nearbys that grade only as firsts are bringing from 55c to 62c, while extra firsts and average extras vary from 64c to 75c. Nearby gathered whites that grade anywhere from firsts to extra first bring 55c to 69c. Even "undergrade whites" are bringing 45c. Pullets known as "pewees" or tiny eggs, are bringing 35c to 40c. It is a good plan to keep those eggs home. At any rate in view of the present market, a man is following a very poor policy if he tries to slip any small eggs into a real fancy crate. In other words, a half-dozen pewees or small eggs will pull down the price of a case of average whites say from 65c to 70c to as low as 45c or 50c. When the trade begins to bid against itself and prices get where they are now, buyers are very discriminating. But when a man has got the goods, he gets the price.

The strength of the market is chiefly on very fancy goods. There are ample intermediate and lower grades to supply the demand. From that it may be seen that the quality man has got things all his way at the present time.

## LIVE POULTRY MARKET STEADY

The live poultry market is holding fairly steady, although prices are not quite as strong as they were a week ago. It must be a very fine consignment to bring 32c for fowls. Most business is being done at a slightly lower figure. However, real fancy goods, colored will bring the price. White Leghorn fowls are not doing nearly as well. In fact they are selling slowly. Express chickens are in the neighborhood of 26c and 27c for colored stock while Leghorn roosters are 1c to 2c lower. Supplies are ample, the freight market bringing in ample supplies to meet the demand with some accumulations in some quarters. This has a tendency to put a slight damper on the express market.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed October 11.

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

	Albany	Ogdens- burg	Utica	Rochester Syracuse	Buf- falo
No. 2 W. Oats...	.64	.65	.63 1/4	.63	.60 3/4
No. 3 W. Oats...	.63	.64	.62 1/4	.62	.59 3/4
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.33	1.34 1/2	1.32	1.31	1.27
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.32	1.33 1/2	1.31	1.30	1.26
Ground Oats...	46.00	46.60	45.60	45.30	43.90
Spr. W. Bran...	32.50	33.10	32.10	31.80	30.40
Hard W. Bran...	33.50	34.10	33.10	32.80	31.40
Standard Mids...	34.50	35.10	34.10	33.80	32.40
Soft W. Mids...	40.00	40.60	39.60	39.30	37.90
Flour Mids...	39.50	40.10	39.10	38.80	37.40
Red Dog Flour...	47.00	47.60	46.60	46.30	44.90
D. Brew Grains...	44.00	44.60	43.60	43.30	41.90
W. Hominy...	44.50	45.10	44.10	43.80	42.40
Yel. Hominy...	44.50	45.10	44.10	43.80	42.40
Corn Meal...					
Gluten Feed...	47.25	4.85	46.85	46.55	45.15
Gluten Meal...					
36% Cot. S. Meal	45.75	46.45	45.35	44.85	43.65
41% Cot. S. Meal	49.75	50.45	49.35	48.85	47.65
43% Cot. S. Meal	52.00	52.70	51.60	51.10	49.90
31% OP Oil Meal					
34% OP Oil Meal	53.00	53.60	52.60	52.30	50.90
Beet Pulp...					

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. No. 2, White Oats —; No. 3 White Oats, 57 1/2; No. 2 Yellow corn, \$1.24; No. 3 Yellow corn, \$1.23; Ground oats, \$40; spring wheat bran \$27.50; hard wheat bran, \$31.50; standard middlings \$30; soft wheat middlings \$35; flour middlings \$36; red dog flour \$42; dry brewers grains —; white hominy \$43; yellow hominy, \$43; corn meal \$49.75; gluten feed \$44.75; gluten meal \$56.75; 31% old process oil meal —; 34% old process oil meal \$48.50.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price 1/2 cents on oats; 5/8 cent on corn, 10 cents on cottonseed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## POTATOES VERY CHEAP,

Potatoes are the cheapest in years. Maines are offered at \$1.05 per hundredweight deliveries in New York. Freight is 65c which leaves 40c to the grower from which he must deduct loading charges. The best price offered on States is 30c to 35c per bushel, while Long Islands are bringing 60c to 65c to the grower.

## HAY MARKET QUIET

Nothing exciting is going on in the hay market. Arrivals have been liberal both via rail and water. As a matter of fact it looks as though a little weakness is developing. Top quotations are a little hard to get. \$26 seems to be about the top price on No. 2 hay and while No. 1, which is scarce, will bring \$27 and \$28 at the outside. Small bales in general are at least \$1 a ton under large bales.

## LIVE CALVES STEADY

The live calf market has had a steadier tendency of late. Real fancy prime veals are worth anywhere from \$14 to \$14.50 with offerings ranging down to \$8.50 for common stock

and culls will bring anywhere from \$7 to \$8. Anything that is fair to good will bring from \$12.50 to \$13.50.

## What Consumers Pay For

(Continued from page 280)

A very large proportion of our national egg yield is placed in artificial refrigerators during the spring months of peak production and are taken out when the hens have their vacation in the fall. Cold storage eggs are just as good as fresh eggs for many purposes and yet one can hardly buy them in retail stores. Eggs are either "fresh" or "strictly fresh" or "New Laid."

The Charles William Stores  
261 Stores Bldg. New York City Inc

New York Styles  
and General  
Merchandise



Before you buy  
anything anywhere,  
look in our catalog

Form this habit  
IT PAYS!

If you haven't a catalog  
write us

## IF! —

If you have eggs to sell;  
If you believe in the New York market;  
If you would rather sell in this great market than at your shipping point;  
If you need some one to do your selling in New York;

CONSIGN ME.  
Fancy Brown now selling above 60 cents.  
Fancy White now selling above 70 cents.

**GEO. E. CUTLER**

Eggs Exclusively. Established in 1894.  
331 Greenwich Street New York

## SHIP YOUR EGGS WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS  
Bonded Commission Merchants  
358 Greenwich St., New York City

## Live Poultry Shippers

IF YOU WANT HIGHEST PRICES returned promptly—market reports and information—free use of coops AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED—SHIP TO:  
**BERMAN & BAEDCKER, Inc.**  
West Washington Mkt., 28 Thirteenth Avenue  
New York City

## Best CASH MARKET PRICES for HIDES, SKINS, FURS, TALLOW, WOOL

Any quantity. Quick returns. When writing for prices, please advise quantity you have. Write today for tags. Would be pleased to have the names of your friends.  
**S. H. LIVINGSTON, Successor to KEYSTONE HIDE CO., LANCASTER, PA.** Always in the Market

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO** Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free; satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Paducah, Ky



# October Chicken Chatter

## It Pays to Ship Good Poultry—Opinions on Pullets

THE live poultry market in New York City has been through rather a hectic period. The recent Hebrew holidays called upon the market for heavy supplies of live poultry. It was an opportunity for the man who had a lot of surplus stock to unload. When anything is in real demand, that is the time it is usually wise to sell, but everybody didn't get the high prices they expected. Some fowls and chickens didn't sell as it was hoped they would and the reason is very apparent.

Just because a commodity is in demand, it doesn't mean that anything and everything will be acceptable. Holidays usually have something of a psychological effect. The holiday spirit induces a little more inclination to luxury and consequently folks tend to buy more choice commodities. And this is just what happened in the poultry trade. During the Jewish holidays, prime poultry was in demand and it brought real fancy prices. Fancy fat fowls sold as high as 32 cents and there was not what one could call an over-supply.

On the other hand, common and ordinary stock was a drug on the market. Poor leghorns were so plentiful that prices had to be slashed in order to move stock; as low as 15 to 19 cents. This mediocre stock would have sold fairly well a few weeks earlier, but to try to get rid of it during the holiday trade is the height of folly. Where leghorns had been fattened and primed they met a fairly good outlet, but common stuff was absolutely side-tracked as far as any price was concerned. It will be sometime before another holiday shows up when so much poultry will be consumed, but right now is the time for the express shipper to study the lesson that has just been taught. It pays to feed poultry for market at times like those mentioned about. Fitting pays.

### Spray Poultry Coops

EXPRESS shippers of live poultry who have been sending live poultry into New York City, may well take the precaution of spraying their shipping coops before using them, after they have been returned from the city. There seems to be quite an epidemic of poultry disease which looks like pneumonia and at other times has the symptoms of chicken cholera. This disease is prevalent in freight arrivals from western States, such as Illinois and Iowa. However, there is the possibility of crates coming in via express becoming infected through contact with these western arrivals. If you are shipping any number of birds, it is a good plan to spray your coops with an ordinary disinfectant before filling for reshipment to the city.

### Favors the Pullet

THE views of poultrymen are apt to change with the seasons. Just now, with a goodly proportion of the hens still laying and the pullets either not laying at all or laying very small eggs, I might at first reading agree with the writer of the article which claimed that hens were better than pullets. But looking backward to winters that have passed I find that the years the pullet coop was small, the winter egg basket was very light indeed, and I am never so anxious to find eggs in the nests as I am then.

The older hen may lay nearly as many eggs as the pullet but they are apt to be mostly 20 cents a dozen eggs. I would not go the length of killing all but the breeders every year, but I do believe in a good weeding out in the summer of all hens who are not up to standard. There are hens who continue to lay well but have some fault we do not like. They can be kept till they have finished laying and then go into the bean jar, my favorite place for cooking hens.

Pullets have another good point about them. They are very easy to sell in the fall. I got \$36 for 20 a few weeks ago and I am sure they did not eat as much as the three pigs my husband sold which brought about the same price. I do not think I could have sold hens as easily. They are usually looked on with suspicion, either they are poor layers, or aged.

When pullet eggs can be sold for 32 cents a dozen with hens at 45 cents, does it pay to use pullets' eggs at home? I have come to the conclusion that it does not. When I started keeping hens I was ashamed to sell the small eggs, but with the larger flock I have quite a quantity and I think now it pays to sell them and use hens' eggs for the house.—Mrs. T. THOMSON.

### Hens in Preference to Pullets

ADDIE GRAVES hits the nail squarely on the head when she writes in favor of the hen. We always tried to raise enough pullets to keep our flock around 100. Some years we had 120 and they ranged from pullets to three- and four-year-olds and we knew that they did full better than the pullets. One of the older hens stole her nest. We kept her with others at another barn and did not want her to mix with those at the house. But we had to take her and her thirteen chicks home and care for them. Long before she weaned those chicks, she began laying in the loft of the granary, but still roosted in her coop with the chicks. We thought that when she was "laid out," we would take her back where she belonged. But she kept on laying until she laid forty-two eggs and then a severe snow-storm came and we had to remove her home, so we never knew how many more she did lay. Hens require care and lots of it and we kept our hen-houses clean and had no mites or lice. Fowls with lice cannot lay as the lice and mites sap their very life and strength.

We used kerosene on the roosts and on the sides of the hen-houses where the fowls touch when on the roosts, also saturated the nests with it. We did this once each month, the year around. We also used freshly slaked lime under the roosts and fine coal ashes all over the floors. Since we began using these things regularly each month, and cleaning out all the refuse, we have never been troubled with the mites or lice. I used an old sock drawn over my hand and wrist to sop on the kerosene.—Mrs. DANA BURCHARD, Tioga County, N. Y.

### The Farmers' Interest in Government

(Continued from page 283)

the State that may favor other classes or groups as opposed to agriculture.

As citizens, we have but one duty with respect to our government, and that is to serve it unselfishly. There is relatively little that the State can do for us, but we can do everything for the State. This is the course that must be pursued if we are to maintain the freedom of action and thought and purpose that has animated our finest eras of progress in the past. Other governments have resorted to paternalism, and the rights of the sovereign citizen have been greatly impaired. Our purpose has been in the other direction, and we must keep it so.

### The Trouble Maker

(Continued from page 293)

His leadership, ability and personality had sold the farm bureau and the college extension movement to the doubting farmers, and even those who had little respect for science in agriculture, for which young Bradley stood, were nevertheless always glad to see him coming.

In a plain, matter-of-fact voice he began to talk.

(Continued next week)

# If you want a healthy productive flock—make sure your birds get the nourishment they need



"I have used Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for a period of four months," writes Burton Steere, of Springfield, Mass. (One of his yeast-fed flocks is shown here.) "The birds showed a higher egg production than in previous years."



"We are now using Yeast in all houses," writes T. S. Edwards, of the Lone Oak Poultry Farm, at Babylon, L. I., where these fine yeast-fed birds were raised, "and have placed a standing order for 24 packages a month, which bespeaks our faith in Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast."



"Ever since I started feeding Yeast," writes H. Borden, of East San Gabriel, Calif., owner of these fine yeast-fed birds, "my flock has been in a very healthy condition. Mortality has been nothing to speak of."

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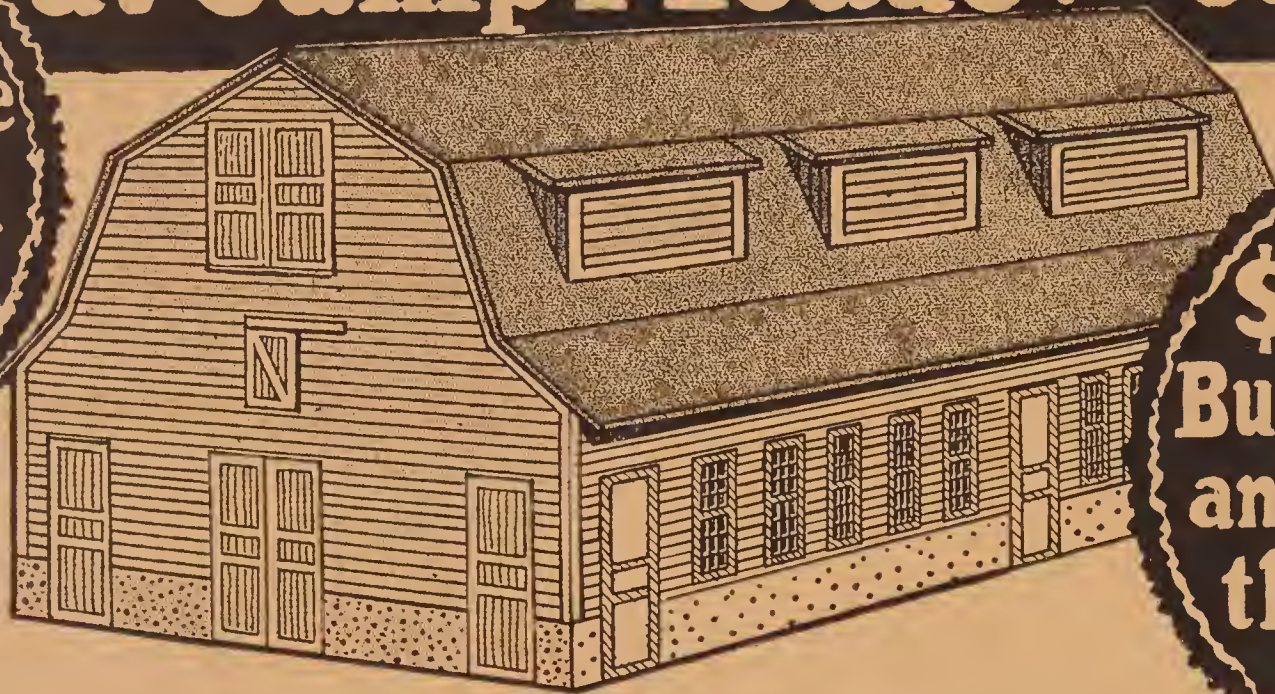
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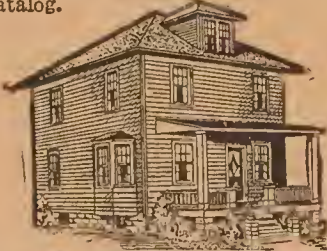
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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

NOVEMBER 1, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*Early Warnings*

A Bird's-Eye View—By A. B. Genung



# Hunting the World Over for the Ideal Forage Crop

*But the Average Farmer Must Go Slowly with New Crops Before They are Well Established*

By U. V. WILCOX

THOSE who are these days following closely the work of the scientists of the Government, men who, little known and poorly paid, are giving life service for the farmers and the tables of America, could well glory in the painstaking effort that is found in the development of just such common things as forage crops.

For instance, a plant that digs a hole and deposits therein its own seeds is now being developed by a series of experiments at the farms of the Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Plant Industry is attempting to find a more suitable forage crop that will be greater value than the various kinds now grown.

## The Subterranean Clover

One plant that has thus far proved of value in this experimental work is the subterranean clover, and if certain difficulties can be overcome in its culture it will be a boon to farmers in many parts of the United States.

It is this so-called subterranean feature that recommends it so highly—its ability to plant its own seed—a self-sowing plant. Once sown the farmer never has occasion to sow it again, as is necessary with nearly every other type of forage.

With subterranean clover, once the seed pods are formed, the stem bearing them starts to bend and in a few days reaches the surface of the ground. But instead of running along the ground as most plants of that sort do, this strange clover plant continues the downward growth with such force that if the soil is reasonably soft, a slight excavation is made into which the ripe seed is dropped. All other varieties of clover depend upon the seed dropping and finding its way by chance into the soil, thus perpetuating themselves. There is always a great loss of seed, for but a small portion finds its way into friendly soil.

A species of subterranean clover is fairly common throughout many sections of Europe, and is found as far north as Ireland, according to Dr. A. J. Pieters, agronomist, in charge of clover investigations. In Europe its growth is usually abundant and it makes an excellent feed for stock. It is because of these qualities plus its ability to

easily perpetuate itself that plants of that nature are being experimented upon by government scientists.

When first brought here and attempts made to domesticate it and acclimate it, there seemed to be some reason why it did not grow well, probably because the sections chosen experienced some chilly weather. But at the experimental farms at Arlington, Virginia, under the care of the scientists, this strange clover has survived winter and summer weather and now shows splendid promise for being one of the best forage crops that the farmer can obtain. Efforts are now being made to obtain a stock that can be adapted to all sections of the United States.

## Hunting the World Over for Clover

The clover plant in its many species is the farmer's forage standby, and the Bureau of Plant



This is the appearance of the Korean cloverlike plant—*Lespedeza stipulacea*—upon volunteer growth. This plant measured 3 feet 8 inches across. It offers nearly ideal forage.

Industry is looking the world over for the best obtainable that will suit climatic conditions on American farms. To this end, and in pursuit of the ideal, parts of the Orient have been searched.

It is interesting right here to note that foreign missionaries and commercial travelers and those

who are serving various interests abroad often lend their services to the Government and send in of their finds. Many times the seeds or plants found are not of special value, but now and then they may prove to be a real agricultural bonanza.

Back in 1919 Dr. Ralph G. Mills of the Severance Union General Hospital at Seoul, Chosen (Korea) sent in to the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction a package of lespedeza seed, which he thought might be of value.

According to the regular routine of the Department this seed was given a serial number and investigated. In this instance it was planted at the government experiment farm at Arlington, Virginia, in 1921, and found of great potential value.

To-day experiments are in progress with this Oriental cloverlike plant which also helps to perpetuate itself, due to the fact that the seeds do not form in bunches at the end of the stems, but occur at intervals along the main stalk. Even if it is mowed within an inch of the ground there are certain to be seeds left on the remaining stem to cause the plant to grow again without the need of a fresh sowing.

## Saving the Farmer's Time

Science is thus making easier for the farmer in self-perpetuating forage crops that once given a chance will just keep on growing year after year for the benefit of stock and for the benefit of the farmer's bank account and thus for the increasing of the nation's wealth.

Unlike the subterranean clover this Korean lespedeza seems to thrive somewhat farther north, however, not as far north as was hoped. Of the two varieties brought over from the Orient, one from Japan and known as lespedeza striata and the other from Korea and known by the scientific name as lespedeza stipulacea, the Korean plant has the very practical advantage of ripening its seeds fully two weeks earlier than those of any other kind of clover now grown in this country. That gives the plant an opportunity to get its seed started before the soil becomes too cold.

Here then are three clover-like plants. One brought from southern Europe and two from the

(Continued on page 316)

# This Farmer Says Bank Credit Not Practical

*Answer Says Cash Stores Are Rapidly Increasing*

REFERRING to issue of September 6th, the editorial, "What Credit Costs the Farmer," either local conditions are different than what you describe, or I fail to see the point.

Locally, I can buy a mowing-machine, an axe, a barrel of flour, a ton of feed or have a horse shod on credit for the same price as though I paid cash. The credit time is not limited, though eventually one has to pay. In what way would it be cheaper to pay cash? If anything, it would appear to be cheaper to ask credit, for one has the use of their money for a period of time from two to six months.

As to borrowing from the bank, our local bank will not loan a dollar without an endorser, regardless of standing in community, and will not loan on real or chattel mortgage, and we do not always wish to tell a third party our business, ask a friend to endorse, or ask a person to endorse our note without recompense, especially as we do not see where we can save any money by so doing. Please set me straight.—E. F. W., Oneida County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## Mr. Myers's Answer

I THINK it is very doubtful if it is true in many regions that a farmer can buy a mowing-machine as cheaply for credit as for cash. A few months ago I had occasion to buy one and at that time the price for cash was \$80 or \$85 for credit. If I obtained credit I paid \$5 and in addition paid

6 per cent. on a larger amount. If I obtained the credit for six to nine months the cost would be \$5 plus 6 per cent. or about 12 to 15 per cent. per year.

In feed stores it is more generally true that the same price is charged for cash as for credit. If that is true with Mr. Wilson's local store then

ods or be forced out of business. There is only one sound way of merchandizing feed or anything else and that is to sell cheaply at the car door for cash, adding margins to cover the cost of any additional services that are required, such as credit, delivery, or warehousing. There is no sound reason for charging the man who gets his feed at the car door and pays cash for it for services he does not want, does not get, and does not want to pay for. Give every man the services he wants and charge him the costs of these services. That is the only sound way of merchandizing.

More and more the cash grocery stores, department stores, and other sorts of stores are making their way into the small country communities. These cash stores are the outstanding commercial development of the past decade. They have made fabulous profits but they have sold cheap for cash. It is an unusual condition indeed if your correspondent does not have cash and carry grocery store within easy driving distance from his home from which he can buy his groceries on a cash basis. When people begin to realize more fully the costs of store credit the trend towards sounder merchandizing methods will be accelerated. You will remember that our friend Mr. Boyce of the Boyce Feed Company of Attica said that the G. L. F. was a good thing for the feed business in that it was forcing feed dealers to put their credit on a sounder basis,

(Continued on page 306)

## A Letter and Its Answer

A FEW issues ago we printed an editorial saying that farm credit at the feed dealer's or other stores costs from two to three times as much as it should and that the place to get credit is at the bank. Last week Prof. W. I. Myers of the Department of Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College again discussed the subject of cash at the feed store and credit at the bank.

In answer to our editorial, a farmer wrote a letter, which we are printing on this page, raising some practical objections to our suggestions. This letter is answered by one from Mr. Myers. You will be interested in these discussions on one of the most important farm problems.—The Editors.

the thing to do is to go to some store that will give a discount for cash. If there is no store that will give a discount for cash, then the farmers in that community should get together and select a car-door pooler to handle feeds and get their feed more cheaply for cash.

If dealers continue this practice of charging everyone for credit whether he gets it or not they should get this kind of treatment. Eventually, these dealers will be forced to change their meth-



# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

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Volume 114

For the Week Ending November 1, 1924

Number 18

## A Bird's-Eye View

An Autumn Glance at the Greatest Business in the Greatest Country

By A. B. GENUNG

United States Department of Agriculture

THIS is a big country. What a marvelous panorama, could one but get into an airplane and go high enough to view it all. The hill country of the East, studded with cities set in a pattern of dairying, hay, potatoes, fruit, and truck crops that go with the urban East. The rolling South with its pine forests, its endless fields of cotton, its warm-country crops. The magnificent Corn Belt, flat, fertile—the Nation's agricultural heart. Farther west, the Wheat Belt—a two-thousand-mile strip of plains, irregularly carpeted now with pale stubble or the brown of newly planted land. Then the vast, sweeping ranges of the Rocky Mountain country with its great valleys into which whole empires might be dropped—itsself an empire of grazing cattle and sheep. And beyond all the Pacific Coast, self-contained, diverse, boundless in its resources. No agricultural picture like this, the world over.

Go into the South this fall and you will be impressed with its prosperity. Last year went a long way to wipe out the pressing burden of indebtedness. Another cotton crop bringing one and a half billion dollars cash, plus a fairly good season with truck crops, potatoes, rice and small fruits will put the South into very comfortable position. General sentiment through the region is distinctly optimistic.

In the East, meaning essentially the dairy and diversified region, things are not materially different from last year. Dairymen are beginning to feel the pressure from higher prices of grain feeds. Milk prices have stayed at rather discouraging levels; butter, however, has held pretty well to a price level which maintains production. Through the market milk sections there are apparently fewer heifer calves than a year ago, indicating a probable tendency toward somewhat lighter production. The East is in good shape as to feed crops, that is hay, silage corn, and oats; and it is doing fully as well as last year with the leading money crops such as potatoes, apples, etc. Altogether, the East is going into winter on about the same basis as the last two years. The prevailing frame of mind among farmers is rather static. Men find little to be enthusiastic about.

In the Corn Belt, farmers are in better spirits than for four years—not so much from any great increase in income as from a feeling that the stage is being set for better times. At last the hog situation is coming out from under its burden of overproduction, which in turn represented an effort to work off the corn surplus of 1920-21. Corn prices are up and the expectation is that hog prices are going to ride at higher levels during the coming year. The corn outlook is bad enough. Frosts have hit the North before this is written. A heavy percentage of corn will certainly be soft and one of the Corn Belt's real farm management problems this fall is how best to dispose of the

soft corn. Notwithstanding the poor corn crop, the central States are obviously breathing easier than they have along back.

The Wheat Belt is in infinitely better shape than for three years. Yields are splendid, the crop of high quality, and prices improved just at harvest time. Up in the Western spring wheat territory, where nobody has had a new pair of shoes since the winter of 1919-20, there is particular rejoicing. All through the wheat country growers have hustled grain to market and new money is circulating rapidly in the process of



"This is a big country"—from the dairy lands of the East "to the Pacific Coast, self-contained, diverse, boundless in its resources."

paying debts. Men are inclined once more to regard the wheat country as good property.

In the range country the situation is somewhat mixed, in that sheep men and growers of grain and many irrigated crops are in very fair shape while cattle men are just the reverse. Sheep are everywhere in favor and flocks increasing, except in certain local areas where drought has cut the feed. The cattle situation remains an enigma. It has been a four-year story of liquidation, which still continues. In spite of which—even of the continued selling off of breeding stock—there are a lot of cattle left in the range country. Old, long-headed operators are not lacking who believe that the industry has hit bottom and that this is the time to begin stocking up, and they are doing so to the tune of thousands of head. So far as this year's income goes, however, it may be tersely said that sheep have made money and cattle have lost money. The ranges are in good shape and winter feed abundant, generally speaking, everywhere east of the continental divide.

The Pacific Coast has been seriously hurt by drought and to a lesser degree by frosts and the foot-and-mouth disease. Feed is short and the livestock situation is certainly no more favorable than last year. Grain yields did turn out better than were expected earlier in the season and of course the higher prices have cheered such growers. Many of the deciduous fruits have suffered in yield and quality from the drought. However, the

coast, taken altogether, produces a tremendous diversity of things and it will never be without an income. It may not be wide of the mark to say that the coast country is in just fair condition this fall but, on the whole, does not seem in quite as good shape as one year ago.

If one is inclined to think in terms of five years or ten, say, there are several interesting things in view over the country.

For one thing there are more people. That is the most significant of all economic developments. We have 9 or 10 million more people in American towns than five years ago. The increased population is in the towns, not in the open country. It is directly evident in the numbers of people in

city streets. It is further evident in the expanded residential fringe about the cities. East, West, North and South, the towns have mushroomed out into new suburban districts. A tremendous expansion in small homes especially—probably greater than will take place again in a generation. This latter a contrast, too, with the open country; the last five years have put no new buildings of any kind on the farms, least of all houses.

The next most outstanding development over the country is the automobile. The road horses of ten years ago—and for that matter a thousand years ago—have been replaced. We hardly appreciate yet how profoundly this shift has affected

American farm life. Still less do we appreciate how it has contributed to efficiency in agricultural production. The time necessarily spent between farm and town has always been one of the biggest factors of overhead in agricultural production. The automobile has cut down this item of overhead as effectively as the binder cut down the direct labor in grain harvest. No thoughtful person can look over this country to-day without being impressed by the automobile's part in farming.

Coincident is the amazing program of road-building. That, however, is a project in the making.

There is a little new farm machinery in the fields this fall; not much, but occasionally a new sulky plow or perhaps a harrow or a wagon or a binder, etc. Here and there one sees a new tractor. There is occasionally a new stretch of fencing to be seen also. All of which represents a start toward replenishment of the productive farm plant, a matter which begins to be urgent.

Apparently more land has been put back into sod, taking the country as a whole. Seemingly, also, there is quite a bit more leguminous sod; alfalfa and the clovers in particular. This in line with the more conservative policy thrust upon farmers by the deflation period. It is part of the slow upbuilding, once more, of reserves.

One noticeable trend among types of farming

(Continued on page 306)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114 November 1, 1924 No. 18

### Backing Our Tax Fight

"I wonder if farmers really know what they owe to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the fight it put up last year to reduce farm taxes. I followed the situation pretty carefully and I know that if your paper had not brought the farm tax situation to the attention of Governor Smith and to the Legislature, we certainly would not have received a reduction in the direct State tax. This reduction means some saving to every farmer taxpayer in the State.

"Others are always claiming and talking about what they are going to do for farmers. It looks to me as if you went ahead and did something besides talk in getting and presenting to the 'powers that be' at Albany the real facts which resulted in some benefit to us fellows who are paying the bill, and I want you to know that some of us anyway appreciate it."—H. E. D., Oneida County, N. Y.

LETTERS like this help and we are human enough to like to receive them. But what would help still more is your continued support of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the fight we are going to make this winter for economy in government and for further reduction of taxes all the way along the line.

### "Marginal" Dairymen Must Go

AS we have stated several times recently, a dangerous situation exists in the dairy markets. Whether or not this situation becomes better or worse depends almost entirely upon the producers themselves. There are better than fifty million pounds of butter more in storage this year than last. Nearly as bad a situation exists with the amounts of cheese and canned milk in storage, and from nearly every producing section in the country come reports that the markets are flooded with fluid milk.

The low prices of other farm products as compared with dairy products that have prevailed until this year is the chief reason for the greatly increased milk production. Milk and its products have paid better than almost any other farm product, so farmers throughout the country turned to dairying.

These comparatively better dairy prices brought in what is known as the "marginal" milk. One good thing about it is that the marginal milk can not stay in. It is produced from cows that can not pay their costs of production unless the price of dairy products is high. Much of it is made by unskilled dairymen who have turned from other farming to milk production. Grain prices have gone up, other milk products costs have increased; and milk prices have gone down. Therefore,

these marginal producers will rush back to growing other farm products and will get out of the dairy business as soon as possible. If they stay too long, they will be ruined.

Every farmer who has marginal cows in his dairy, that is, cows that pay less than the costs of production, will lose money under the present situation so long as he keeps them. Gradually such men and such cows will be forced out of the business. This will adjust production and prices will come back to a better level.

Another satisfactory phase of the situation is the gradually increasing consumption of milk and other dairy products.

In the meantime, let's eat our marginal producers. This will add beef to our tables and money in our pockets. It will reduce the costs of production in every individual dairy and improve the market situation. Turn to page 303 and sign the little statement and send it to us, or write us a letter and tell us that you are with us in our "Kill A Kow" campaign, providing enough other dairymen come along too.

### Adjusted Production

IN a recent talk, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, said that the State itself was the largest farmer in the State, operating, mostly around its institutions, some 36,000 acres of land. The Commissioner said, too, that the capitalization on these State farms was heavy, chiefly because of the expensive buildings. Yet in spite of this high investment during the last year these farms paid an interest of five per cent. upon their total investment, and in addition returned to the State a profit of 11 per cent.

We can see the eyebrows of our farmer friends being raised at this statement, for we all know how few farms have broken even during the recent hard times, to say nothing of paying any interest or profit.

But the Commissioner had an explanation of this phenomenon. A very careful record was kept of all expenses in the operation of the farms, and every cent was charged against them that properly could be. But on the other hand, these State farms were credited at wholesale market prices for every single bit of produce which they raised. There was absolutely nothing wasted, and no matter what any particular farm raised, it could not go wrong, because it was sure of a market. Putting it in a different way, the State was able to do what no individual farmer can do in having its market adjusted to its production. Most of the produce was used in its own institutions, but whether it was or not the farms got credit at market prices.

Some time, perhaps, production will be so balanced (see cartoon on opposite page) to consumption as to give every farmer a market for everything he raises, no matter what it is. In the whole world there is none too much food, but there is too much in particular spots. In the meantime, while we wait for this ideal of adjusted production and consumption, the farmer who will survive in the hard business will be the one who is constantly on the alert in studying the markets so that he produces with a strict regard to what can be well sold. He can never hope to find a ready sale for everything as the State's institutional farms do, but by figuring for a long period ahead and by learning to interpret the demand, he can come nearer to growing for the market what the market wants at the time when it most wants it.

### Buy in Quantity

HOW often the men folks find fault when going to town with the milk and other produce because the women always seem to have so many errands for them to do. It is a spool of thread number so-and-so to be bought at one store, a couple of yards of calico to match something at another, and five pounds of sugar at some other store. Inasmuch as the men get as much, or more, benefit out of the purchases eventually, as do the women, there is little for them to find fault about.

But from another standpoint, buying in such small quantities is a waste of time and money. It seems to us that it is another way by which we have gone too far "from the ways of our fathers." Mrs. Ruby Green Smith said recently that some of the women of Colorado buy at one time enough supplies to last them for a whole year. We can not help but wonder about the loneliness and isolation from which these women must suffer because of not getting away from the farm oftener, but from an economic standpoint, they have the right idea. Our forefathers were independent of the markets. They went only a few times a year and purchased in quantities supplies that would last for months.

We of today are market slaves. The women of the city and village especially have the habit of visiting the stores, often several times a day. Moreover, they depend upon the storekeepers to deliver their supplies, thus adding to the already high costs. The custom is spreading to the country. Under modern conditions it is not possible or practical to buy in too large quantities, but there is a happy medium. What a satisfaction there is in plentiful supplies stored against the wants of the future; a satisfaction doubly good because they were bought at better prices than could be had from buying in small quantities.

### The American Agriculturist Service

WHAT particular problem is troubling you? Is there something about your farm organization or about the operation of some other public institution that affects your business that you do not understand? Are some of your animals sick or not doing well? Perhaps you are worried about crop plans for the coming year. Maybe you have hay or potatoes on hand or some other crop and want some definite information about the markets.

Or it may be that some law like that of cutting brush or weeds, or making a lease or will is not clear and you want more information. It may be too that you have been offered what looks like a good investment for some of your funds, but you are not quite sure; or it is possible that you have replied to an advertisement or had dealings with some commission men that were not satisfactory. To answer all of these and many other questions, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST maintains a service bureau and a corps of trained workers to get the correct information for you. All you have to do to make adjustments and to clear up misunderstanding is to send full information about your problem to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. This service costs you nothing but a two-cent stamp.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

THERE is a lot of talk going the rounds all of the time about the lack of enforcement of prohibition. I have no doubt that there is still a lot of booze finding its way to the consumer, but here is one of the things I have wondered about.

In the course of the year, I see a good many thousand people, both in the country and city, but I cannot now recollect having seen during the past year a single person who was badly under the influence of liquor. So I think the gentleman in the following story must have had his adventure back in the good (?) old days.

This particular chap, so the story goes, was on his way home after a nice hilarious party, which had lasted into the wee small hours of the morning. In order to save time, he took a short-cut across the city park and managed to fall into a large fountain in the center, which fountain was well filled with statuary of various kinds and sizes.

When he struck the cold water, he set up a howl and a policeman came running to haul him out. When the policeman reached down to grab him, the drunk pulled away and, waving an expansive and heroic hand at the statuary, he stuttered:

"N-NEVER M-MIND ME, OFFISHER—N-NEVER MIND ME; RESHCUE THE WOMEN—AND SH-SHILDREN FIRST—WOMEN AND SH-SHILDREN FIRST, OFFISHER!"



# What YOU Are Thinking About!!

## Our Readers Emphatic About Boy Drivers and Farmer Licenses

I AM accepting the invitation to express my opinion on the subject of "Should Boys Drive Cars?" I live in your old stamping-ground and you may even remember my name, as you have visited at my farm.

My son will be seventeen years old in a few days, is well-grown and strong and just as capable of driving a car as he will ever be. If he cannot drive a car for another year it is going to be a serious matter for us. We would be willing to have him take any reasonable test that might be applied.

On the other hand, there is a young man in this section who is far below normal mentally, who, though he went to school for some time, was absolutely unable to learn to read or write. He owns a car and had no difficulty in getting a driver's license without a test. Also the drunks are being licensed, just as readily as any one else. All they have to do is to say they don't drink, and that lets them out.

Capable young men are not allowed to drive, but idiots and drunks are just as good as ever. What will the answer be?—G. W. S., New York.

\* \* \*

### Says It Is a Good Law

UNDER the new automobile law, said to have gone into effect in New York State, October 1st, we must first remember that an automobile is no "play thing," but a very dangerous machine when not handled by a competent person, and one capable or experienced in the business should at all times be compelled to operate or run it.

I for one, think it is an excellent law and should be properly enforced, and only wish such a law would go into effect in every State in the Union, as there would be far less deaths and serious accidents. Most farmers could so arrange as to make their necessary trips to the city and also get their children to the High School without having a boy or girl under eighteen years of age to run the car. Boys and girls from ten to twelve years of age are often seen driving an automobile, and nine out of ten would not know how to make repairs in case the car got out of order. Again, the average boy or girl under eighteen years of age is too reckless, as just so they are going along is about all they are thinking or caring about, regardless of the speed or danger they are encountering.

Yes! by all means, let's have such a law go into effect in every State in the Union. It would be one of the best automobile laws ever passed for the country at large.—Wm. H. H., Virginia.

\* \* \*

### How About High School Now?

SEEING in your last issue a request for people to write their opinion of the new "motor vehicle law," I am afraid if I wrote just what I feel about this law it would not look good on paper, for I consider it an outrage, and I am going to do my best to find out who framed such a bill and will endeavor to do all in my power to have them voted out of office.

In my especial case I have a daughter, now in her seventeenth year, and to-day she could be in High School if it were not for the fact that she is prohibited from driving. She has driven a car since fourteen years of age, always accompanied by myself, the owner of same; in fact, she attended High School one year a distance of seven miles and I always went with her, spending the day in town, so as to comply with the law, which at that time would allow her to drive so long as owner of car accompanied her.

Now this was not so bad, but now I have an operator's license myself, as I learned to drive a Ford, but now we have a three speed car and I do not seem to be able to manage it and, as I before stated, my daughter has driven under any and all kinds of circumstances, when roads were literally torn to pieces after the recent flood. Her father is "Road Superintendent," and away in another part of the town it was necessary for her to take a truck to him. I am doubtful if many men could have driven where she did, and in all her driving, of perhaps twenty or thirty thousand miles, she has never had an accident of any kind; and besides at the present time, she could help in many ways, such as taking milk to station, etc., but dares not on account of the foolish law en-

obtaining an education. They own motor wheels and have from four and one-half to eight miles to go to school. As they cannot drive the wheels or cars, they have to walk this distance, which makes them late for school nearly every morning. I think this new law is a very inconvenient thing in many ways.

EDWIN ROGERS,  
GERALD GREGG,  
GERALD WOODRUFF,  
RAY HEILBERT,  
CHARLES J. CRAMER,  
All of Lewis County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### Too Many Licenses Now

I SEE on Page 148 of the September 6th issue an article about licensing farmers. We don't have enough licenses to pay, so we ought to have some more! I have paid \$37.75 already for licenses this year and now I have got to get another before I can operate my car and truck.—E. C. H., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

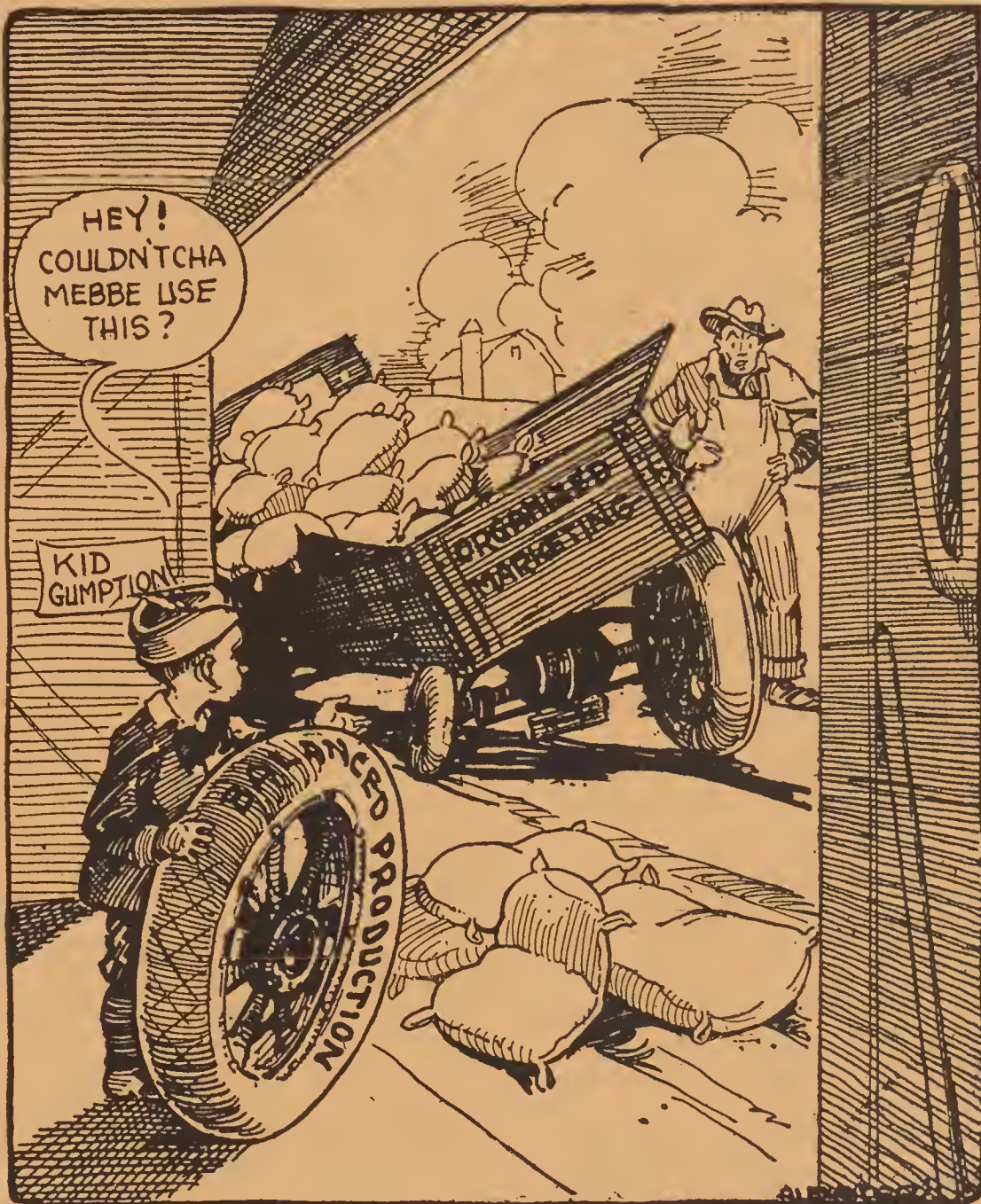
I AM writing what I think about a farmer's license. We have too many licenses now. The hunter's license, the fishing license, the automobile license, two cents a gallon on gasoline, twenty-five cents or more for getting your automobile lenses adjusted—anything at all, you might say, to get money from the public. For instance, what would the farmer's license be used for? How many salaried jobs would it create? Where would it benefit the farmer? The newspapers give accounts where the money from hunter's licenses is deposited; so much in this bank and so much in that bank, and so forth. It looks to me like a good thing for the banks, as they loan the money to the public at a good rate of interest and at the same time it is the public's money. And so it is in various ways. This is my way of looking at it.—P. E. H., Chester County, Pa.

\* \* \*

### A Farmer's License

THE idea of licensing farmers to operate their farms certainly presents new food for thought. Not so long ago a certain man, who provokes much mirth because of his super-scientific tendencies, originated the opinion that the operator of any kind of machinery should be required to obtain a license to do so, and one of his hearers said jokingly, "Yes, and a farmer should have a license to farm."

(Continued on page 309)



acted by some crank or fanatic. I do not believe statistics will show that accidents are due to young people's driving, for of the many thousand accidents of which I have read and heard, I can only recall one of under eighteen years.

I am and always have been a law-abiding citizen and a member of Church since childhood; am also a member of W. C. T. U. and I never have felt before that the laws of our country were foolish, but when I think of all the years I have worked on a farm at all kinds of farm labor, having had two nervous breakdowns, and now could take a little comfort with the car but am deprived of it by some who perhaps never did a stroke of honest labor in their lives, I feel like rebelling. By the time my daughter is eighteen she will have to be away from home and cannot drive for us; it sure makes one feel sore to think of such fool laws.—Mrs. G. E. S.

\* \* \*

### What the Boys Think

I READ your article on the new motor vehicle law in October 18th issue of your paper. I am one of the boys who hauled milk to the factory and now cannot on account of the new law. I am an expert driver and have driven a car for the past seven years. Below are the names of other boys in my locality who are not only handicapped in drawing milk for their fathers, but also in

### Kill a Kow

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my herd between now and March 1, 1925.

Name.....

Address.....

Cut this out, sign it and send it to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.



# WOLVERINE

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### CORDOVAN HORSE-HIDE

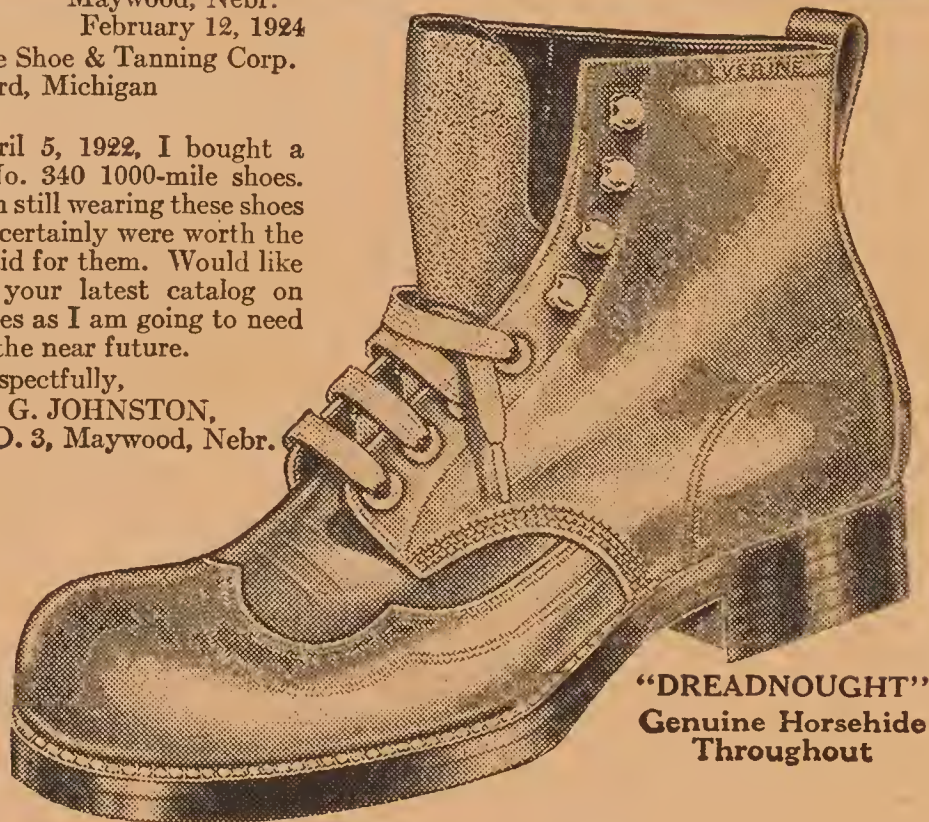
Maywood, Nebr.  
February 12, 1924

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Rockford, Michigan

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We use only the choicest horsehides. We tan them ourselves. And we specialize on work shoes only. That's why

you'll find Wolverines different from any other shoe you ever wore.

You'll never know just how good this shoe is till you try a pair. Feel the thick pliable leather. Soft as buckskin. Tough as rawhide. You'll know why it outwears three ordinary pairs. And feels "as comfortable as an old shoe"—even when it's brand new.

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For tender feet, or where you do not encounter wet weather, wear this Comfort Shoe. A blessing to the feet.

## Putting Stuff in Storage

*Conditions Must Be Right to Make It Successful*

ORDINARILY when we speak of storage most folks immediately call to mind the idea of cold storage. Cold storage is the natural method for holding perishables for any length of time. But for the farmer, common storage is a practical method of holding at least part of his products for a later date, when the market may be more advantageous or labor conditions may be such that it will be more convenient to give a crop more intensive attention as far as preparation for market is concerned.

There is a big question whether it pays to store. I have heard more fellows argue the question back and forth and in the end no real conclusion could be gathered from the argument. As I see it there are a lot of factors that control the practice even to the personal affairs of the individual farmer involved.

### Playing the 50-50 Game

If a fellow is hard up for immediate cash he can hardly afford to store unless the market is particularly strong. If that is the case, it may be that he can borrow against his holdings and thereby satisfy his immediate cash needs. Most farmers that I know, who store to any degree, play the 50-50 game; they sell part of the crop and store the rest. Then at the end of the year, if prices have gone down considerably, they feel they are lucky to have sold at least part when the market was up. If the market goes up they have the satisfaction of getting better prices on at least part of their crop.

Of course, following that method a fellow doesn't do quite as much speculating as though he were to take a chance on the entire crop. When a fellow stores everything he has got, then he is speculating. In fact, he is skating on pretty thin ice because a lot of things can happen that no one can foresee.

Right now every one is wondering whether it will pay to store potatoes for the spring. We have a few facts to work on and they are not very encouraging. We know that this year's potato crop is one of the biggest we have ever had and prices right now are way down. It seems hardly possible that prices can go any lower, although I have known them to do so. It does not look much like real high potato prices this year.

### Will It Pay This Year?

Now the question is, Will it pay to store and take a chance on the mid-winter and spring market? For myself I think it is a pretty good gamble. It looks as though right now, in the heart of the digging season, this glut on the market could have been foreseen weeks and weeks ago. With a heavy crop, storing facilities have not been ample and farmers simply had to ship into the markets. After this glut is over, it looks as though things would settle down and after the first of the year we may see an improvement.

One of the things that is going to determine what a fellow will get out of

these stored products, whether they be potatoes, cabbage, carrots or turnips, is the kind of storage house he has. If the cellar or store-house, whatever it may be, is well-ventilated, well drained and so constructed that it maintains fairly even temperature, he is quite sure of having his stock keep fairly well.

### Watch How You Store Your Seed Corn

While I am on the subject it is well to include the subject of seed corn storage. The corn crop was short this year. We all know that and a lot of men are going to sail pretty close to the wind when it comes seed time next spring. It is several years since we have faced a condition quite the same as this. Corn did not harden right this fall and there is a lot of soft corn that will not make good seed and a lot more corn that is only medium which will also not make good seed unless it is well taken care of. Seed corn must be stored in a place where it will dry out thoroughly. Corn that is wet or even moist and then subject to freezing and thawing is bound to fail when it comes to seed time in the spring. It will not germinate.

There is not a lot of work to storing seed corn properly. Any place that is dry is a good place to store it. And as far as equipment is concerned, a piece of ordinary chicken wire will do the job. We had some corn one year that we divided into two batches. One was hung in chicken wire, each ear being placed in every alternate mesh while the other bunch was kept in baskets. The basket stock was not properly ventilated and therefore not properly dried. In the spring it tested something like 50 to 60 per cent. germination. The seed we hung in the chicken mesh tested over 90. That is the difference for a little pains, no expense and a couple of hours' time.—FRED WILLIAMS, New York.

### Buy Good Seeds

I want to get some alfalfa seed at reasonable prices. I am in the market for Grimm alfalfa. Can you give me any advice where to get it?—C. W. G., Pennsylvania.

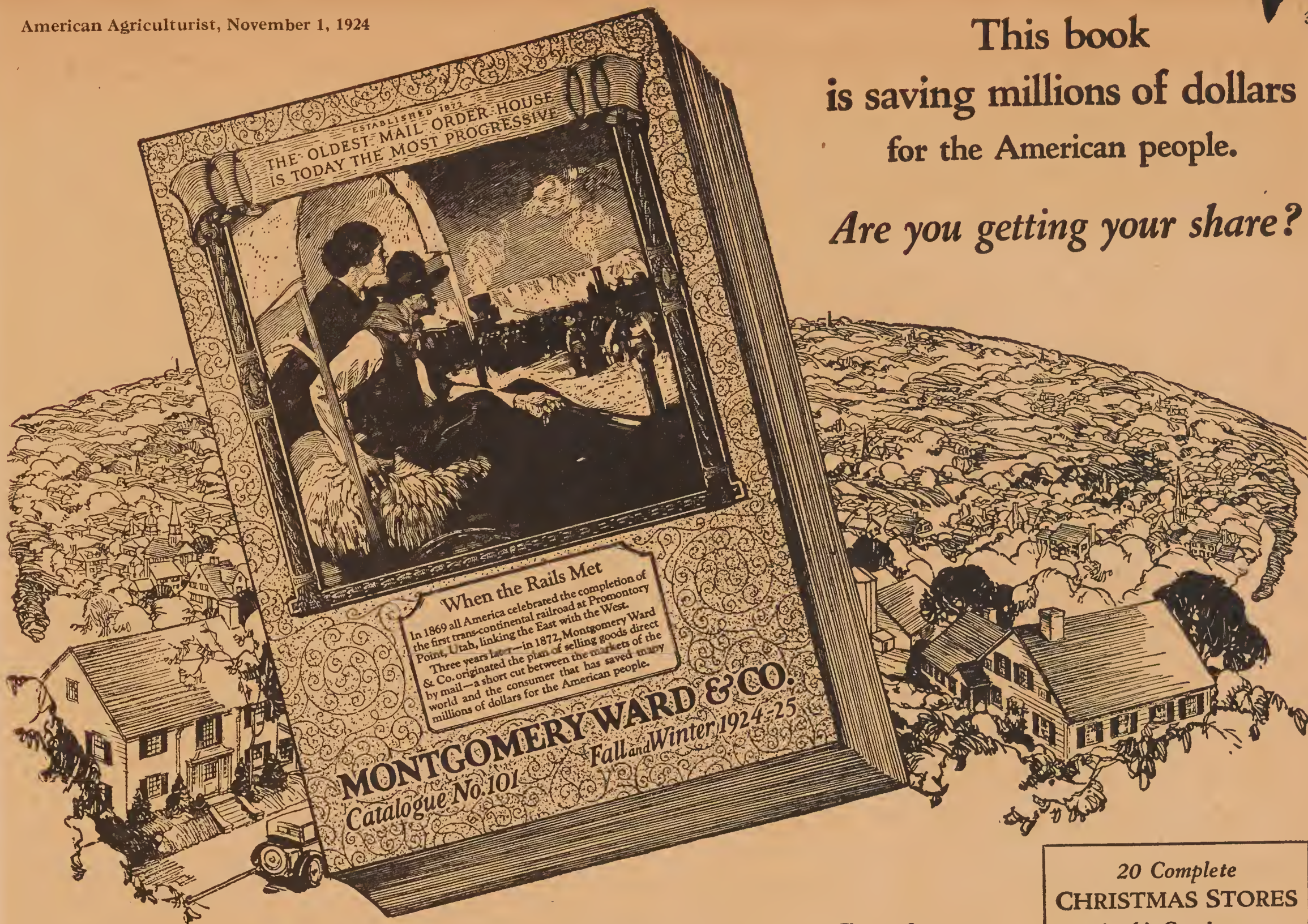
THERE are several reputable concerns advertised in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST that handle alfalfa seed. When you buy genuine Grimm alfalfa from a reliable house you can depend upon it that you will get genuine Grimm. There is one factor, however, that you should specify in ordering your clover seed; that the seed is northern grown. Our northern winters are too severe on southern grown seed, while farmers farther south can plant southern seed and get away with it very well. Scarified seed is also to be preferred.

Do not try to buy good seed cheap. It is the same to try to buy a good automobile tire cheap or a good second-hand automobile cheap. If you want good seed, pay the price, it is a whole lot cheaper in the end. If seed is much cheaper than the average, there is usually a reason for it. It is well to beware.



Success in storing farm produce, such as potatoes, depends a great deal on the manner in which the storehouse or cellar is constructed. This house is so built that a bank of earth is taken advantage of, concrete adding to its permanence.





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## A Bird's-Eye View

(Continued from page 301)

has been the drift of dairying into "marginal" territory of the West and South. Men who have been at their wits' end to make any income at all have turned to the dairy cow, and in many cases with some profit. Not all of them will stick to dairying now that cotton, wheat and various irrigated crops are selling at higher prices again. But it is probably true not only that the United States will ultimately support a much larger dairy industry than we now have, but that many areas in the West and South which have been following essentially exploitive systems of farming must slowly give these over in favor of the more conservative systems. In hard times the exploitive systems feel the pressure.

Almost everywhere farms are beginning to sell once more; a hopeful sign. Nothing but hard-boiled adversity could make the farm real estate market so stagnant as it has been in the last three years. Among other things, there are enough city buyers of farm property to make that a noteworthy item. Farm values are low enough to attract city money, which in turn is evidence of the constant tendency of economic forces to balance things up.

There is apparently little movement away from the farms this fall compared with a year or two ago. This is a reflection both of the easier position of agriculture and of the tapered-off condition of urban industry.

Indeed, it now seems as though agriculture is almost a few laps ahead of the urban community in respect to certain

basic adjustments. The cities have this year experienced what was brought home to farmers more than a year ago; that it is possible to temporarily over-expand the producing plant and that liquid capital disappears in the process. Urban industry has had its boom; has flooded the country with such required goods as houses, automobiles, textiles and so on. Now consumers are mostly supplied and mostly in debt. The latter part of the business boom has been accompanied by a veritable orgy of "partial payment." Spot the nearest householder or automobile owner in town and you have a debtor.

But among farmers, the entire emphasis has shifted over to rigid economy. All over the country farmers are straining every nerve to get their financial obligations fixed up and swearing never again in this generation to contract a dollar of new debt. This sort of thing is noticeable this fall. It is part of the cycle from bad times and low price level back up to prosperity again. In the current picture, it is part of the leveling-up process between city and country.

It may be that for a considerable period agriculture will stand at some disparity with urban industry. But for the moment—this fall—it is swinging up toward par, and the readjustment is a mighty healthy one for the country. Not in five years has the United States presented so nearly a picture of balanced prosperity as it does now. The more deeply that fact sinks home to us all, the longer it is likely to last.

## This Farmer Says Bank Credit Not Practical

(Continued from page 300)

selling cheaply for cash and charging for credit.

As regards borrowing from the bank, it is true that many banks require an endorser. In most cases, however, this more or less rigorous requirement for two names on a note can be made satisfactory by having one's wife endorse his note. No man can object to this. His wife certainly ought to know what his business affairs are and if she does know she will help and scheme to get the notes paid. Of course, a farmer should be willing to tell his banker frankly in regard to his financial position. This involves furnishing the banker with a confidential credit statement from time to time to show him what one is worth above his debts. I cannot see any reason why a farmer should refuse to do this. The man whom I ask to loan me money certainly has a right to know what my financial position is other than from general inference from what he knows about me. If Mr. W. is a sound farmer of financial responsibility, and if his local bank will not accept his note for a reasonable amount with his wife's signature, I would like to know it.

The bankers' associations have expressed a very cordial wish to cooperate with us in every possible way. Banker-Farmer Conferences have been held in many counties in New York at which I have discussed the principles brought out in the article which you printed last week. Invariably the response has been cordial. Right now the Agricultural Committee of the New York State Bankers' Association has asked us for ways in

which they can be helpful in agriculture. If there are any regions in New York where bankers are not meeting the legitimate needs of sound farmers I would like to know about it. Perhaps here is a real service for your paper. There are a few such banks. I know of one or two. If the need is great enough it might be wise to organize another bank or a cooperative credit association under the new cooperative law. In any event, I am glad to see you take an interest in this farm credit situation. The need for more efficient credit is great and better methods can only be brought about by a campaign of education in which farm papers such as yours play a very important part. I shall be glad to have your answer to these suggestions.—W. I. MYERS.

## First Ag. School in New York

THE Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute has just celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its foundation. This is one of the oldest and the best technical schools in the country, and it is particularly interesting to know that it was the first institution of the others in New York to establish a course in agriculture.

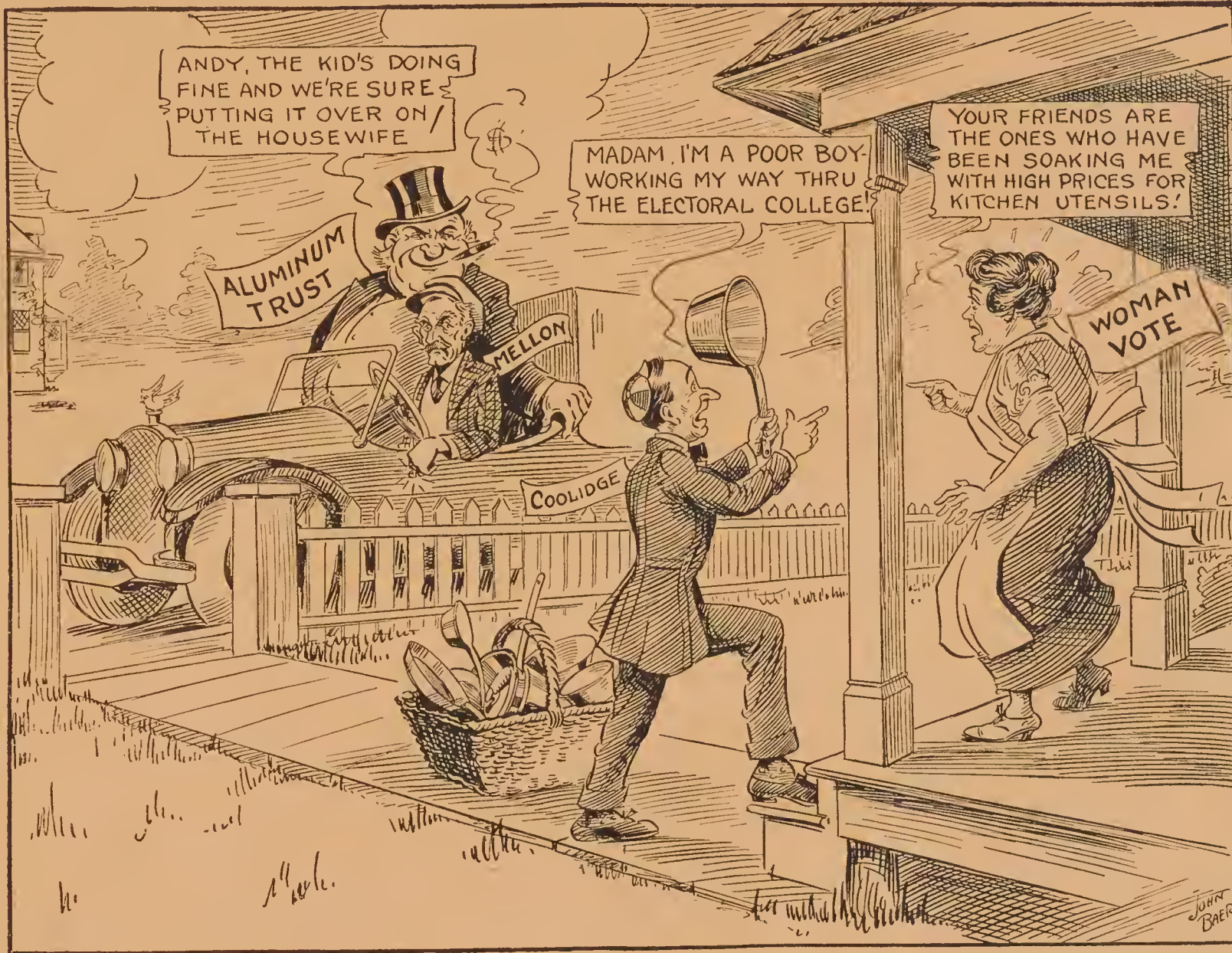
Mr. Ebenezer Emmons, who was graduated from the agricultural course in this institution in 1826, founded the first State department of agriculture in this State. Asa Fitch, Jr., who was graduated from the agricultural course in 1827, founded in New York the first bureau of entomology, and George Emill Cook, who completed his work in the institute in 1839, established the New Jersey Experiment Station, one of the first in America.



Friend: What have you taken out of your garden this summer, Jones?  
Jones (sadly): Three boys, a stray cow and miscellaneous chickens.—Life.



# How the Republican Tariff Works



## John W. Davis's Program for the Farmer

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2. To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all other classes can buy again in a competitive market.
3. To reduce taxation, both direct and indirect, and to lighten the burden of government by strict economy.
4. To readjust and lower freight rates, particularly on bulky agricultural products, which will make markets both for buyer and seller national and international instead of regional and local.
5. To establish an export marketing corporation or commission in order that the exportable surplus may not fix the price of the whole crop and to stimulate by every government activity the progress of cooperative marketing.
6. To secure for the farmer credits suitable for his needs.

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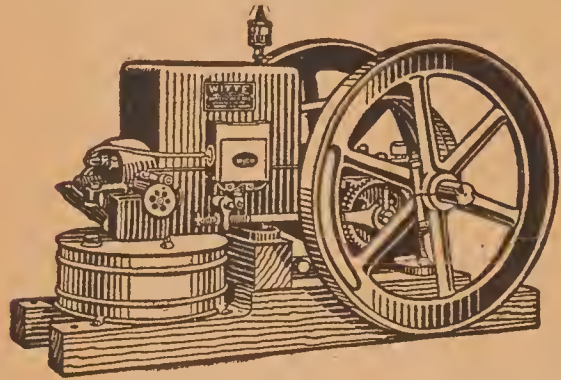
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# New York Farm News

Western County Fruit Notes by M. C. Burritt

**TWENTY OUNCE**, King and Rhode Island Greening, were pretty well cleaned up last week. With exceptions the pack of "A" grade fruit was disappointing. In fact, in many cases the tree run pick was below expectation, especially in the case of Twenty Ounce, the fruit seemed to be all on the outside of the tree, and absent in the centers and tops. The market continues strong on all these varieties except Greening, which has weakened slightly. Hubbards are also mostly picked and quite a number of growers have started Baldwins.

Kieffer pear harvest is in full swing this week. Except in orchards badly affected by psylla, the fruits are large and clean and pack up well. The crop is not large but seems to be exceeding estimates. The going price appears to be a cent and half a pound, package furnished. This is being paid by local dealers and the cooperatives alike. So it is a race to see which can pack most cheaply and efficiently. In the cooperative the grower gets the dealers' profit, if he makes one, or assumes his loss if he has it.

About one week or ten days more will see the fruit pretty well off the trees.

### Crop Notes—Wheat Sown Late

Never have I seen wheat sown later than this year, or so much wheat sown so late. The greater part of the acreage, probably 75 per cent., went in on time as I have previously reported, but a large number of fields were sown from October 10 to October 18, and a number of farmers intend to sow yet this week. What will the harvest be? Everything depends on the weather from now on through the spring. With a late fall to give the young plants a little start, a continuous covering of snow during the winter, and without excessive freezing in the spring and these late-sown crops may come through surprisingly well. But the chances are against them and for a large percentage abandonment and lower yields next year.

### Few Potatoes Dug Yet

The last fields of beans are being gathered this week. A large number of cornfields are still uncut, although appreciable progress has been made during the last week. As far as my observation goes, not a single field of potatoes has been dug in this part of the country yet. Although the vines were killed with frost two weeks ago cabbage are beginning to move, the first cars being loaded out this week at \$6, a discouragingly low price.

In general there is let-up in the rush to harvest crop before the freeze-up, but good progress is being made. Farmers are doing the greater part of the work themselves, and with regular help, refusing to pay the \$5 a day, \$4 and board, demanded by transient helpers, except where they are driven to it. The need for the utmost economy is still keenly felt. The answer is lots of hard work, long hours and a late finish, with some possible losses.—M. C. BURRITT.

### Farm Women to Meet in Syracuse, November 5-7

THE annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus will be held at the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse on November 5 to 7, inclusive. One day will be given to county reports, with full time for discussion. In accordance with recommendations made at this meeting a year ago, the session will be a longer one than last year's in order to attend properly to the great variety of interests embraced in the State-wide program, and, as advised, there will be one inspirational session in the form of a banquet. This will be held the first evening.

On the second day, a joint meeting will be held with the Farm Bureau Federation. Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey and Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock will be the chief speakers at this meeting, and two more popular or beloved leaders could not have

been found to speak to rural people of this State. Through their work in nature study both have done much to interest the adults and children of the State in the useful as well as the beautiful on the farm.

### Farm Activities Discussed

The rest of the three-day program will deal with such varied interests as county libraries, rural schools and churches, health, child labor, community projects, better films, and international peace. Meetings will be held in the Hiawatha room, and all will be open ones. A very large attendance is hoped for and those living within motoring distance will be highly repaid if they will take advantage of this wonderful opportunity and attend as many of the sessions as possible.

Official delegates from each county belonging to the Federation will constitute the voting body at this meeting. The officers want especially to announce that every home-maker of the State is cordially invited to attend these inspiring and helpful discussions, whether a member of the Home Bureau or not.

### Short Winter Courses to Open Next Week at Ithaca

THE short winter courses of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca will open November 5, with registration at the office of the secretary of the college. Six courses are open to students wishing to take the work: general agriculture, dairy industry, poultry husbandry, fruit-growing, flower-growing, and vegetable gardening. There is a special combination of vegetable growing and fruit culture.

A student may register in only one course; and a practice that has been followed in past years is to take the general agricultural work one winter and then come back to specialize in the line that appeals to the particular person the following year.

Advices from the different departments giving the specialized courses indicate that there is a likelihood of their being crowded this winter, and that it would be wise for prospective students to send in their applications early. Full information about the winter courses may be obtained by writing the secretary of the college of agriculture at Ithaca. He will send to anyone interested a copy of the winter course announcement, which gives a list of the various subjects offered, as well as information about the cost of living in Ithaca and the total expense liable to be incurred during the three months' stay. Tuition is free to all residents of New York State, though students from out of the State must pay \$25.

### Moravia Team Best at Morrisville Judging Contest

THE Moravia High School, Moravia, N. Y., had almost everything their own way at the Annual Judging Contest held at the State School of Agriculture, Morrisville, N. Y., on October 7, 1924.

The Moravia team proved to be high scoring team and won the Silver Trophy Cup donated by the Madison County Holstein-Friesian Association. This cup, which must be won three times to obtain permanent possession, has never been won twice by the same school. The highest scoring individual was not a member of the winning team, however. Merwin Robbins, a member of the team representing the Pulaski High School, made the highest score. The Pulaski High School team placed second in the contest.

The registered Holstein-Friesian bull calf was won by Clifford Wilcox of Moravia High School. This calf aroused a great deal of interest among the boys and we wish we had had a calf for each boy. Clifford couldn't bear to leave the calf behind when he went home after the contest. The calf, four boys and their

(Continued on page 316)

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# Among the Farmers

## Of New Jersey and Pennsylvania

**T**HE New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture in cooperation with the Atlantic County Board of Agriculture has invited the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission to make a field inspection of damage done by deer in Southern New Jersey counties. The invitation was given as the result of repeated attempts on the part of organized farmers in southern New Jersey to focus public attention upon the tremendous harm which the increasing numbers of protected deer in New Jersey are doing to young fruit trees, vegetables and general field crops.

The plan of inspection by the farmers and the Game Commission calls for an automobile tour covering a random list of orchards and farms in Atlantic and adjacent counties, including the northern end of Cape May. The program is in charge of Arthur R. Eldred, Atlantic County Agricultural Agent, at whose office in Mays Landing, N. J., the farmers and State officials will be scheduled to assemble for the trip.

Tentative details of the proposed tour, announced this week by the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, list a visit to the farm of William J. Slack of Hammonton, N. J., prominent member of the Atlantic County Legislative Committee and Executive Committeeman of the County Board of Agriculture. The third week in November has been suggested as a logical time for the inspection tour, although the exact date has not yet been fixed.

Commenting upon the importance of public interest in the deer situation in New Jersey, Secretary Louis A. Cooley of the New Jersey Federation said:

"The rapid increase of deer in the State may not appear to be a menace in itself, but when losses of \$100 to \$2,000 in young trees and vegetable crops are reported from hundreds of farms the seriousness of the damage is apparent. Estimates presented at the fall legislative conference of the organized farm groups in New Jersey last month indicated an increasing number of deer per county in several of the southern New Jersey counties, in spite of the number killed off during the open season. "The proposed tour of the farmers and the Fish and Game Commission should establish the facts concerning damage by deer, and the proper course for the State to take concerning its rapidly increasing wards will become apparent."

### Home Buyers Strongest at New Jersey Holstein Sale

**N**EW JERSEY buyers took practically the entire offering at the New Jersey State Holstein Consignment Sale at College Farm, New Brunswick, October 15. Only one out-of-State buyer, a Pennsylvania breeder, was a successful bidder. The sale was attended by about 135 people.

The fifty-six animals sold for an average of \$175, a low price considering the general quality of the animals offered. A number of the cows had calves at side, and a number were near springers. These animals drew the greatest interest from the buyers. Albert Winters of Mahwah, N. J., paid \$425 for the cow that topped the sale. Mr. Winters owns one of the finest Holstein herds in New Jersey. He developed Tranquility Sadie Vale Wayne, a cow with a 44-pound record, in seven days. Bernard Meyers of FINDERNE, N. J., was the heaviest buyer, paying \$1,125 for eleven head.

Four head sold for over \$300, thirteen head brought between \$200 and \$300, and twenty-five head were bid off between \$100 and \$200. Col. George W. Baxter did the selling with R. Austin Backus as the pedigree expert.—H. W. BALDWIN.

### Eastern Pennsylvania Notes

OLIVER D. SCHOCK

**T**HE Kreitz Valley grangers of York County made a phenomenal display of field, orchard, garden and domestic products at the York County fair. It was

the largest grange exhibit seen at any Pennsylvania fair this year and attracted much attention.

York County fruit-growers produced the largest and finest colored apples ever seen in Southern Pennsylvania. The trees did not overbear, but size and appearance surpassed. About 80 per cent. of Lancaster County's tobacco crop was cut and housed in an excellent condition, having escaped injury from early frosts. Stalks with leaves measuring forty inches in length were prize-winners at the Lancaster fair, where growers made a very creditable display.

Lancaster cattle markets are fairly firm but irregular, higher prices of corn having some effect upon buyers of steers for fattening. Even speculative operators exercised unusual caution in their selections.

William L. Hampton of Pottstown, Montgomery County, constructed a large trout hatchery on his fruit farm expected to produce 125,000 fingerling trout yearly. S. T. Smith of Buttonwood, Lycoming County, harvested 155 bushels of potatoes from one-fourth of an acre. Fertilizing, spraying and cultivation accomplished this result.

Recent sales of farm properties show a renewed trend toward small farms as investments for city buyers who desire suburban homes.

### Central Pennsylvania Notes

J. N. GLOVER

**T**HE Hughesville fair, which was held last week with good weather and big exhibits, ends the fairs in this section of the State. Generally, they were clean of gambling devices.

Corn is nearly all in the shock and husking has begun, but there will be very much soft corn which will have to be fed to hogs or cattle this fall and winter to get any good from it. To select good seed corn will be difficult on many farms. Potato digging is being done and they are being marketed at from 65 cents to \$1 and then one has to hunt for a market for them, as they are one of the most difficult crops to sell to advantage. Apple picking is about done, though the crop is only half a crop in most orchards, so prices are better for perfect apples, which are selling at \$1.50 a bushel for choice varieties.

There are a number of farms still for rent on account of so many farmers quitting and very few new men are taking up or beginning to farm. Some second crop hay is being made on wheat stubbles which were not pastured. There were fewer cattle sales in this section this fall than any time for years, as very few farmers are stocking up with either steers or extra cows.

### What YOU Are Thinking About !!

(Continued from page 303)

The thought was supposed only to be funny, but taken seriously and administered advisedly, it might not prove so bad an idea after all. Surely it would deter the perfectly incompetent back-to-the-lander from launching his farm enterprise, though it is doubtful if he would produce much anyway. Obviously multitudes of him might swell the surplus, so it might be well to curb the multitudes. The man who is not farming at present but who has previously done so and knows perfectly well how to do it, would undoubtedly have no trouble in securing a license, so only the incompetent would be hindered and the ultimate result would be somewhat similar to that of weeding out the boarder cows in a dairy or cutting the poor layers from among the poultry (since the poor farmers now farming won't live always), and perhaps agriculture as a whole might be materially benefited by such an innovation.—MRS. E. M. A., Chautauqua County, New York.

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Sometimes we start with a few old ewes simply because very little money goes into them and because we know we can take a few old ones, get a start from them and sell them before the flock gets large enough for them to become a nuisance. However, my advice to a beginner would be: first, don't buy old sheep because they require the best care an experienced hand can give them; second, buy a few, and when I say a few I don't mean 40 or 50, but 8 or 10, and grow into the business.

**Shepherds Are Born**

Sheep require very little care as compared with cows, but that little is just as important. I have observed a number of farmers who went into sheep thinking they would take care of themselves, and soon return a fortune to their owners. But such sheep men usually get out as suddenly as they get in. To a certain degree, I believe some men are born good shepherds while others just simply cannot do anything with sheep. For instance, I have a neighbor who has good success with cows, but he has long since given up bothering with sheep and says he never had any luck with them.

One must learn the sheep business, go among them quietly and never allow them to become excited more than is absolutely necessary. Give them all the range possible. Sheep like a change of pasture and never do better than when they can roam as they please. After harvest time we usually give ours the run of the whole farm. We have neighbors about 30 rods away on one side and 50 rods on the other side, but the sheep very seldom stray off the place.

**Sheep Rustle Their Food**

When there is a moderate snowfall of only a few inches the sheep will nose around under it as happy as can be. We also give ours the run of the threshing floor where there is plenty of seed, chaff, etc., and they work part of the time there and the rest of the time out in the snow, always keep busy, and come in at night full and contented.

We live on a 60-acre farm in a strictly dairy section. Fifteen acres of our land is woods, so we always thought we had not sufficient pasture and that being a trifle swampy, it was not adapted to sheep. But while it is not ideal it is fairly good and our flocks have almost invariably done exceptionally well. It requires considerable time and patience to become familiar with the habits and requirements of sheep, but I believe it pays as well as

any branch of farming, especially when the wool is made up at custom mills and sold as the finished product rather than as raw material. Incidentally, if farmers would do a larger retail and a smaller wholesale business in marketing their products of all kinds, agriculture would be infinitely more profitable.—MRS. E. M. ANDERSON.

**Questions About Horse Ailments**

I have a horse nine years old that has a little swelling just above the hoof. Where the hair starts the swelling is hard and about two inches long and about half way from the heel to the front of the foot. The horse is quite lame when first taken out of the stable, but as soon as he is well started he seems to be all right. Please tell me what to do for him and the difference between a blister for a side bone and a blister for a ring bone.—MRS. J. H., New York.

FROM the description you have given it would lead us to infer that the animal has a side bone. On each side of the bone of the hoof there are normally two supplementary cartilages of the foot. They are soft and though in a degree elastic, yet somewhat resisting and implanted on the lateral wings of the coffin bone, which when they become hardened are side bones.

Side bones may be caused from a low inflammatory condition, or from an injury such as sprains, bruises or blows to parts. Treatment consists of the free use of cold baths, frequent soaking of the foot. The use of one ounce of Crystal Iodine and four ounces of Vaseline prepared at your local pharmacy, and rubbed in once a day for several days, may prove beneficial. If this treatment does not bring relief, we would suggest that you call your local veterinarian to fire and blister the animal. There is no difference between a blister used for a side bone and one that is used for a ring bone.

\* \* \*

I have a seventeen-year-old mare that seems to stock-up when allowed to stand idle. She suffers from indigestion, generating a large amount of gas. Her passage is very loose and her food is apparently not well digested. Otherwise the condition is fair, only she has a ravenous appetite. What would you suggest to overcome this?—C. S. B., Columbiana County, Ohio.

THE stocking-up is undoubtedly caused by lack of exercise. Evidently the animal has been accustomed to an abundance of work and her system has become so accustomed to this that when there is little or no exercise the digestive organs do not function as well. Furthermore, it would be a good idea to have your animal's teeth dressed. This is quite evident in view of the fact that the food is apparently not well digested. Bad teeth may be also considered responsible for the manner in which the mare goes after her rations. In order to bring the bowels into normal condition it would be advisable to give a dose of linseed oil occasionally. Furthermore, an occasional change of food would have a tendency to adjust the digestive system.

**Imported Melotte**

with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake.

**\$7.50** After 30 Days FREE TRIAL

Catalog tells all—WRITE **Caution!** U. S. Bulletin 201 of the bowl causes cream waste! 30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—and—the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

**Catalog FREE**

Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 year guarantee.

H. B. BABSON, U. S. Mgr. **MELOTTE** 2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 30-68 Chicago



**World's Best Roofing** at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

**Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles**

have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.



**Free Roofing Book** Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 162

**LOW PRICED GARAGES** Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles. **THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.** 1112-1162 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.

**FREE Samples & Roofing Book**



For Men Who Work or Play Outdoors in the Cold There is Nothing Equal to

**Brown's Beach Jacket**

for wear, warmth and comfort

Made with the same care and of the same quality of material which has given it its good reputation for many years. It is as warm as an overcoat, comfortable to work or play in, will not rip, ravel or tear and can be washed without losing its shape or warmth. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Ask your dealer

**BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY** Worcester, Massachusetts

Saws Logs—Falls Trees—Buzzes Branches—Does Belt Work

10-Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms.

**One Man Saws 15 Cords a Day!**

—Easy with the OTTAWA Log Saw! Wood selling for \$3 a cord brings owner \$45 a day. Use 4 H. P. Engine for other work. Wheel mounted—easy to move. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branch houses. Write for FREE Book—"Wood Encyclopedia"—today.

**OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.** Room 8J1- Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**SWINE BREEDERS**

**150 PIGS FOR SALE 150**

Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Chester and Berkshire Cross, eight to ten weeks old, \$4 each. Purebred Berkshires, six to seven weeks old, \$6 each. Purebred Yorkshires, six to seven weeks old, \$6 each. Purebred Chester Whites, six to seven weeks old, \$6 each. Can furnish unrelated boars, seven weeks old, at \$7 each. Will ship any part of the above lots C.O.D. to you on approval.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass.

**200—Pigs For Sale—200**

Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All good healthy pigs six to seven weeks old, \$3.75 each; eight weeks old, \$4.00 each. I will ship from one to fifty C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for crating.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.



Here is a "colt creep." It is made of pools and rails, an inexpensive contrivance, which gives the youngsters access to grain feed and keeps the mares away. It is an idea that can be used with sheep, hogs, and hens. Many a time, young stock has to go hungry because they are forced from the feed trough by the older members of the flock or herd.

**ABSORBINE** TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions add interesting horse Book 2 R Free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

**It Pays To Dehorn**

Dehorn your cattle in the modern humane way. No crushing—a single stroke does the work quickly when you use a

**KEYSTONE DEHORNER**

We also make Keystone Bull Staffs and other appliances for cattlemen and dairymen—all sold on money-back guarantee. Write for circular. It pays to dehorn.

JAS. SCULLY, Box 124, Pomeroy, Pa.

**Wrestling Book FREE**

Be an expert wrestler. Learn at home by mail. Wonderful lessons prepared by world champions Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Free book tells you how. Secret holds, blocks and tricks revealed. Don't delay. Be strong, healthy. Handle big men with ease. Write for free book. State age. **Farmer Burns School, 4508 Railway Bldg. Omaha, Neb.**

**\$25 Down Buys HOLSTEIN BULL**

We have several exceptionally well bred registered Holstein bull calves that we offer for sale on the installment plan. Here is your opportunity to break into the purebred game without an immediate outlay of cash. This should appeal to the average farmer who wants to boost the average production of his herd without having it cost him too much money right on the jump.

**SON OF A 1000-LB. COW**

Among the stock for sale is a royally-bred son of the best daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, who is a full brother to the famous King Segis Pontiac Count, whose daughters have broken over 100 world records. The dam of this bull calf has a record of over 24,000 pounds of milk in a year and over 1,000 pounds of butter. The sire is a son of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, who has 16 30-pound daughters and is the greatest proven transmitting son of the famous milk sire Colantha Johanna Lad. This wonderfully bred animal can be bought on very attractive terms considering the high quality of his breeding.

Write for particulars

**HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.** Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction, New York



# Why I Chose Guernseys

An A. A. Radio Talk Broadcast from WEA F

MR. EASTMAN,  
Editor of  
AMERICAN AGRICUL-  
TURIST, has asked me

By L. A. TOAN  
President, New York State Guernsey  
Breeders' Assn.

Guernsey cow as  
shown by these rec-  
ords is about 9,400  
pounds of milk or

to tell you who are listening in this evening, why I chose the Guernsey cow of all dairy breeds for my farm.

I should first tell my friends from the city who may never have seen a Guernsey, that the Guernsey cow is one of the four major breeds of dairy cattle. They were originally developed on the Island of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, off the coast of France.

Centuries ago the monks from Normandy brought with them cows from their old home, and through the years that followed, through careful selection and breeding, developed a distinct breed of cattle.

These early Guernsey breeders wished to develop a producing cow of considerable constitution, a producer of highly colored rich milk. We have to-day as a result of many years of constructive breeding a cow which not only combines the beauty of the show-ring individual but also the producing ability of a business cow.

### Consistent in its Yellow Color

The Guernsey cow is fawn and white in color. Fawn predominates over the body, being broken up in places by white. The switch, legs and under parts of the body are usually white. This golden fawn color is not confined to the hair alone. The hoofs, horns and even the secretions from the skin are yellow in color. This color characteristic is closely allied to the golden color of the milk.

In size the Guernsey cow is larger than the Jersey and smaller than the Holstein.

Twenty-six years ago this past summer my father took me, a boy of twelve, nearly twenty miles by horse and wagon to LeRoy, where he purchased two cows and a calf only a few months old. That calf was my especial property. Like all Guernseys, she was kind and affectionate in disposition and easily handled.

This heifer grew to be a fine big, deep-bodied cow. I was a happy boy one morning, when she was two years old, and I found she had a nice heifer calf. My cow replaced one of the scrub cows in the barn and really surprised everyone by the rich yellow milk which she produced. No one regretted the sale of the scrub with the chalky-white thin milk.

### Entire Herd Descends from One Cow

Our first cow lived to be eighteen and her first daughter seventeen. To-day every pure-bred cow or calf in our herd of forty-five head descended from this cow. We were glad to replace the cows in our original herd with the daughters, granddaughters, etc., of our foundation cow. We found them to be uniformly good, heavy producers, easy milkers, and economical to maintain.

What has pleased us best of all was the high quality of the milk. Guernsey milk has a deep golden cream line and a flavor hard to find in any other breed. The milk tests 5 per cent. butterfat, while ordinary milk contains only 3.5 per cent. fat. There is fully 30 per cent. more actual food in a quart of Guernsey milk than ordinary milk.

Many of my friends from the city come to our farm with the idea that they cannot drink milk. They almost invariably go away with the conviction that Guernsey milk is different and pleasing to drink.

Our herd is no different than other Guernsey herds. Under official test, supervised by men sent out by Cornell University, our cows of all ages have averaged about 10,500 pounds of milk and 525 pounds of fat, equal to 650 pounds of butter in one year.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club, located at Peterboro, N. H., has records covering over 18,000 Guernsey cows. The production of the cow is supervised for a year. The average production of the

4,700 quarts and about 473 pounds of butterfat. This is the average of cows tested between two and eighteen years. The mature Guernsey cow averages 10,668 pounds of milk according to these official records.

Our own best cow made nearly 14,500 pounds of milk and 850 pounds of butterfat in one year. This is equal to about 1,060 pounds of butter. She is one of the last daughters of that foundation cow which we took home as a calf twenty-six years ago. Her milk is golden yellow in color and far more like cream than some of the so-called cream which is served to me when I visit some of your large city hotels.

### Guernsey Bulls Prepotent

One wonderful thing about the Guernsey is the prepotency of the Guernsey bull. A good Guernsey bull readily transmits his desirable breed characteristics to the resulting progeny when used in a scrub herd. Pure-bred Guernsey bulls have increased the production of their daughters over the records of the cows to which they were bred by as much as 186 per cent.

A grade Guernsey cow in Wisconsin last year produced 17,555 pounds of milk containing 887 pounds of butterfat. This cow's owner was an ordinary so-called "dirt farmer." He sold his butterfat for over 50 cents per pound, receiving nearly \$450 from this cow for a year's work. Good profits received by owners of both purebreds and grades are making this breed very popular.

Last year the average price received for purebred Guernseys at public auction was \$353. In the first six months of 1924, 15 per cent. more cattle have been sold in the Guernsey breed, but in spite of this increased supply, the average price was \$368. Many farmers are adopting the slogan we did—"Buy one, raise a herd."

One of the principal reasons for this demand for Guernsey cattle lies in the demand of the public for Guernsey milk. When once the public learns about Guernsey milk in a city the demand increases rapidly. Cleveland is selling over 4,000 quarts daily. Rochester has just started the sale of Guernsey milk and already fully 1,000 quarts are being sold daily.

There are about 14,000 farmers in the United States breeding Guernseys. There are between 80,000 and 100,000 living Guernsey animals. The business of keeping the records of such a big and growing industry is in the hands of the American Guernsey Cattle Club at Peterboro, N. H. This organization is constantly in touch with Guernsey breeders all over the country. It also serves as an information bureau for the breed. Why don't you write them to-night for information about Guernseys, and Guernsey milk?

The Guernsey cow, with the help of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, our State, county and local Guernsey clubs, is helping to make dairying more profitable. Buy some Guernsey milk tomorrow and you will agree with me that the Guernsey breed has a great future.

### "Marguerite" Led the State

G. W. TAILBY, State Supervisor of Dairy Improvement Associations, shows in his latest report that F. H. Thomson and son of Holland Patent, Oneida County, New York, have three of the five cows highest in butterfat in the whole State for the month of June, two of them taking first two places. "Marguerite" led the list with 86.5 pounds of fat for the month. "Jessie" produced 84.9 pounds. Mr. Lee Bales of Cayuta, Schuyler County, took third place in the list with Lady Colantha Queen de Kol, who made 79.2 pounds of butter in the month, and W. W. Fortune of Essex County won the next place with "Gold Dust," who produced 79 pounds.



## For Your Fall and Winter Feeding

With oats and hominy still high in price you can save money by feeding your dairy herd one of the following rations:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) 300 lbs. Diamond<br>Corn Gluten Meal | (2) 400 lbs. Buffalo Corn<br>Gluten Feed |
| 600 lbs. Bran                            | 500 lbs. Bran                            |
| 100 lbs. Oilmeal                         | 100 lbs. Oilmeal                         |
| 1000 lbs. (25% Protein)                  | 1000 lbs. (20.6% Protein)                |

Feed No. 1 if your roughage is timothy or mixed hay; No. 2 if you have much clover or alfalfa. Feed a pound of either ration to 3 lbs. of milk if your cows are Jerseys or Guernseys; a pound to 4 lbs. of milk if Holsteins or Ayrshires.

Each ration is productive, economical, easy to mix, safe to feed and palatable. Each will give you as much milk for less feed cost. You can prove it by keeping records of feed consumed and milk produced.



23% Protein

IN EVERY LIVE  
DEALER'S STOCK  
AND EVERY GOOD  
DAIRY RATION

Corn Products Refining Co.  
New York Chicago



40% Protein

**\$3 to \$6 Down  
Brings Any Size**

**American 30 DAYS TRIAL SEPARATOR**

Turns and cleans easily. Skims warm or cold milk thoroughly. Prompt shipments from stock nearest you. Write for free catalog and Easy Payment Plan.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 1752 Bainbridge, N. Y.

**OWL-INTEREST BULL**

Fifteen months old, solid color and a handsome show animal. Proven a sure breeder. Average Register of Merit record of his 6 nearest dams 11,847 lbs. milk, 597 1/2 lbs. fat. Dam's Register of Merit, 10,240 lbs. milk, 588 lbs. fat. Sired by the great bull Tensla's Owl-Interest. Herd accredited. Price, \$150. Bull, nine months old, same breeding, \$100. Younger individuals cheaper. Several bred or open heifers for sale.

**SHUGAH VALLEY FARM, Claremont, N. H.**

**CATTLE**

**Guernsey Bull Calves**

**Special Offer** We are offering choice of two bull calves about eight months old for **Price \$100.00**

Both bulls sired by May Rose bulls and out of cows either on test or with official records. Send for pedigrees and description, they are bargains.

Herd officially tested for tuberculosis.

**OAKS FARM Cohasset, Mass.**

**GUERNSEYS**

are long lived. We can show you a Guernsey cow that is 19 years old, has 18 registered calves—and is still delivering the goods.

Ask for  
"The Story of the Guernsey"

**The American Guernsey Cattle Club**  
Box AA-102, PETERBORO, N. H.

**HOLSTEINS & GUERNSEYS**

250 head of fresh cows and close springers to select from. If you are in the market for fancy young cows that are large in size and heavy producers it will pay you to see this stock. Tuberculin test.

**A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y.**  
Telephone 1476

**GOATS**

SAVE SERVICE FEE. BUY GENUINE PURE BREED Goats, \$15 to \$75. Headquarters for Milk Goats and supplies. **LLOYD GOLDSBOROUGH, Mohnton, Pa.**

**Natural Leaf Tobacco** Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.

**FARMERS TOBACCO UNION, DI, Paducah, Ky.**



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

#### CATTLE

FOR SALE—16 head registered Holstein cows, fresh springers, clean test, reasonable price for quick sale. OSCAR DENNIS, Cameron, N. Y.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CATTLE—Cows, bulls and heifers. Bull calves 5 to 9 months old. W. H. PRICE, Cincinnati, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two Ayrshire bull calves; accredited herd; born August. First calf by Top Notches Butter Boy, a bull by imported sire; dam of calf, Peter Pans Maggie of Briers, strong in production, price, \$75. Second calf by Top Notches Butter Boy; dam is Flossie Ross, a cow with strong milking propensities, price, \$60; two calves, \$125. LEONARD H. HEALEY, Woodstock, Conn.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY Guernsey Breeders will hold a public sale of thirty choice young registered bulls and fifteen good grade cows, fresh or near to freshening. At the C. G. Meaker Co. farm, on South Division St. Road, Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday, November 5, '24, at one o'clock. RAY H. ALEXANDER, Sec'y, Union Springs, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—4 yearling heifers, tuberculin tested, Bull, six weeks, 10,000 lb. dam. Heifer calves. Farmers prices. ERNEST J. COTTRELL, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

#### SWINE

BARGAINS IN DUROCS—Disposing of entire herd offer wonderful gilts and pigs of America's best blood lines at practically meat prices. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

O. I. C.'s—Choice Registered pigs, \$10 each; bred from quick growing, easy feeding, big type stock. Pairs no-akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

#### SHEEP

FOR SALE—A few Registered Delaine rams, yearlings and two year old. Prize winners. Address DONOVAN E. PIATT, Angelica, N. Y.

ONE TWO YEAR OLD Shropshire ram; 5 yearling Rambouillet rams; ram lambs, \$20 each. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED LINCOLN, Cotswold, Leicester and Southdown rams. They have won many premiums at fairs. F. S. LEWIS, Ashville, N. Y.

DELAINE RAMS—From largest registered flock in state, bred for size and heavy, long staple fleeces. Grown on upland pastures which adds to their natural hardy and disease resistant qualities. Like produces like. See them write. J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE Rams and Ewes for sale. H. B. COVERT, Lodi, N. Y.

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

FERRETS for killing rats and other game. November prices, females, \$4.00; Males \$3.50. Pair \$7.00; one dozen, \$36.00; yearling females, \$5.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. instructive book free. W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio.

BUY your English and Welsh Shepherds now. They will bring your cows next summer. Splendid bunch. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE male Airedale, six months old, black with dark tan markings. Mother, a daughter of international champion Kootenia Chinook; father, a son of Altro Sand Bar, price, \$20. ED. GLENDENING, Delhi, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES—"The Intelligent Kind." Purebred. Shipped on approval. Females, \$6. Also Airedales. Wm. W. KETCH, Cohocton, N. Y.

OKAW RIVER Bottom Coon Hounds Red-bones, Black and Tans and Blueticks. Foxhounds, Skunk hounds and Rabbit hounds; fifteen days trial, good reference. LEE ADAMS, Ramsey, Ill.

COON AND FOXHOUND pups that are hard to equal. Males only, \$10 each. Ready now. H. S. OSTRANDER, Mellenville, N. Y.

GUINEA PIGS, make fine pets. \$3 pair. ERWIN PETRY, Northford, Conn.

COLLIE PUPS and breeding female—White Crested Black Polish, Seabright Bantams, Tumbler pigeons. PAINE'S FARM, So. Royalton, Vt.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS 8 weeks old. 2 litters ready, fine for cattle and great watch dogs. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FERRETS FOR SALE, ratters, rabbit and varmint hunters, safe delivery guaranteed anywhere. Write HARLAN PECK, Box 854, Des Moines, Ia.

HUNDRED hunting hounds cheap. Trial C. O. D. Beckennels, AAN, Herrick, Ills.

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM Bally, Pa.

#### RAW FURS AND TRAPPING

TRAPPERS—My method of catching foxes has no equal. Will send free. EVERETT SHERMANN, Whitman, Mass.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

#### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

EVERY GARDEN profits with these good things to eat; Columbian purple, best Raspberry, dozen plants, dollar; hundred, four dollars; Washington, best Asparagus, hundred, dollar; thousand, eight dollars; Bliss, highest quality Strawberry, dozen, dollar; hundred, five dollars. Postpaid. Circular free. CERTIFIED PLANT FARM, Macedon, N. Y.

IRIS AND PEONIES—Iris, finest German, 12 for \$1; peonies, gorgeous, 3 to 5 eyes, all colors, bloom first year, 3 for \$1; 12 for \$3. Dutch Bulbs—Tulips, Giant Darwin, mixed or in separate colors, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2; Tulips, single or double, early, 40 for \$1, 100 for \$2; Hyacinths, Bedding, all colors, 20 for \$1, 100 for \$4; Hyacinths, Giant size, all colors, 12 for \$1; 100 for \$7; Crocus in mixture, 100 for \$1; Narcissus, single or double, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3; Freesia, Purity, 100 for \$1; Anemone, 50 for \$1. Send for catalogue. Mail orders postpaid C. O. D. if desired. R. J. GIBBINS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

#### REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE in Dansville, New York. House, conveniences, one acre land, barns, poultry, equipment. JOHN NEU, Leonard St., Dansville, N. Y.

DIRECT FROM OWNER—Large grain and dairy farm, good location, buildings and markets well-equipped with stock and tools. Price right. Easy terms. W. G. RUSSELL, Nichols, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE of my 90 acre stock farm on stone State Road. Will be sold November 27th regardless of price, in Dorchester County, Md. next to Sharpstown Bridge. You name the price. ALBERT HARMAN, sole owner, Oak Grove, Del.

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 acres in Rome township, good buildings, a large amount of wood and timber. About 100 young fruit trees and a fine sugar bush. Inquire of EDITH S. MOORE, Wysox, Pa., R. 1.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—Splendid dairy farm adjoining borough of Bellefonte, Pa. About 160 acres cleared, 47 acres timber, land and buildings in fine condition, good orchard, good reason for selling. ANNA J. VALENTINE, Bellefonte, Pa.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

STATE ROAD FARMS—\$500 up. J. G. POWERS, Newport, N. H.

#### HONEY

BUCKWHEAT HONEY in 60-lb. cans, \$6.50, F. O. B. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—White clover, postpaid, 3rd zone, 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95c. Wholesale list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, New York.

HONEY—Best quality new crop honey, 6 lb. can clover, \$1.40; buckwheat, \$1.20. Prepaid first 3 zones. I. L. BARTON, Tryonville, Pa.

#### HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$3,000-\$4,000 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS—17 to 65, willing to accept Government positions, \$117-\$250; traveling or stationary, write MR. OZMENT, 258 St. Louis, Mo., immediately.

#### FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE—Avery 18-36 H. P. Tractor. Been used moderately. Must be sold before December 1. A bargain. Address FRED R. PIATT, Fillmore, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One 12/24 H. P. Waterloo Boy tractor and three bottom John Deere plow, used in one field demonstration, good as new. Will be sold at an unbelievable sacrifice. Write for price and descriptive literature. W. WILTON WOOD, INC., (Dealer), Huntington Station, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cheap Frick portable steam engine, 22 H. P. Also 17-acre farm along state highway. LEVI SMOKER, Bird-in-hand, Pa.

#### WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

#### AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S SHIRTS. Easy to sell. Big demand everywhere. Make \$15.00 daily. Undersell stores. Complete line. Exclusive patterns. Free Samples. CHICAGO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 229 W. Van Buren, Factory 222, Chicago.

# Service Department

## These Women Signed and Then They Were Sorry

TWO very pathetic letters almost identical in nature have come to us this week, and they are worth commenting upon in the hope that they may save others from similar trouble. The first was from a woman who listened to a glib-tongued book salesman and allowed him to sell her a set of books. She paid him a small amount down, and signed an iron-bound contract agreeing to pay the remainder of a fairly large sum on the installment plan. When she got to thinking it over, she realized that the books could not possibly be worth half of what she had agreed to pay for them. Still she was game to see it through, until sickness developed in her family and the increasing expenses made it seem impossible for her to go forward with the contract. Then she wrote to us for help.

### Victim of a Book Agent

The other case was a farm woman who also allowed a book agent to hypnotize her and get her name on a contract for what to her was a large sum of money for a set of books. She did not tell her husband at first, but continued to worry about the matter until she finally confessed to him what she had done. Thereupon he told her that because of her ill health, he had kept the news from her that they were likely to lose the farm through mortgage foreclosure and it seemed like the last straw when she agreed to spend the money for these books without consulting him. Then in her despair she, too, wrote to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau.

We have turned both of these cases over to our lawyer and if there is any possible way by which we can help these women out of their difficulties, we will do so. But the situation is difficult, if not impossible, from the start because their names are on ironbound contracts, and usually the directors of the companies who employ this type of salesman are of the same type themselves. That is, they will squeeze, if they can, even the widow and the orphan to their utmost farthing.

It is an unfortunate part of human nature that so many married people live so much in fear and trembling of the other partner that they fail to talk over frankly and freely the business affairs which affect them both. This is especially true of the farm business because affairs of the home are tied up so closely with the whole farm business. It is unfortunate also that in spite of all the warnings there are still so many perfectly intelligent people who allow these smooth agents to get their names on sales contracts for something for which they are sorry three minutes after the agent is gone.

### Look Out for Unlicensed Brokers

READING the hundreds of letters which come to our Service Bureau, is the best study we have ever had of human nature. Of course, in this work we find lots of dishonest people, but on the other hand, those who are square and want to do the right thing far outnumber the others.

The average business man wants to do right naturally, and anyway he knows, if he has any common sense, that he cannot do business at the same old place all of the time unless he comes through clean. But right there is often the rub. Those who do not want to do business on the square do not expect to do their business in the same place under the same name and address for any length of time. Probably a third of our correspondence comes from readers who have had trouble in getting returns from commission men to whom they have sent their products, and in many of these cases when we come to follow up the claim, we find that that particular commission man has moved on to parts unknown.

Of course, there is no help for a situa-

tion of this kind. The only help is prevention, which means that in New York State at least, no farmer should ever, under any circumstances, ship to any dealer who is not licensed and bonded under the New York State law. A list of such dealers, brokers and commission men who are approved by the State will be forwarded free of charge gladly.

### An Honest Concern

WHAT a lot of trouble there has always been between nurseries and farmers! How many, many times a farmer has bought a lot of fruit trees from an agent or direct from the nursery only to find that the trees did not grow well, or did not come true to the variety. It is a pretty serious matter, too, for a farmer to work several years growing his orchard to find, when the orchard begins bearing, that he did not have what he thought he planted.

However, the better class of nurseries do not do this kind of business. Recently, our Service Bureau had an interesting and satisfactory experience with a nursery of the better type.

One of our subscribers wrote us that on March 10, 1924, he had sent an order to the West Hill Nurseries at Fredonia, New York, for plants amounting to \$11.48. The plants were to be delivered on April 10, by parcel post, and enough additional money was enclosed to cover the postage. The nursery company mailed the plants by parcel post, and they were lost in the mails.

The subscriber wrote to our Service Bureau and we wrote to the nursery. This company replied that during their fifty years in business there had been a good many shipments lost by freight and express, but that the freight or express companies had always paid the claims. However, the government does not hold itself responsible for parcel post packages. The nursery is not held responsible by law for the safe arrival of packages and therefore it seemed on the face of the matter as if our subscriber would have to lose his order.

However, the West Hill Nurseries happened to be a little bit more than honest. When we put the case squarely up to them, they agreed to replace the whole stock free of charge. They had already previously offered to replace the order for one-half charge. We appreciate the way in which this company handled the matter, and have informed them that we do not think they will lose anything in the long run by this way of doing business.

### Maybe We Can Help You

"I RECEIVED to-day your letter containing statement and check relative to sale of apples in the fall of 1923, for which please accept my thanks for the diligence displayed in obtaining a settlement.

"I shall ever speak a good word for your service to me in this matter.

"Thanking you again, and with best wishes for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I am—J. S. W., Dutchess County, N. Y.

### Reasonably Good: Outlook Favorable

Financial Department: Will you kindly advise me as soon as possible if you consider the stock of the Adirondack Power and Light Corporation as a good sound investment. And do you think it is better than the banks. Please give me full particulars on this firm.—H. E. T., New York.

ADIRONDACK Power & Light preferred is a reasonably good investment for a customer of the company or one able to keep in touch with earnings. Present income covers dividend requirements by a good margin. You must understand, however, that unless the company continues to operate profitably there is no assurance of the keeping up of dividends. That is a risk any stockholder always takes. The present outlook is favorable, however.



# The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

## The Story Thus Far

*Jim Taylor, a young dairyman of the East, broods over the hard lot of the farmer. He and his neighbor, Johnny Ball, have a rather heated argument over the situation and discuss the treatment of the dairymen at the hands of the milk dealers. The following day Jim's milk is refused by Shepherd, the superintendent of the milk receiving station at Speedtown. An argument ensues and Jim strikes Shepherd, knocking him into a milk vat. Dairymen realize a fight is coming. They soon assemble to listen to a representative of a newly organized farmer association known as the Dairymen's League.*

"BOYS," he said, "I didn't come over here to make a speech. I couldn't if I wanted to, anyway. But I do want to take a few minutes to tell you why I asked you to come to this meeting right in the middle of haying. If you will excuse my being personal, I would like to tell you that I was born and raised on a large dairy farm. I mention this because it has a bearing on what I have to say.

"When I was a kid I went without all of the luxuries and many of the necessities of life because my father was a dairyman, and dairying didn't pay. Every time I see children eating oranges now as commonly as they eat apples, I think of the few times in my young life when Mother brought home just one orange, and even though she divided that orange among five children, it was a great treat. Bitter poverty was my portion as a child, and it was the lot of every farm family that I knew; and while conditions have improved somewhat, the great majority of farm people make only a bare living."

ALL over the dimly lighted room men were nodding their heads in emphatic agreement.

"These things," Bradley went on, "so impressed themselves upon me that I early had the desire to do something in my life that would help to bring about a better day in farming. Somehow I had gained the notion that to do this I must get some education, so I worked out at starvation wages for neighbor farmers, raised potatoes on shares and sold them from ten to fifty cents a bushel, and did every other thing that came to my hand to work my way through high school. And then I went to agricultural college and finally became a farm bureau man."

"A darned good one, too," shouted one of the younger farmers. Then Bradley had to wait, embarrassed, until they had finished cheering him.

"Two years ago," he continued, "I came down to this county, happy and enthusiastic that at last I was in a position to do something worth while for farmers. I had great dreams of bringing a new prosperity to these farmers. I saw the fields that needed drainage, the buildings that needed repairing, the crops that needed improvement; I saw what could be done with lime to make the clover grow and with spraying and pruning to rejuvenate the orchards, so I began to ride your hills and valleys and to talk to you at meetings, in your barns and in your lots about the gospel of better farming.

"But something was wrong. Friends I made, to be sure, but progress toward that New Day seemed to be mighty slow, and I blamed you at times for standing in your own light. I finally saw what was the matter. I realized that there were two parts to the farming business, production and marketing. These many years all of us have been emphasizing and working to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, without even trying to sell the first blade at a profit. Farmers are pretty good producers. The American farmers are the most efficient in the world. This does not mean that there is no room for improvement. We should use better seed; we should study varieties; we should spray our orchards; we should weed out the poor cattle; and all of us will keep our costs of production down. But none of these things touched the greatest

of all of our problems, that of marketing.

"It was father's poor marketing ability that kept us all in poverty, working the long days for a bare living. It is our poor sales methods that are making our women old before their time, and driving our boys and girls to the cities. It is our lack of study of our selling problem that has put farm people into the control of middlemen and is losing us our much-vaunted independence.

"My father sold milk at forty cents a hundred pounds, or one cent a quart; the consumer paid seven or eight cents for the same milk. Some of that great difference paid for honest transportation and distribution. But the dealers got most of it in profit."

"Right!" shouted a young farmer. "Them hogs always have their noses in the trough whether they get anything or not."

THREE or four others began to shout, and Bradley waited for them to get quiet before continuing. He held up his hand.

"But, gentlemen, let us be perfectly fair. I don't blame the dealers. We would probably do the same thing in their place. You are the ones to blame and there never will be any difference until you get busy yourselves to make the change.

"So I have been considering this problem and wondering what might be done. Lately there has been considerable talk in this county about the organization called the Dairymen's League. I have looked it up and while no one can be sure that the League can settle our difficulties, I believe it has possibilities. They will be as great as we farmers make them, so I have asked Mr. Stevens, a League representative, to come over with me to-night and tell you about this Dairymen's League. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that you now call on Mr. Stevens?"

Old John Ball, the chairman, then arose and said:

"Of course, we all agree with the facts our county agent has just given us, but we mustn't forget that the milk dealers are very powerful and that they could make it hot for all of us if they wanted to be disagreeable. It's all very well for us to talk about a poor market, but a poor market is better than none at all. I think we'd better be mighty careful about goin' too far with this discussion and talkin' about joining some fly-by-night organization that we don't know nothin' about.

"I suggest that we adjourn and go home and pay attention to somethin' that we know somethin' about."

JIM TAYLOR unwound himself from a cramped position in a primary seat near the front and said:

"Just a moment, Mr. Chairman. I just want to ask, are we American men living in a free country, or are we a lot of spineless old women so afraid of the tyranny of the milk dealers that we don't even dare talk above a whisper about the rotten deal that is being handed us? That idea to adjourn without hearing this League man makes me plumb mad.

"No, I'm goin' to make a motion. I move that we proceed to listen to this League representative and that any farmer here who is afraid to stay be excused to go home."

The motion was seconded and carried, and Stevens was introduced.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am sorry that I got off to such a poor start with you. But this incident illustrates the strangle-hold that the dealers have on the milk business. As the gentleman just said, things have come to a pretty pass when free-born American farmers hesitate to discuss their common problems in open meetings.

"Mr. Bradley of the farm bureau has told you why I am here. He has given you some idea also of why the League is here. I believe that it is here to stay. Let me tell you why.

"I need only to call to your mind the bitter experiences which you producers are having every day, and have had for

years in the making of milk. Let me first mention briefly what goes into the production of milk. Nearly all of your work and the work of your women and children is spent in raising the crops to feed your cattle, and taking care of and milking them. The corn that you raise, the hay that you harvest, and the grain that you buy with the little cash that you get hold of, all goes the same way. You spend years in growing the cows and in feeding them to get milk which you put into the dealer's cans, and deliver it to the dealer's station on the railroads. Did I say dealer's station? Excuse me, I meant your station. Although the dealer owns it in name, it really belongs to you, for it was your money that paid for it many times over.

"For the privilege which he confers upon you in buying your milk, you must appear at his station twice a year, in March and September, and sign a contract agreeing to deliver your milk under such and such conditions for the next six months at starvation prices.

"At these contract periods you go to these stations and you stand in line with your brother farmer, and when your turn comes, you put your 'John Hancock' down on the dotted line where the dealer tells you to sign, and you sign the contract."

"If we don't sign, we don't sell," interrupted a voice in the audience.

"EXACTLY," continued the speaker.

"The farmers' independence is the one thing that has kept our people on the farms; but I ask you in all seriousness, how much independence have you when you go to the milk station and sign a contract to sell your milk for prices about which you have nothing to say, and then go over to the feed dealer or the merchant and buy your groceries and farm supplies at prices that the other fellow sets?"

"Although these conditions have been in existence for years, farm people have been able to worry along because they raised their own food, were willing to go without the luxuries and some of the necessities of life, and because of the cheap help of the women and children. But those times are past. Farms are being abandoned, buildings are without paint or repair; our young folks have gone, and are going, to the cities. Sheep have disappeared from the East, and unless conditions change, the cattle are going, too.

"But there is a way out if we can only come to it—through organization. Back in 1907, a few farmers down in Orange County got together and formed a little dairy organization which they called the Dairymen's League. Since 1907, a few of those farmers who realized, as we all do, the bitter hard times in the dairy industry, looked ahead and saw that the way out was through their own efforts. In every generation there are a few men who have faith and vision; faith in the fundamental principle that right will triumph in time, and vision to see what is needed to set forces working toward right. Men such as these are working for the Dairymen's League. On every hand they have met discouragement. They have been told hundreds of times, even by farmers themselves, that farmers can never stick together. Time and again some men will say, 'The League is all right, a good idea, but it's no use for me to join because if I did, there's my neighbor Smith on this side and Brown on the other that will never join; and if they did, they'd never stick.'"

AS Stevens was talking, Jim Taylor sat partly facing the audience. The few smoking lamps dispelled some of the gloom near the front of the room and filled the place with that peculiar odor of burning kerosene. Jim watched the faces of his neighbors grow more and more interested and excited, and he lost some of the gloom which had been with him for months.

He said to himself: "At last they are ready. If there is anything to stick to, they'll do it!"

Then he brought his attention back to the speaker again.

"But these leaders," Stevens was saying, "have kept everlastingly at it until now 13,000 men have signed the League contract to sell their milk collectively. So the other day up in Albany, the directors of the Dairymen's League—farmers and dairymen themselves—got together and voted that in September the farmers, through their organization, would set the price on their own milk instead of letting the dealers set it. If the dealers won't pay the price, they won't get the milk!"

There was a noisy clapping of hands and stamping of feet. The chairman pounded for order. When it was quiet, Stevens concluded:

"Gentlemen, that completes my story. I have some contracts here for you to look over and, if you wish, to sign. I expect to spend the next few days in Speedtown and the vicinity, giving every dairyman a chance to come in with his neighbor and stand for a fair deal in the milk business. Gentlemen, I thank you."

The speaker sat down and again there was vigorous hand-clapping, but Taylor saw it was not unanimous.

Ball again pounded for order, and recognized a farmer on his feet in the rear of the room.

"Mister Speaker," said this man, "let me tell you somethin'. Some years ago, a feller came up in here and made the same kind of a speech that you've made about a dairymen's organization called the Five States Association. He made such a good speech and we were so hard up that most of us older fellers signed up and paid so much a cow to join. The leaders of that so-called organization took our money, and probably some from the dealers, and that's the last we ever heard from them. You can't blame us for being a little slow in coughing up our pennies to give some of you fellers a job riding around the country."

"Shame!" shouted a voice.

"Sit down!" said someone else.

Stevens arose and held up a hand.

"I might be angry at what the gentleman has just said," he said, "but I am only hurt, for I happen to be a farmer, too, and all the pay I get out of the few days I am leaving my farm to do this work is my expenses. I am hurt and disappointed because every time farmers try to do anything in a body they don't go far before someone begins to holler about the leaders selling them out, and the dealers have come to know that the quickest way to break up an organization is to sow such propaganda.

"Now let me tell you something about the Five States Association, for I happen to know some of the leaders. They are farmers like yourselves; they were not dishonest. They put in weeks of service, for which they never received a cent; they made an honest effort to get you more money for your milk; they made the mistake of staging their fight with the dealers in June, when the country was flooded with milk, instead of doing it in the fall when milk is scarce. But the chief reason why the Five States Association failed was not due to the leaders, but because the farmers themselves did not stick."

Jim Taylor got the floor.

"I for one am ready to give the League a trial. Men, that's the least we can do. Let Mr. Stevens get his contracts ready at the desk and let every man who wants to—and I hope that means everybody—come up and put his name on this farmer's contract. Mr. Chairman, there has been talk enough. It's time to act. I move that the meeting be adjourned."

The motion was carried and Jim marched forward and signed the Dairymen's League contract, the first one in that neighborhood, a contract which marked the beginning of a long-drawn-out fight of rankling bitterness and of change in Eastern agriculture, a change which only time could tell to be for better or for worse.

(Continued next week)





## Let Old Man Winter Act Up! You can be comfortable if your house is Moncrief Furnace heated-

SUPPOSE the thermometer hits zero and the winds blow a gale, that Moncrief Furnace will keep your house well warmed, without drawing excessively on the coal pile either. You will have abundant heat, made healthful by proper moisture, and extra big casings assure absence of floor drafts.



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## MONCRIEF FURNACES



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# Plant an Indoor Garden

## Now Is the Time to Prepare for Winter Bloom

IF there is any time in which we long for flowers, it is during the long winter months when all out-of-doors is bleak and dismal.

November sounds the knell of the flower season. A few chrysanthemums still bloom in the garden, but, with the first frost, they, too, will have vanished. This then is the month we must think of our indoor gardens if we would have springtime indoors.

There are so many attractive flowers which can be raised in the house—the hyacinth, the tulip, the scilla, all too well known to be described. In their brilliant reds and pinks, they add a

pan and half-way over the edge of the dish.

For the nature lover, the woodland bouquet is most attractive. This is made by taking a small fish globe and filling it with all sorts of sweet-smelling, woody things. For example, moss, carefully arranged, in which is planted the graceful partridge berry vine and the delicate trailing arbutus. And, if one cares to achieve a more artistic result, a few pieces of bark covered with lichens may be added.

The care of such a globe-garden is very simple, water being needed only every six weeks or seven. While it lasts (and it

### PATTERNS FOR JUNIOR, MOTHER AND BIG SISTER



No. 2110. Blouse with surplice closing. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 1 7/8 yards 40-inch with 1 yard 20-inch contrasting material. Price 12c.

TO ORDER: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST patterns are seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit. They are up-to-date, yet simple enough for the busiest woman to use. Order several at once for your winter needs. Write name, address, size and number clearly, enclose correct remittance and mail to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Coins sent at your own risk, stamps are safer.

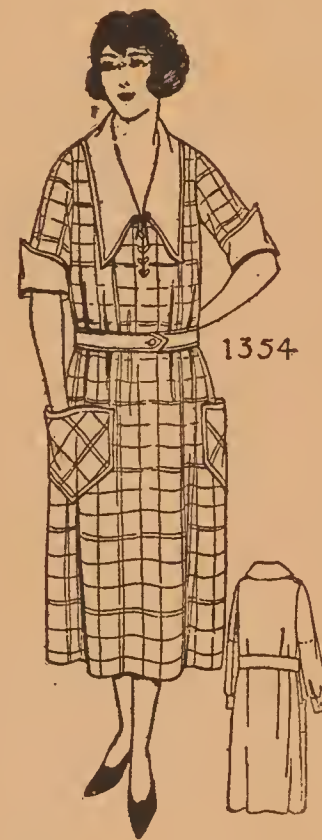
Have you seen our big new style book? For every design on our pages there are dozens in this useful fashion guide. You need it on your sewing table. Add only 10c to your order and say "send me my copy of the Fall and Winter Catalogue." It will go to you at once.



No. 1681. Play suit for boys. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards 36-inch material. Ideal in khaki for the boy who is hard on his clothes. Price 12c.



No. 2249. Combination in long-waisted style. Sizes 16 years, 34, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Price 12c. Embroidery transfer 709, 15c extra.



No. 1354. Slip-on House Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Can be used as all-over apron. Price, 12c.



No. 2209. Slenderizing Dress for stout women. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 bust. For size 36, use 4 5/8 yards 40-inch material. Price 12c.

## Post Your Farm

and  
Keep Trespassers Off

We have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are made of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST  
461 4th Ave., New York City

## 99¢ GENUINE KID COMFORT SLIPPER

RARE bargain in genuine black vici-kid with flexible hand turned good-wearing leather soles and smooth inner soles. Rubber heels. Sizes 3-9; Wide Widths. Order No. 01273.

Money back promptly if not delighted

WE PAY POSTAGE if money or check accompanies order; or you can PAY POSTMAN on delivery plus postage. Mention No. 01273, size and width or all numbers in shoe you now wear. Free Catalogue of wonderful values in men's, women's and children's shoes. ANDERSON SHOE CO., Inc. Dept. 8R31 102 Hopkins Place Baltimore, Md.

## Stops COLDS LaGrippe Influenza Pneumonia

Keep strong. Be healthy and free from winter complaints. Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine is the quickest acting, most dependable cold remedy. What Hill's does for millions it will do for you. Get red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. Price 30 cents. (C-201)

**CASCARA QUININE**  
W. H. HILL CO. BROMIDE DETROIT, MICH.



## Girls! It's Yours

### BIG MA-MA DOLL \* SWING AND GLASSES

Yes, it is yours! Just think! This big, beautiful Ma-Ma Doll with glasses and swing. She talks, walks, sleeps, and winks. Over 15 inches tall. It's yours for distributing only 25 packages beautiful Post Cards at 10c a package. It's easy, because everyone buys Post Cards. Extra prize for promptness, so mail your order for Post Cards Today, NOW. Sent Postpaid. SUN MFG. CO. Dept 561 Chicago

touch of sunshine to the most somber room.

Another favorite with all indoor gardeners is the dainty crocus. An acquaintance of mine who grows especially beautiful crocuses, has formed the habit of saving all odd-sized pewter dishes. In November, she fills these dishes with crocus bulbs, the number depending upon the size of the dish. Inside each pewter dish is a garden seed pan in which the bulbs are sown irregularly, thus insuring a more natural and a prettier effect. The seed pan (and this fact is one to be remembered) stands on a few sections of cork. Through this method of planting, the bulbs receive plenty of moisture and, at the same time, are never water-logged. Later, when the crocuses are ready to bloom, the seed pan can be hidden most successfully with fresh moss arranged in such a manner that it is half-way over the edge of the

always lasts more than a year) it is beautiful, odorous and cheerful. What more can one ask of an indoor garden?

Those who are adept in the art of gardening often grow orchids to advantage. These plants, however, require broad, spacious receptacles which take up a great deal of room. They also require a special method of watering and are not readily grown by the amateur.

For first experiments, it is better to choose the simple plants and then, as one's knowledge of gardening expands, choice of plants grows accordingly.

The main thing is to have an indoor garden—crocuses in a sunny, bedroom window, a box of yellow tulips in the library, a nodding, fragrant bunch of hyacinths in the dining-room. These plants are the ones which bring springtime indoors while winter is still without. Start planting them this month!—I. R. HEGEL.

## You can be quickly cured, if you STAMMER

Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering, "Its Cause and Cure." It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 yrs. B. N. Bogue, 5127 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Ill. St., Indianapolis.



**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair 60c. and \$1.00 at Druggists. Hiscox Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N. Y.



### Hand Painted Weeds for Gifts or to Sell

I HAVE derived so much enjoyment from the rare beauty of two bouquets of hand painted weeds made by a friend for Christmas that I cannot refrain from telling others about them. I have seen many expensive bouquets of hand painted weeds in the gift shops of the city but none done so well or so beautifully as these. Any woman can learn to do the work, and when artistically arranged in vases on the mantle or in little wall baskets where the sun shines on them the painted weeds are exquisite.

In summer the country roadside abounds in many different kinds of weeds in a profusion of blossoms. Then along comes Jack Frost who helps to change their brilliant hues into the drab and unobtrusive garments of winter. And, now, someone has developed the idea of gathering these dry weeds, painting them and arranging them about the house to bring cheer and color during the cold, dreary days of winter.

#### Start Collecting in the Fall

If the weeds are to be painted for Christmas presents, one has only to take a car any time in November or December and go out along a country road to gather plenty of dry milk weed pods, everlasting, broad-bladed grasses, golden rod, teasels, ragweed and cat-tails picked on long stems. One would expect the leaves or flowers to shake off the dry stalks, but they do not seem to do so. Remember, though, that dried weeds are brittle and handle carefully. The next thing is to invest in several colors of oil paints (in small tubes) and a can of enamel stove black, the only expense incurred.

When an old apron is donned and everything is ready, the actual painting begins. The stems are all painted black. Some of the teasels are given a coat of green, some gold, while others are dressed in silver. A very few of the golden rod flowers were used in my favorite collection and when they were painted they were done in a rusty gold color. But it seems there is an insect which stings the stem of the golden rod thus forming a round ball about two-thirds of the way up the stem and these are painted in gold and silver. Against the black stems they are very colorful and add much to any bouquet. The grasses are painted gold or green with outlines of yellow.

Of course, only one coat of paint can be put on at a time. This must be dried thoroughly before another is put on. For instance, a blade of grass may be painted yellow first. The next day green is painted on, leaving a little margin of the yellow around the edges to lend contrast.

#### Use Ingenuity in Coloring

The ragweeds were done in blue or green with touches of yellow here and there. The cat-tails touched up with a little gold give the appearance of being true to their natural dress of summer. But the prettiest and most graceful of all are the milk-weed pods. These are so prettily blended and grouped in themselves that when painted are very artistic indeed. Some may be painted on the upper part of the pods in green outlined with yellow and lined with the same yellow underneath. Others are done in deep wine color with touches of gold and lined with a rusty gold. The wine colored ones mottled with silver and lined with silver are beautiful and so are those done in silver and lined with a rusty gold.

These all take quite a little time in the making, but to see beauty grow under one's hand is an æsthetic pleasure. To share one's own handiwork with friends or relatives is also a treat. It may be, too, that the painted grasses can be sold through neighboring stores or thrift shops, and when Christmas comes round again, you should have a good supply for gifts or to place on sale.—ELLEN ACKERMAN ELLIOT.

Remove iron rust stains by soaking in rice water.



## Home-made daylight!

ONLY A TWIST of the automatic ignitor—and "home-made daylight" floods the room.

Not even matches are required, because each fixture is equipped with a little friction sparker (such as those on cigar lighters in idea—but actually efficient in operation).



Cooking

The light given by the J. B. Colt Carbide-gas system is often known as "artificial sunlight," because it is scientifically found to contain more of the color ingredients and quality of actual daylight than any other artificial illuminant.

For cooking, the Colt system of Carbide-gas furnishes a clean flame, not unpleasant in odor and concentrated at the point where the heat is needed. It will not overheat the kitchen. It gives no smoke, no soot; there is no carrying of wood or coal, nor danger of burning embers or leaking oil.



Ironing

For ironing, the Carbide-gas self-heating iron also saves time and trouble. There is no waiting for it to heat and no changing of irons. An even temperature is automatically maintained.

The College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin conducted investigations on the subject of farm lighting, the results of which have been published.

Among other things they found that the cost of operating an average Carbide-gas lighting plant was cheaper by half than any other modern lighting system for rural use.

Another interesting fact demonstrated was that cows can be stabled and fed under good lighting in one-third less time than under old-fashioned lighting. The J. B. Colt barn-light is specially designed, and is the result of many years' experience in barn lighting.



Barn Lighting

Perhaps its most valuable use, in addition to lighting the barn, is in chicken-houses.

We have been informed by some users that increased egg production alone has paid for the cost of the entire installation. Under the soft "artificial daylight" of Carbide-gas, hens will lay uniformly the year round.

\* \* \* \* \*

The J. B. Colt system consists of a simple automatic generator, buried at some convenient place in the yard. It holds 200 lbs. of Union Carbide at one filling—



More Eggs

which means that the only attention it requires is recharging on an average of two or three times a year, and removal at the same time of residue which

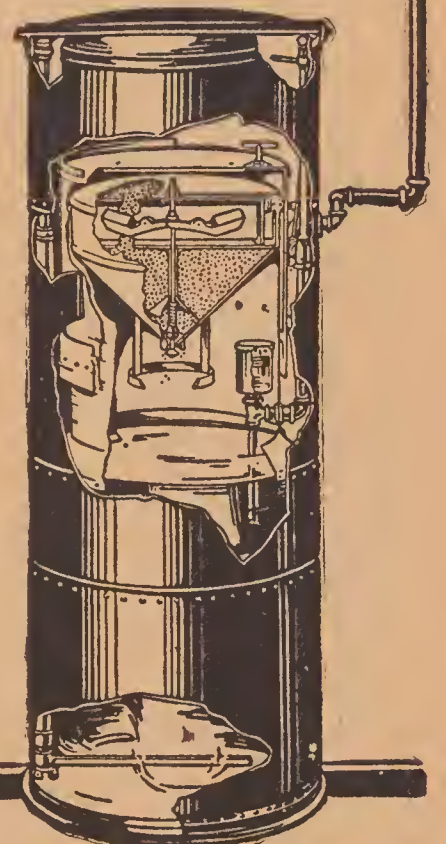
then serves as whitewash, soil corrective, or germicide.

From the "gas-well" the gas is carried through concealed iron pipes, throughout house, barn, porches, poultry buildings and grounds.

Very attractive terms can be arranged for the purchase of a Colt plant if you are a farm owner. Ask us about them.

N. B. Do not be deceived by inferior imitations of the Colt plant. Representatives for the genuine Colt system can furnish credentials.

Union Carbide for use in the Colt system is distributed from more than 175 conveniently located Union Carbide warehouses throughout the country—direct to the user at factory prices. There is one near you.



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Oldest and largest manufacturers of Carbide lighting and cooking plants in the world

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is an easily absorbed tonic-nutrient that seldom fails to build strength and resistance in those who utilize it.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**T**HE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices dealers will pay the League during the month of November for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City:

Class 1, milk used chiefly for fluid purposes \$3.07 per 100 pounds. *This is an advance of 47c per 100 pounds over the October price; Class 2A used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90; Class 2B, used chiefly in the manufacture of plain and condensed milk and ice cream \$2.05; Class 2C, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05. These prices in Class 2 are the same as in October Class 3, used chiefly in the manufacture of whole milk and sweetened whole condensed milk, powdered and evaporated whole milk, \$1.60. This is a 15 cent advance over October's Price.*

Class 4 milk will as usual be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The 47 cent advance in Class 1 and the 15 cent advance in Class 3 will be most welcome to League members.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Company Producers announce the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile freight zone until further notice; Class 1, \$2.60 per 100; Class 2, \$1.70; Class 3, \$1.55; Class 4, to be determined by market quotations of butter and cheese. No changes announced for November.

### Non-pool Cooperative

The Non-Pool Dairymen's Cooperative price for Class 1 milk is \$2.40 per 100 pounds; Class 2, \$1.85; Class 3A, \$1.55; Class 3B, \$1.45, until further notice of November changes.

### Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia Price Plan) announces that receiving station prices, or the price to farmers in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk, is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

## BUTTER SLIGHTLY WEAKER

The butter market has turned weaker due to continued heavy receipts. Very little real good butter is arriving and such meets fair trade. Medium grades are in heavy accumulation and turn slowly, causing wide spread of value.

Creamery 92 score, is now 37½ cents. Higher than 92 score is bringing 38 to 38½. Most arrivals are lower than these grades, are in heavy accumulation and bring from 30c. to 36c.

## CHEESE MARKET SLOWER

During the past week the cheese market has continued with the same slow tone and lack of activity that has characterized the market for the past several weeks. In fact, there has been a slight decline in fresh State flats. Even this decline did not stimulate much buying interest. Most of the business reported is in cured cheese and in small lots at that. Buyers seem to be only taking on enough to satisfy their current needs. Fancy New York State held flats are bringing around 20c with a few pet marks reaching 21c. Average-run marks are bringing anywhere from 18½c to 19c. Real fancy fresh flats, whole milk, are in about the same price range as held goods with a tendency to come down to 19c. Average run fresh goods are

## Color Your Butter

**"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices**

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

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**Complete** READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT

Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now!

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**LEARN AUCTIONEERING** at World's Greatest School. Term opens December 1st. Students have advantage of International Live Stock Show for live stock judging. Write today for large free Catalog. **JONES NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING**, CAREY M. JONES, Pres. 32 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

about 18½c. Advice states, and conditions prove it, that the make has not been running as heavy as was expected, but in spite of this, speculative interest has been lagging with the result that we have an uninteresting market. If we had a heavy make at this time we could expect prices to take an awful slump, but conditions in the market indicate that present quotations will hold for a while, with possibly slight variations one way or the other.

## EGGS GO HIGHER

Fancy nearby fresh eggs took another jump during the past week with the result that extra fancy closely selected nearby hennerly whites are now bringing anywhere from 81c to 86c depending on the kind of packages they are arriving in. In fact, stock of this quality is so scarce that a stronger tone has been reflected into the market for the more medium grades and they are being taken at fair values. However, buyers are still critical when paying these high prices and there is still rather a free use of storage eggs which is quite seriously interfering with the sale of competing qualities of fresh receipts. There is some complaint of mixed quality and a considerable proportion of these goods is shrunken and weak bodied due to country holding. The market is showing enough strength now for shippers to pay a great deal of attention to the methods they employ in holding eggs. The spread between gathered stock and fresh goods is anywhere from 15c to 20c a dozen or an item of \$4.50 to \$6 a crate, an item worth taking into consideration where a little care is the only outlay. The market on nearbys has been showing such strength of late that it can be said the market is pretty much in the seller's favor.

## POULTRY QUIET AND EASIER

The tone of the poultry market is very quiet and prices are slightly easier than last week. When trading was resumed on Tuesday, Monday being a Jewish holiday, there was some accumulation, with the result that the market opened in a very unsettled condition. This was primarily due to the fact that there was an unusual influx of chickens and old fowls on previous days. It was the same old story as on the occasion of other Hebrew holidays. As the week progressed, the market seemed to gain slightly, but this was more in trade than in prices. Consumptive demand is picking up and next week we should see things in pretty good shape. It has taken some time to clear accumulations and when arrivals are only mediocre, we can't expect changes to take place over night.

The express market on chickens has been showing a great deal more activity than fowls and the market on them is firm. White Leghorn chickens are selling in the neighborhood of 24c with small stock reaching 25. Small stock usually approaches fryer size and therefore brings a slight premium. Leghorn fowls of average quality are down as low as 18c, with the best marks bringing 22c, colored fowls are bringing anywhere from 26 to 30c, depending on quality.

Poultrymen who have young stock that weighs in the neighborhood of 1½ pounds will find a satisfactory market at the present time. Broilers are bringing 35 to 40c. Stock that is slightly heavier than that is not worth quite as much, falling into the class known as fryers. Chickens are those birds weighing 4 pounds or over.

## POTATOES STILL CHEAP

There is no improvement in the potato market. Consumption seems to be pretty good, but prices do not seem to get any better. One of the large car lot operators in New York told the writer that if consumptive demand were to increase 50 per cent, he doubts very much if prices would react to any degree. That shows pretty conclusively that there are too many potatoes in the market and in the country. Down on the East end of Long Island, in the Riverhead and Southampton section, potatoes are bringing anywhere from 60 to 70c per bushel to the farmer. In Nassau County, where farmers are trucking into the market, they are getting better prices; in fact, some are getting relatively fancy prices, depending how they are marketing their stocks. Some are getting \$1 a bushel straight, but that is almost a retail price. Maine potatoes are now being delivered in New York City at \$1.10 per 100 lbs. in bulk. Deduct from this about 65c freight and you will see how much Maine growers are getting after they have put potatoes in the car. Maine potatoes in 150-pound sacks are being delivered in New York for \$1.90. States are almost bringing as much money as Maines, sacks holding 150-pounds bringing \$1.70 delivered in New York.

According to recent Government reports, the potato crop is not as short as was originally expected. The U. S. D. A. crop report of September 9 reads as follows:

Late potatoes in the Northern States have been favored by the August weather. The total potato crop is now forecast at 412,761,000 bushels, which is about 14,000,000 bushels more than promised on August 1, almost the same as the crop of 1923, and about 22,000,000 bushels greater than the five-year average.

## APPLE EXPORTS OFF

The export apple market has had a slump. Several shippers have sold their Ben Davis and Yorks at a loss, the English markets paying less than what buyers on this side had to pay for the stock they shipped. This has had rather a dampening effect on the market in general. One prominent operator in the trade tells us that this reaction is likely to be felt for another month. By the end of November, or the first week in December, he looks for better export trade when English markets will be interested in apples for the Christmas holiday trade. For three weeks at least he looks for no improvement on the other side.

Baldwins have been passing in the trade at anywhere from \$4 to \$4.50 F.O.B. Farmers both in western New York and Hudson Valley are holding for \$5 where cold storage is available. Whether they are going to \$5 or not remains to be seen. One man's guess is as good as another. We do know that the Baldwin crop is short.

There is some complaint in the trade about the method which New York growers are following in their pack and we shall hear more of this at a later date. Sufficient to say, the trade is not satisfied with the way many New York growers are packing their apples, and in view of methods employed by western growers, we are apt to experience a loss of business, unless this is watched more closely.

There is a strong demand for 3-inch apples for baking purposes. Kings have been selling anywhere from \$6.50 to \$7.50, 3-inch size. Baldwins and Greenings of this same size are reported to be bringing up to \$17.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed October 18.

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats...	.62	.63	.61½	.61	.58½
No. 3 W. Oats...	.61	.62	.59½	.60	.57¾
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.29	1.30½	1.28	1.27	1.23
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.28	1.29½	1.27	1.26	1.22
Ground Oats...	45.00	45.60	44.60	44.30	42.90
Spr. W. Bran...	32.75	33.35	32.35	32.05	30.65
Hard W. Bran...	33.00	33.60	32.60	32.30	30.90
Standard Mids...	33.50	34.10	33.10	32.80	31.40
Soft W. Mids...	40.00	40.60	39.60	39.30	37.90
Flour Mids...	39.50	40.10	39.10	38.85	37.40
Red Dog Flour...	47.00	47.60	46.60	46.30	44.90
D. Brew Grains...	44.00	44.60	43.60	43.30	41.90
W. Hominy...	44.00	44.60	43.60	43.30	41.90
Yel. Hominy...	44.00	44.60	43.60	43.30	41.90
Corn Meal...	—	—	—	—	—
Gluten Feed...	47.25	47.85	46.85	46.55	45.15
Gluten Meal...	—	—	—	—	—
36% Cot. S. Meal...	45.50	46.10	45.10	44.85	43.40
41% Cot. S. Meal...	49.00	49.60	48.60	48.10	46.90
43% Cot. S. Meal...	51.00	51.60	50.60	50.10	48.90
31% OP Oil Meal...	—	—	—	—	—
34% OP Oil Meal...	51.00	51.60	50.60	50.30	48.90
Beet Pulp...	—	—	—	—	—

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. No. 2 White Oats, 57¾; No. 3 White Oats, 56¾; No. 2 Yellow corn, —; No. 3 Yellow corn, —; Ground oats, \$39.50; spring wheat bran \$27.50; hard wheat bran, \$31; standard middlings, \$30; soft wheat middlings, \$35.50; flour middlings, \$36; red dog flour, \$43; dry brewers grains, —; white hominy, \$43.25; yellow hominy, \$43.25; corn meal, \$49; gluten feed, \$44.75; gluten meal \$53.75; 31% old process oil meal, —; 34% old process oil meal, \$47.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price ¼ cents on oats; ½ cent on corn, 10 cents on cotton seed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

Live calves are a little bit lower than last week. Real prime stock will bring \$14 per hundred, which is 50c under recent market. However, at this price the market is steady with fair to good marks bringing from \$12.50 to 13.50. Common stock is as low as \$8.50. Prime lambs are worth in the neighborhood of \$14.50, a few extra fancy marks bringing 25c more. Fair to good stuff is \$1 lower. Common stock is down in the neighborhood of \$9 to 10.

There is moderate demand for live hogs, but nevertheless the market is irregular. Yorkers, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, are bringing from \$10.25 to 10.50 per hundred. Country dressed veal have been meeting a steady market right along. The outlet has been good and here and there choice marks are working out at a premium, bringing anywhere from 18 to 19c a pound. Primes are worth from 15 to 17c, with fairly good stuff bringing 11 to 14c. Small veals are down as low as 8 to 10c. Roasting pigs are bringing 28 to 30c for

10 to 15 pound stock, while 25 to 30 pound stock is worth 17 to 20c. Intermediate weights fall somewhere between these extremes.

## Hunting for the Ideal Forage Crop

(Continued from page 300)

Orient. One helps the farmer by automatically planting itself season after season, the other two have a special value in time and forage saving. The plant from Korea comes early in the year before other forage crops are ready, but is ripe and dead at least a month before the killing frosts come, but then the farmer by having a mixture of the two can depend upon the Japanese cloverlike plant that is still green until late in the year. Scientists are thus lengthening the season and giving more forage and saving farmer's time and making money for him.

Science is, however, never fully satisfied. Hundreds of experiments are necessary, Dr. A. J. Pieters warns, before a variety is found that is in all respects absolutely satisfactory and is certain to be of the greatest value to American farmers.

The ideal of the Department of Agriculture scientists is to make the American farmer the most prosperous in the world and the most intelligent as far as his business is concerned of supplying foods for the dining-tables of the nation.

Special importance is attached to the clover experiments because this plant is fundamental in all crop rotation plans and consequently may be considered the basis of scientific farming.

## Moravia Team Best at Morrisville

(Continued from page 308)

teacher, De Alton Smith, rode to Moravia from Morrisville in a Ford touring car. The boy wouldn't trust the express companies.

There were six events in the contest with medals for the two highest in each event. The boys judged fruit, crops, White Leghorn poultry, Barred Rock poultry, a ring of 4 Holstein-Friesian cows, and a ring of 4 Holstein-Friesian heifers. In addition to receiving medals, the two highest scoring individuals in the two poultry classes received White Leghorn cockerels. The silver and bronze medals, presented the two highest scorers in each event, were awarded as follows: Fruit, 1st, John McIntyre, Jordon; 2nd, Bernard Norton, Boonville; Crops, Merwin Robbins, Pulaski, and Allen Wyekoff, Marcellus, tied for 1st place; Leghorns, 1st, Clifford Wileox, Moravia; 2nd, Maurice Richardson, Pulaski; Plymouth Rocks, 1st, Merwin Robbins, Pulaski; 2nd, Allen Wyekoff, Marcellus; Cows, 1st Clifford Wileox, Moravia; 2nd, Foster Brown, Boonville; Heifers, Thomas O'Toole, Moravia, and Glenn Morse, Moravia, tied for first.—D. H. T. B.

## IF!—

If you have eggs to sell; If you believe in the New York market; If you would rather sell in this great market than at your shipping point; If you need some one to do your selling in New York;

### CONSIGN ME.

Fancy Brown now selling above 60 cents. Fancy White now selling above 70 cents.  
**GEO. E. CUTLER**  
Eggs Exclusively. Established in 1894.  
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## Live Poultry Shippers

IF YOU WANT HIGHEST PRICES returned promptly—market reports and information—free use of coops AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED—SHIP TO:

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West Washington Mkt., 28 Thirteenth Avenue  
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## SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To **R. BRENNER & SONS**  
Bonded Commission Merchants  
358 Greenwich St., New York City





## Fastest, Cheapest Way to Clear Land

At a contest held recently in England, Hercules all-steel triple power stump puller pulled stumps faster than any other method. Quick work—low cost and one man does the job. Hand power in four speeds, single, double, triple and quadruple power. Easy to pull—quick winding cable, and other features. Horse Power Hercules is most complete, up-to-the-minute stump pulling outfit made. Write for prices and catalog—get my 1925 introductory offer.

**\$10.00 Down**

Easy Payments and one man does the job. Hand power in four speeds, single, double, triple and quadruple power. Easy to pull—quick winding cable, and other features. Horse Power Hercules is most complete, up-to-the-minute stump pulling outfit made. Write for prices and catalog—get my 1925 introductory offer.

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823 29th St.  
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Comes complete ready to use

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**SHOT GUNS BREECH LOADING \$4.50**  
Like Cut

It is the U. S. Cal. 45B. L. Rifle. Barrels cut to 22 inch length. Ribbed smooth for Bird shot. Rifle Barrels interchangeable, same length \$2.00 extra. Bird shot Cartridges for these guns, \$3.00 hundred; Ball cartridges, \$3.00 hundred. Send for Catalog.

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**RADIO MONEY SAVING CATALOG SENT FREE**

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**KITSELMAN FENCE**

"Saved \$22.05," says I. F. Fisher, New Bethlehem, Pa. You, too, can save. We pay the freight. Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence.

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**HOMESPUN TOBACCO** Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free; satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Paducah, Ky.

## Classified Ads

(Continued from page 312)

### EGGS AND POULTRY

MARCY STRAIN Giant cockerels, \$3.50 each. Weight 8 lbs. or more. Cock birds, \$4. H. D. PINCKNEY, Mahopac, N. Y.

CORNELL CERTIFIED single combed white Leghorn hens, cocks and cockerels,—also selected breeders, yearlings, and May-hatched pullets. Have large stock to dispose of immediately. Breeding excellent, prices right. ROY E. RATHBUN, Cincinnati, N. Y.

APRIL-HATCHED mixed pullets for winter layers. 20 for \$30; 100, \$145; May hatch, 20 \$25. GARDEN STATE CHICKERY, 329, Arch St., Camden, N. J.

BLACK JERSEY GIANT cockerels \$3.50. Pure bred for breeding, free range, spring hatch. J. V. REYNOLDS, Petersburg, N. Y.

PARKS STRAIN, Banded Rocks, pedigreed cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale at reduced prices. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

R. I. RED COCKERELS, single comb, well-colored and developed. April hatched bred for production with standard qualities maintained. Prices and full descriptions, free. E. C. WEATHERBY, Box 114, Ithaca, N. Y.

### TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Early hatched Mammoth Bronze Gold-bank turkeys, toms, \$10, hens \$7. MRS. A. M. ANSTED, Adams, N. Y.

TO MY REGULAR CUSTOMERS and new ones. Fine lot of thoroughbred, healthy, Mammoth Bronze turkeys, \$10, \$12, \$15, according to weight. MRS. ROHTROOF, Pulaski, N. Y.

### PRINTING

EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write FRANKLIN PRESS, Milford, New Hampshire.

### MISCELLANEOUS

BOYS:—Two secret wrestling tricks free. Send names ten friends today. B. MEINERS, 35 South Fifth Ave., Lagrange, Ill.

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer. 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free sample. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

GEO. F. LOWE AND SON, Fultonville, New York, ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50, ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITHEROW, Syracuse, New York.

TOBACCO—HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.; 20, \$2.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDRUP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

# Green Food for the Hens

Adds Variety to Ration and Acts as Tonic

AT this time of the year along with the harvest, one has a chance to do the hen a good turn by setting aside some sort of green or succulent food for her use in the winter time. Perhaps it is a few beets or carrots left over from the garden, apples from the orchard, heads of cabbage that split or were too small for setting. They are worth saving; put them in the cellar or cover them over with dirt and straw in some corner where the wind will not sweep the ground bare of snow.

The hen really has a dreary outlook when the fall comes. One day she eats grass and bugs; the next day frost or snow removes this part of her daily ration and her body suffers. Overnight she has been robbed of a vital part of her ration; scientists say that she has lost vitamine B and some of vitamine C, but, for our purpose, it will be enough to say that she, by loss of greens, fruits, and vegetables, has lost certain essential factors which are necessary for her well being, whether she is a hen or a pullet. Hence the necessity for green food in the daily ration of any flock of hens.

### Green Food Tones Up the Ration

As I have already said almost any vegetable or fruit constitutes a green food. It does not follow, however, that you are supplying hens with green food simply because your mash contains Alfalfa Meal. Green food implies succulence and freshness of quality. It adds variety to a very much cut and dried winter diet, and, above all, it stimulates a bird's appetite and tones up her system.

While there are numerous fruits and vegetables which come under the general heading of green food, there are three specific feeds that find popular favor among poultrymen: sprouted oats, beet mangels and cabbage. The use of one of these three green stuffs lies open to every farmer, because one or more of them represent a part of the yearly crop. To the commercial poultryman who has no crop of this nature the necessity of buying and storage becomes a problem which must be met, for a hen to do well, to pay well, must have green food.

### Vary in Composition

The composition of these three foods is, however, not the same. Sprouted oats and mangels are the most desirable of the three feeds and have a better vitamine content; or, to put it another way, these two feeds give the hen more nearly what she requires for her physical well being. Cabbage, on the other hand, is not to be scoffed at; it, too, contains the necessary vitamins, but, because it is largely composed of water, a hen must consume much more cabbage to get the same amount of good out of it as she would out of oats or beets. To use an illustration, the writer tested a pen of birds out. The hens had been fed sprouted oats, but, when early cabbage came, it was quoted at such a low price that he gradually changed from sprouted oats to cabbage, all other conditions in the pen remaining the same. The egg production decreased and decreased as the cabbage increased. From a production of 40 per cent., the decrease continued until there was practically no egg production left. A hasty return to sprouted oats saved a few dozen eggs, but the cabbage had already produced disastrous results. Just the same, cabbage is succulent and contains some value. By all means feed it to a hen, and, to remedy its water composition, keep them hanging on a string or stuck on a spike where the hens can have them all the time.

### Cow Beets Excellent

Cow beets or mangels are excellent for feed. As a crop they have good keeping qualities whether they are stored in a cellar or covered over with straw and dirt. Hens relish them as a food, and, no matter whether they are split or thrown

in whole, they readily pitch into them. Twenty to twenty-five pounds a day is a good allowance for 100 hens.

Sprouted oats is the most fussy food of all and is probably the most expensive, considering the labor. There is some compensation in the fact that, for all the oats set, they expand to three times the amount during the sprouting process. The chief trouble, however, is that heat of some kind is necessary in the sprouting process: the trays of oats must be kept near the stove or furnace. The more heat they receive, the quicker they sprout. On the other hand, it is better to have the temperature as nearly uniform as possible. This will keep the sprouting process steadily going on and insure a steady, consistent supply of green food, for nothing is worse for a flock of hens than to give them a good feeding of greens one day and then none for two or three days.

### How to Sprout Oats

To sprout oats soak them in a pail of warm water over night. Next day spread them about an inch deep in your oat tray and continue the process until six or seven trays are set. By that time the oats will have sprouted enough for feeding. They will constitute the best feed when the sprouts are from one to two inches high. Allow each hen one to one and a half square inches of this feed a day. As it is concentrated feed, it should not be used hit or miss. A failure to use it day in and day out will result in poor egg production. Likewise, an over-supply is none too good for laying.

### Avoid Mouldy Oats

There is one other factor that may cause trouble when oats are sprouted, and that is mould. Clean oats, oats free from dust and dirt, do not mould.

The writer has not meant to slight other green foods. Rather has he taken these three as being typical of and possessing the good qualities that any green food ought to possess. Green food in a commercial poultry plant is a necessity, a necessity that repays the poultryman with good dividends. Its use in a farm flock cannot help but increase winter egg production.

### Fall Henhouse Cleaning Time Is Here

THE season is here when the hens must be put in winter quarters. Are you ready? If not, begin right now while the weather is nice and pleasant, clean the houses, wash the windows, put fresh cloth on the open spaces, as the ones now in are dusty, if not torn, and a good circulation of air is impossible. If there are any broken glass put in new and look for cracks where a draft may get in. We use curtains in front of roosts and some on ends. Be sure that these are clean and ready to use, for often the first cold rains come while the hens are on range and, if they are obliged to go to bed some night cold and wet, put up the curtains until they get warm and dry and the chances are they will not take cold; but do not leave them up so they get too warm, for they will take cold that way just as well.

### Get After the Lice

It is a good plan to spray the houses or pens with a soap and sulphur solution, a nice warm day when it will dry out and not leave dampness. Paint the roosts and nests with kerosene or, if you have it, the used oil of a car or tractor. We like to have our roosts loose so we can take them down, stand on end in a pail of oil and paint all sides. Then paint carefully the sides all around where the hens roost, and the nests. If depluming mites or head lice of any kind are on the hens dip the hens. Another louse remedy we find very good is to dust with a good louse powder over the birds while on the roosts.

—MRS. C. J. DOXTATER.

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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

NOVEMBER 8, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Curbing the Land Shark—By Gabriel Davidson



# An Old-fashioned Plow-handle Talk

## *The Little Things Are the Big Things in the Everyday Life of the Farmer*

By H. E. COOK

THE editor asks why not write some old-fashioned plow-handle notes referring directly to the daily movements and incidents on the farm. I find in these days of cheap, I mean low cost, printed matter bringing to ones door every day the outstanding events of the whole world there is a tendency to side step the small events of a farm. I have just returned from a couple of days business trip to the big city with the good fortune to see the big air ship come sailing into, or rather over the city. After that I spent an hour with the milk company, who sells our certified milk in the city. Which do you



H. E. Cook

suppose I talked about the most after arriving home? Why the ZR-3 of course.

While we have had what seems like an unusual season, we seem to have gotten through about on time.

Haying time was catchy, but we were only a week late and as we open our hay mows the quality is fully up to the average.

Our grain was out during the protracted rains but the drawing and threshing came out so that not a kernel was damaged nor has it warmed in the bins, and is heavy. My, how the liberal use of acid roek does make for real grain kernels! No light, chaffy stuff; even the late sowed barley and oats are heavy, not quite equal to the early sowed.

It is an open question now with some farmers whether grain growing on dairy farms is profitable—however I like to see the big bins for horse feed all of the time, and for cows when I want it, even though expensive.

I don't know how to combine a mixture for horses like these soundly filled barley and oat kernels, and if horses teeth are kept floated, we find but small gain by grinding and horses grind these fat kernels much better than those with tough outsides and lean insides. Horses like folks, chew best what they like best—in the long run, good things pay best—of course sound hard spun wools cost more when we buy our clothing. Thoroughly tanned whole stock leather costs a good deal more when made into shoes than split leather, and so on through the list, but it's worth more.

There are always certain fixed overhead charges that remain the same whatever the quality may be. Probably manufacturing profits are not always higher with good stuff but they are as a rule the safe bet as a buy.

There is a shortage of high-testing, good-milking dairy cows in New York state, and prices are high, and with milk as with other goods mentioned above, consumers are looking to total solids as well as bacteria count, and because of the cow scarcity and high prices, less and less discrimination is made in breeding and rearing the young things. We are sending a lot of money to Wisconsin for seconds and thirds, because we do not have them near by, and I speak from experience.

Clover seeds, from reports, will be very high for the coming year. G. L. F. reports say prices will be almost prohibitive. What are we to do about it? I shall sow less, keep our meadows at work as they are, with more top dressing and keep the plowed land as plowed land. Our present meadow treatment is showing gains in production as the years pass and with alfalfa sown freely, the hay cut is a pretty good milk-making product. Top dressing with stable manure and the use of phosphoric acid, shows on alfalfa even though the roots are working deep.

A friend asked me recently what was presently our hard problem. I made the following classifications: In our business, soils, crops, cows, sanitation, marketing, which includes transportation and labor. Quickly I answered marketing and labor—and cows a good third, I refer to high-testing ones. But, he said, you have boasted of your ability to get good workers and plenty of them. Yes, I said, but you have never heard me brag about any patented or psychological power for paying them by any means. As a rule, men come to us, but organize them in working units which they like and will lower the cost of production and keep the marketing end alive and active with a constant flow of cash to pay them, that's a problem and a real one, and keeps all guessing, and no one has ever heard me boasting.

There wouldn't be any time to boast after the thing has been done, however much I wanted to do so. These are real problems and I expect they are no bigger at our house than with others who are manufacturing and marketing.

After all has been said, I don't believe there is a happier, more contented and financially safer group

(Continued on page 334)

## Yates Farms and Farmers

*A Fireside Reflection on the Finger Lake People and Their Customs*

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

I AM an ardent supporter of the 18th Amendment and have every confidence that the world is and increasingly will be a better place to live because of it. It must be confessed, however, that the grape industry instead of being ruined, as expected, has really experienced a boom as the result of prohibition. Apparently there are a good many people who are experimenting with home-made wine in an effort to out-wit Mr. Volstead. They tell me that last year's sales for this purpose were not as large as for two or three years previous which may indicate that these private vintages have proved less satisfactory than was hoped.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

So far as varieties of grapes are concerned, it seems that in Yates County only one sort is being planted—the Concord. It was first introduced about three-quarters of a century ago, and while literally hundreds of other varieties have been tried out, Ephraim Bull's chance seedling still remains far and away the leading grape of eastern North America. Not even the Baldwin apple has such an unchallenged supremacy.

But Yates County grows a big variety of crops besides grapes. Almost every farm produces wheat. Of course many grumble about the price and declare that it runs them into debt but they continue to put in about the usual area because they understand it and because no other crop, unless it might be rye, fits into their established rotation. It only proves how slowly old agricultural communities change their crop habits.

Then Yates produces a good many beans. I was told of one crop at least which averaged twenty-eight bushels per acre. In addition to the value of the beans, the straw is the equivalent of a very good quality of legume hay.

\* \* \*

In parts of the county a good many canning peas are grown. Absolutely no special equipment is required. They are sown with an ordinary grain drill at the rate of four bushels or a little more per acre and are cut with an ordinary mowing machine. A survey of the operations of some 265 growers indicate gross returns of a little more than \$80 per acre. As a legume crop they ought to be a soil renovator and they are considered an especially good crop to precede wheat. Some varieties occupy the ground as little as fifty-five days. This

ought to be a splendid cash crop in a dairy community because the green vines after the peas are threshed will either make a most palatable succulence or can be put into a silo and make a valuable although rather stinking ensilage.

The county has some first-class orchards, while down in the southeast is a very local but highly developed black raspberry industry. These berries are not picked in baskets for the city markets but are allowed to get dead ripe and are then batted off the bushes with paddles and caught in canvas trays and sold to the evaporators.

I had the opportunity to make a very brief visit of only a few moments to the widely known Harpending Berkshire establishment at Dundee. The outstanding point is that while it is one of the largest Berkshire farms in this county, yet there are no expensive permanent hog barns. The pens are cheap, movable structures and are widely scattered over the fields and through the woods and the breeding stock must take its daily exercise regardless of weather conditions. Another thing is the very great use of alfalfa hay as hog forage. It is fed outdoors in special feeding racks and it seems to play almost as large a part as in the feeding of lambs. I have no doubt that the whole system makes for vigor and hardiness as well as for wonderfully economical production.

I wish my flying visit might have been considerably prolonged. Mr. Harry Harpending is very emphatic on one point. Feeding hogs on garbage may go well for a long time and while it does go well there is money in it, but sooner or later the owner will encounter most serious disaster in the form of an outbreak of cholera. Experiments have positively shown that a hog in the early stages of cholera may be slaughtered and the meat pass inspection, but the germ is present and is so resistant that it survives both pickling and smoking, and a ham rind in the garbage will light the fires of disease.

\* \* \*

After all, in any community the really interesting things are not just the crops and farms. Pope was right: "The proper study of mankind is Man." So I visited what is really a sort of shrine. Down close by the shore of Seneca Lake is the pretty little village of Dresden with four or five hundred people, and here, by a strange irony of fate, was born in a parsonage the son of a Presbyterian minister, a boy who was destined to be known as the arch infidel and most famous agnostic of his time, Robert G. Ingersoll.

The simple white parsonage has been converted into the village Community House. On the outer wall is a

bronze tablet stating merely that he was born in this house August 11, 1833. Within is a small but excellent library including of course a complete set of his writings. On the walls are many portraits in various poses including one in the blue uniform of the Northern army of Civil War days, in which struggle he was a gallant soldier. It is said of him that physically he was a magnificent specimen of a man, and his pictures bear out the statement—a great domed head with the prominent eye which is sometimes said to be the peculiar characteristic of the born orator. There are also some framed manuscripts in his handwriting, and letters of appreciation from various admirers. Upstairs they show you the room where he was born, and this has been furnished in accordance with the ideas of that day. In the rear is a fastidiously kept lawn and garden and I judge that in summer it must be indeed a lovely and peaceful spot.

One thing is sure: his family, to whom I understand the village is indebted for the house, have made absolutely no effort to perpetuate his peculiar tenets. The framed quotations on the walls reflect not his bitterness toward Christianity but rather his kindness toward men. Strangest of all, perhaps, the rules of the house which are conspicuously posted, are if anything rather more rigorous than govern a modern Y. M. C. A. building. For example no smoking is permitted. Also no games of chance may be played at any time and no games of any kind between Saturday night and Monday morning—strange rules perhaps in a shrine set up in memory of that once famous freethinker—I hear some one object because they are too Puritanical. Moreover the village preacher tells me that he was invited to hold his prayer meeting there if for any reason it seemed desirable.

\* \* \*

I have no slightest bit of sympathy with or comprehension of his theological position. It was a pitiful thing that he gave up most of his splendid talents to gibes and taunts of the dearest hopes and loves of many men—but this remains: that in a degree which surely has never been surpassed he was master of our English tongue. No man living or dead has eclipsed him in his ability to marshal in orderly array all the battalions of speech. And men yet unborn will read and marvel at his, the stately, rolling music of his marching prose. He barely missed enduring fame, but the same easy facility of language which led him to make a jest of all that men held dear won for him no warmer name than "Bob"—and this bestowed in mockery rather than affection.

Perhaps he was the greatest of "Idol Breakers" but after all, that is a ruthless sport which in the end does not pay.



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Volume 114

For the Week Ending November 8, 1924

Number 19

## Curbing the Land Shark

*A State-wide License Law, with Teeth in It, Needed*

By GABRIEL DAVIDSON

*General Manager, The Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc.*

IN 1922 two million people left the farm. The cross current during the same year carried eight hundred and eighty thousand back to the land. Whether the shrinkage in our farm population by over a million in a single year is a bane or a boon, is outside of the scope of this discussion. It is evident, however, that though the drift from the farm is heavy, there is also a strong current in the other direction. The fact that at a time when farming was perhaps at its lowest ebb, when the plight of the farmers was being lamented throughout the land, only little short of a million people exchanged city for farm, proves that farming is still the goal toward which the energies of many city people are directed. Whether the number will grow or diminish, whether or not it will be sufficient to offset the tide cityward, farming will always remain the magnet toward which many city workers, many toilers in shop, factory or foundry, will be attracted.

The purpose of this article is to consider the first step which all such entrants into farming must take—the purchase of the farm. Being the first step it is, in a sense, the most important. Many a farm failure is directly traceable to the injudicious selection or improper purchase of the farm. Too often a farm is bought with little or no regard to its agricultural possibilities and little or no study of whether it can be made to produce an income large enough to cover overhead and family maintenance. Too many people weigh the matter in the same way as the purchase of city real estate, considering merely intrinsic value. They overlook the important fact that unlike city property—bought mostly as a home, an investment, or a speculation—a farm must be able to carry itself and afford a means of support for the operator's family. Under the best of circumstances, the matter demands the utmost deliberation. There are many angles from which it must be viewed. The problem is intensified by the fraudulent methods practiced to inveigle farm buyers. This article is not intended to deal with the general subject of farm purchases, but to sound a note of warning against the farm vulture, and to point a way by which it is hoped his wings can be clipped.

The cupidity of land sharks and the rapacity of dishonest real estate speculators are responsible for many a wrecked farming enterprise. Farm buyers, especially of the immigrant classes, are mulcted out of large sums of money by pirates who are ever ready to prey upon them. Not alone are farms sold at inflated prices, but gross misrepresentation is indulged in as to the character of the soil, its productive possibilities, the crops to which it is adapted, marketing conditions, etc. Exorbitant rates of commission are charged and heavy bonuses are exacted for the placement or renewal of mortgages, even on prime security and for short periods. Mean advantage is taken in withholding knowledge of the terms of existing mortgages where they are unfavorable, or in actually misrepresenting them, and in fixing the terms of a purchase mortgage in such a manner as

to make it a foregone conclusion that an early default will soon cause the farm to revert to the seller to be resold on the same impossible conditions.

A case came to the knowledge of the writer where, after title had passed, it was discovered that a strip of land bordering on a state road had deliberately been left out of the deed of conveyance. Another, in which it developed that a

### Investigate Him First

ONE of the hopeful things about the deplorable situation described in the article on this page is that the good real estate men frown on questionable practices and are making an effort to drive the real estate sharks out of business. A recent meeting of farm real estate operators made a lengthy report on progress that has been made in driving the land sharks out of business during the past year, and took steps to continue to use the force of their organization against unscrupulous real estate dealers.

Of course, reputable dealers perform a real service. Often it is only through them that a farmer can sell his farm, and when the sale is made on business principles, both the buyer and the seller benefit.

In dealing with such men, one should take the same precautions that American Agriculturist is constantly calling attention to in our Service Bureau, in regard to all dealers; that is, find out through your local banker or lawyer that the man through whom you wish to buy or sell your farm is honest with a reputation in the community for fair dealing.

farm represented as consisting of twenty contiguous acres, comprised two separate ten acre parcels about three quarters of a mile apart. One of the most dastardly instances of crooked dealing brought to our attention was that of a sufferer from tuberculosis for whom a fund of \$1500 had been collected toward the purchase of a farm. The farm was represented as being a mile from one village, two miles from another, four miles from the station, with a state road a half mile away. The prospective purchaser was told that a truck calls to collect the milk at a point a mile and a quarter from the farm. As a matter of fact the villages were four and seven miles distant, respectively, the railroad station was eleven miles from the farm, there was a road a half mile away but merely a dirt road, not a state road, and the point at which the milk truck called was four miles instead of a mile and a quarter away from the farm. The result was that the purchaser was, within less than a year, compelled to deed the farm back to the seller for a small consideration to prevent foreclosure.

It is a sad commentary upon human nature that these offenses are committed, mostly by men of the same nativity as their victims, and what is worse, by those who underwent the same early struggles of adjustment to new-world conditions. Indeed, it is this common bond which is used by these glib-tongued fellows to ensnare their victims. Such harmful practices have their pernicious reactions not only in that these hard-working people are filched of their savings but also that, after a futile struggle, they are thrown back upon the city, shorn of their means, robbed of their hopes, disgruntled and discouraged, to take up anew the burdens from which they toiled so hard to escape. The cause of agriculture suffers.

The Jewish Agricultural Society has for years

been waging relentless warfare against these vipers. It caused the prosecution of malefactors, drove one such pirate by indictment out of the State of Massachusetts, and by means of a civil suit, compelled a band of swindlers to disgorge their ill-gotten gain which, in turn, was distributed among the victims. Acting the rôle of watch dog, it has nipped many a questionable deal in the bud. Its success, however, lay in preventing frauds rather than having punishment meted out for their commission. While this may be more desirable, it is less effective in that it leaves the perpetrators free to continue their depredations.

Prosecution in this class of cases, whether civil or criminal, is bound up with many legal intricacies. For one thing, the scenes of these transactions are in most cases laid in different counties, even in different states, and a conflict of jurisdiction is apt to arise. Moreover, these rascals, often advised by lawyers no more scrupulous than they, are clever enough to conceal evidence or to stop just short of the boundary line between what is legally legitimate and illegitimate. Criminal prosecution is even harder than civil. The law wisely surrounds the accused with every

safeguard. It is hard to forge legal evidence that will shut out all reasonable doubt. In a case in which a client of the Society was defrauded, the prosecutor, while admitting that the transaction bore every earmark of fraud, refused to entertain a complaint because he felt convinced that a conviction could not be obtained. He even expressed doubt that a civil suit for fraud could be maintained.

Probably the most effective means of combating this evil is provided by real estate licensing laws such as now exist in 15 or 16 states. These laws compel real estate brokers and salesmen to be licensed, and make the conduct of such business without a license a misdemeanor, subject to suitable penalties. The New York law provides that every licensed real estate broker must maintain a definite place of business within the state; that the license be conspicuously displayed; that no action for unpaid commissions can be maintained by an unlicensed broker. The Commission may revoke the license of a real estate broker or salesman, or suspend the same, upon conviction of the licensee of a violation of any provision of the license law, or if such licensee has been found guilty of fraud, or if he has demonstrated untrustworthiness or incompetency to act in that capacity. In case the offender shall have received any sum of money as commission in consequence of his violation of any provisions of the law, he is liable to a penalty up to four times the amount received by him. A recent amendment to the law gives the Commission the right to apply a competency test of applicants for licenses, and an examination is soon to be held.

It is to be regretted that the New York Law is not state-wide. It is applicable only to cities and to six counties. What logical basis exists for exempting the other counties from the provisions of the law is not apparent. (Continued on page 334)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114 November 8, 1924 No. 19

### Economy Brings Prosperity

THERE was an article in the New York Times of October 20, 1924, on Page 26, which contained the following statement:

"This great rise in export trade and export surplus is a natural accompaniment of a harvest season such as the World has witnessed in 1924. All the familiar earmarks of a season of foreign scarcity and home abundance, of which the people learned in such years as 1915, 1897, and 1879, have already been repeated—the crowded freight cars, the congested seaboard market, the prosperous farmer and the huge export balance. But there has still been one thing missing. The revival of home trade, which on those occasions was always impressive and sometimes spectacular, has as yet come into sight only faintly. A month from now, perhaps, we shall be able to say more positively how far the analogy will be rounded out."

It no doubt will interest the readers of this paper if it is called to their attention that on January 1, 1879, the United States Government resumed specie payment. Although there was great confidence as to the ability of the government to shake off the lethargy and depression that had prevailed in this country during the hard times from 1873 to 1879, everyone was surprised that the economies practiced by the people during these years saved so much that many became investors who readily absorbed the U. S. government bond issue. This enabled the treasury to carry out its programs. The prosperity reached in every direction. The Union and Southern Pacific Railroad which had become bankrupt and had fallen into the hands of the Government was reorganized and given a fresh start. Factories all over the country resumed their old vigor and activity. Real estate in New York and other large cities which had gone a-begging, and large quantities of which had fallen into the hands of the mortgagees, again became the fashion and was redistributed among the public.

Some years ago I had made a calculation which showed that if a man had invested \$30,500 at the valuation prevailing in 1878 in certain standard securities, he could have sold those same securities in 1880 and realized a profit of \$142,000. Everything went along merrily until the assassination of President Garfield in July, 1883, which caused a sudden and complete suspension of all progressive business activities. In 1896, we had by defeating William Jennings Bryan forever destroyed the silver heresy, and as a result of it and as well as of the abundance of crops at home, there followed ten years of the greatest prosperity that perhaps any country ever experienced. From 1897 to 1907 the wealth of the United States was

doubled. Iron ingots, which had been piled up in the fields down in Tennessee and could not be sold for better than \$6 per ton, immediately doubled in value. Everybody who was conducting business or promoting enterprises or manipulating values of any kind became rich and many of the largest American fortunes were created during this epoch.

In 1915, we had just escaped a serious panic through the tremendous demand for our produce and goods created by the war and the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act gave such confidence to the people and enabled the banks throughout the country to finance the increasing operations of their customers that we again had one of those almost indescribable bursts of prosperity. So it seems that besides "foreign scarcities" and "home abundance of crops" other things occurred to help along these spells of prosperity.

The writer in the Times alludes to the fact that the revival of home trade, which on those occasions was always impressive and sometimes spectacular, has as yet come into sight only faintly. This is undoubtedly so and is largely due to the fact that the manufacturers, distributors, and retailers have all been living from hand to mouth and have limited their purchases so that even if a great demand for goods arises this winter, they will find great difficulty to fill the orders. The empty warehouses of the manufacturers and wholesalers and the empty shelves of the retailers will promptly change their appearance as soon as confidence is restored and the buying fever spreads throughout the country.

One strange thing to note is that neither 1879, 1897, nor 1915 were election years and that probably the uncertainty of the present election is delaying the revival of home trade.

—HENRY MORGENTHAU.

### Henry C. Wallace

HENRY C. WALLACE, United States Secretary of Agriculture, died in Washington, on October 25, following an operation for appendicitis.

In Mr. Wallace, the farmers of America had a secretary of agriculture whose integrity was beyond reproach, who had an intimate knowledge from first-hand experience of farming and farmers, and who had the sincerity and courage to stand for the things in his powerful position as secretary that he thought farmers needed. His death is a real loss to agriculture. Secretary Wallace came from a long line of farmers and it is said of him that he was able to call more farmers by their first names than any other man in the country.

As far back as family records go, the Wallaces have been identified with the tilling of the soil. His father, familiarly known through the Central West as "Uncle Henry," became a famous Presbyterian minister in Illinois and Iowa. Ill health forced him to return to the farm, where he was a leader in his community. Later, he became editor of "Wallace's Farmer." Young Henry C. was assistant editor, and another brother was the business manager. Through their good management and thorough understanding of farm affairs, and their courageous leadership for things the farmers needed, the Wallaces made this one of the outstanding farm papers in America. On the death of his father in 1916, Henry C. Wallace became editor of the publication.

Directly after his marriage, and before entering the agricultural publication business, Mr. Wallace farmed it for five lean years on an Iowa farm, selling corn at ten and fifteen dollars a bushel and hogs at three or four cents a pound. It was through this experience that he came to know the real problems of agriculture.

Perhaps Mr. Wallace's lifetime of good works can best be expressed by the motto at the head of his paper, "Wallace's Farmer," which reads:

"Good farming, clear thinking, right living."

### Large Crops Mean Low Prices

A NOTE from a Clinton County farmer in this issue speaks of a potato yield in that county of two hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels per acre and a cardoor price of thirty cents a

bushel. Reports from all localities indicate a very heavy potato yield and low prices, although in some sections there is considerable rot. Again we have an illustration of the old truth known to every farmer that a big yield of any particular crop is usually a calamity, for it results in a large amount of harvest labor and a very small financial return.

We do not know that we agree with the cartoon on the opposite page, that over-production teaches its lesson. As a matter of fact, it does not.

This year, wheat prices are good. The result is, we are informed, that each wheat farmer thought he would put in just a few more acres this year, thinking that it was too late for his neighbor to "get into the game." But the trouble was that several hundred thousand "neighbors" did the same thing. So next year, if weather conditions break just right, there likely will be more wheat than the world market can absorb, with discouraging low prices because of the over-production.

Strange to say, it seems to us that there is much encouragement in the present dairy situation because this period will be followed by a lowered production. Prices are low, and just because they are low, the thousands of "marginal" farmers, who rushed into dairying when dairy prices were higher than those of other farm products, are now rushing out again. When enough of them get out, production will come down, and prices will go up, and the good dairy farmers will be able to make things pay again.

In the meantime, you can help the situation by coming along with the hundreds of others who are sending their names in our "Kill a Kow" campaign. The letters that we are getting from farmers about this plan are very encouraging. Next week we are going to publish some more of them. Why not be feeding yourself and your family on some good beef, and at the same time help the whole dairy business by signing the "Kill a Kow" slip on the opposite page, or by sending us a letter saying that you will support the idea?

### Get Your Seed Corn

THIS of all years is the one to select and preserve carefully seed corn for next season. Everything that we hear from the great Corn Belt indicates that corn for next year's planting is going to be scarce in quantity, poor in quality, and very high-priced.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

OF course, tramps are a nuisance, but there are certain times of the year, particularly when the responsibilities of life weigh especially heavily when I can understand something of the appeal of the broad highway, when I can even see something of the point of view of the vagrant who begs from door to door, wears ragged old clothes, and sleeps under the hedge. In exchange for the ordinary physical comforts of life and for the loss of the self-respect which he may have once had, he gains a kind of independence, has no responsibility, and the broad highway is always stretching away to the Promised Land.

Here is a tramp story, one so old that it will probably make most of you groan if you are foolish enough to read it. Anyway, you are warned, so you do not have to go any further than this point if you do not want to.

A tramp came up to a farmhouse door, and when the lady came to the door, he fell on his hands and knees and began to eat ravenously the grass in the front yard. The lady said to him:

"Oh, my poor man, what is the matter?"

The tramp paused in his grazing and looking up piteously at her, said:

"Oh, lady, I haven't had a thing to eat in three days, and I'm so starved that I am finally reduced to eating this grass."

Whereupon the lady with trembling voice and tears in her eyes, replied:

"YOU POOR FELLOW. I AM SO SORRY. COME RIGHT AROUND IN THE BACK YARD. THE GRASS IS FULLY FOUR INCHES HIGHER THERE!"



# Fall Farm Practices

## From Spreading Lime to Putting the Bees to Bed

**T**HE shortage of clover seed for the coming season will make it necessary for farmers to take especial care to make the most of the clover sod which they already have and of new seedings to be made next year.

The one outstanding way to do this is to be liberal with lime. The wise farmer will haul more lime this winter than before in years, and the good thing about it is that lime can be hauled and applied on the land during the winter when there is more time to do it. When the sleighing is good, larger loads can be drawn on sleighs than can be hauled on a wagon other times of the year. If the snow is not too deep, limestone may be applied at any time during the winter. Burned and hydrated lime, however, may be put on more advantageously when the soil can be worked so as to mix the lime with the surface soil soon after spreading. Unless this is done, hydrated and burned lime cannot be mixed in the soil well later.

Any kind of lime should be kept in a dry place until applied. Lump lime is sometimes piled in the field to slake. This results in waste. Hydrated lime, if not kept dry, will slake and the bags burst open, making them difficult to handle, and causing some waste. In many ways, the ground limestone, if ground finely, is a better proposition for most farmers.

As to how much lime should be applied, different counties have different needs. If the soil is acid, of course a larger amount of lime is needed. It is easier to apply too little than too much. A small amount of land might better be covered liberally than a large acreage too thinly. For many of our acid soils, two tons of ground limestone is none too much, or three-fourths of that amount of hydrated lime.

Clover, alfalfa and the other legumes have a special need of lime. A normal yield of alfalfa will contain about two hundred and twenty-five pounds of carbonate of lime to an acre.

Lime more than anything else has done more to bring back the large acreages and yields of the old-fashioned clover growths that our fathers used to get; and we repeat that if progress in keeping and increasing these clover growths is maintained next year, more than an ordinary amount of lime will have to be hauled and applied this winter.

\* \* \*

### Storing Vegetables in Pits and Cellars

**O**F late we have received a number of inquiries relative to a procedure followed in storing vegetables, such as celery, cabbage, carrots and potatoes. There are certain fundamentals necessary in storing whether pits or cellars are used, but different vegetables do better under certain conditions. Celery invariably does better in a temporary outdoor pit or trench. This mode of storing will adequately protect such a crop as celery against severe freezing until it is marketed in the early winter.

A trench is dug to a depth not quite equal to the height of the celery. The celery is packed in quite tightly, standing it upright with the roots still on. It is a little better if some soil still adheres to the roots. When the trench is packed full, straw is placed over the tops of the celery. Sometimes growers lay boards over the tops of the straw before covering with soil. The one essential in pit storage is to make sure that the pit is so located that drainage is thorough. A vent is also

desirable every 15 or 20 feet. A common drain tile stood upright will suffice. It is a good idea to have a covering over the top of it, however, to prevent rain water from getting in.

Pit storage is also ideal for such root crops as carrots and beets. Long Island growers build their pits very narrow to avoid heavy frost damage if it reaches down to the vegetables. Only the surface vegetables are hit in this case. They make their pits quite deep. The roots are simply dumped into the pit, covered with straw and then covered with earth. The earth covering is heaped quite high to shed the water off to the sides.

Where cellar storage is available there should be cold intakes to allow perfect ventilation. A ventilator at the top will allow the moisture to pass out and the cold air intake allows removal of any unwanted gases. To secure best circulation, false walls and floors made of one-inch boards on 2 x 4 timbers should be provided. This will permit the cool air to pass underneath and on all sides of the vegetables being stored.

might add that what I have done others are doing, or at least are learning to do. The following therefore may be of practical help and value to those who seek to create a permanent market for their products.

First: Attractiveness of the product to be sold; by this I mean the manner it is put up and the attention given to display. First impressions are lasting ones, remember.

Second: Cleanliness, not only in marketing, but about the home and premises. Many of my customers come to see us and take away much produce in their joy cars, saving me lots of extra trouble in getting the product ready for market.

Third: Be liberal in measure and always give full weight. That is paramount. Be friendly with all. Businesslike. Specialize.—Mrs. EDITH SWOPE, Pennsylvania.

\* \* \*

### Packing Bees for Winter

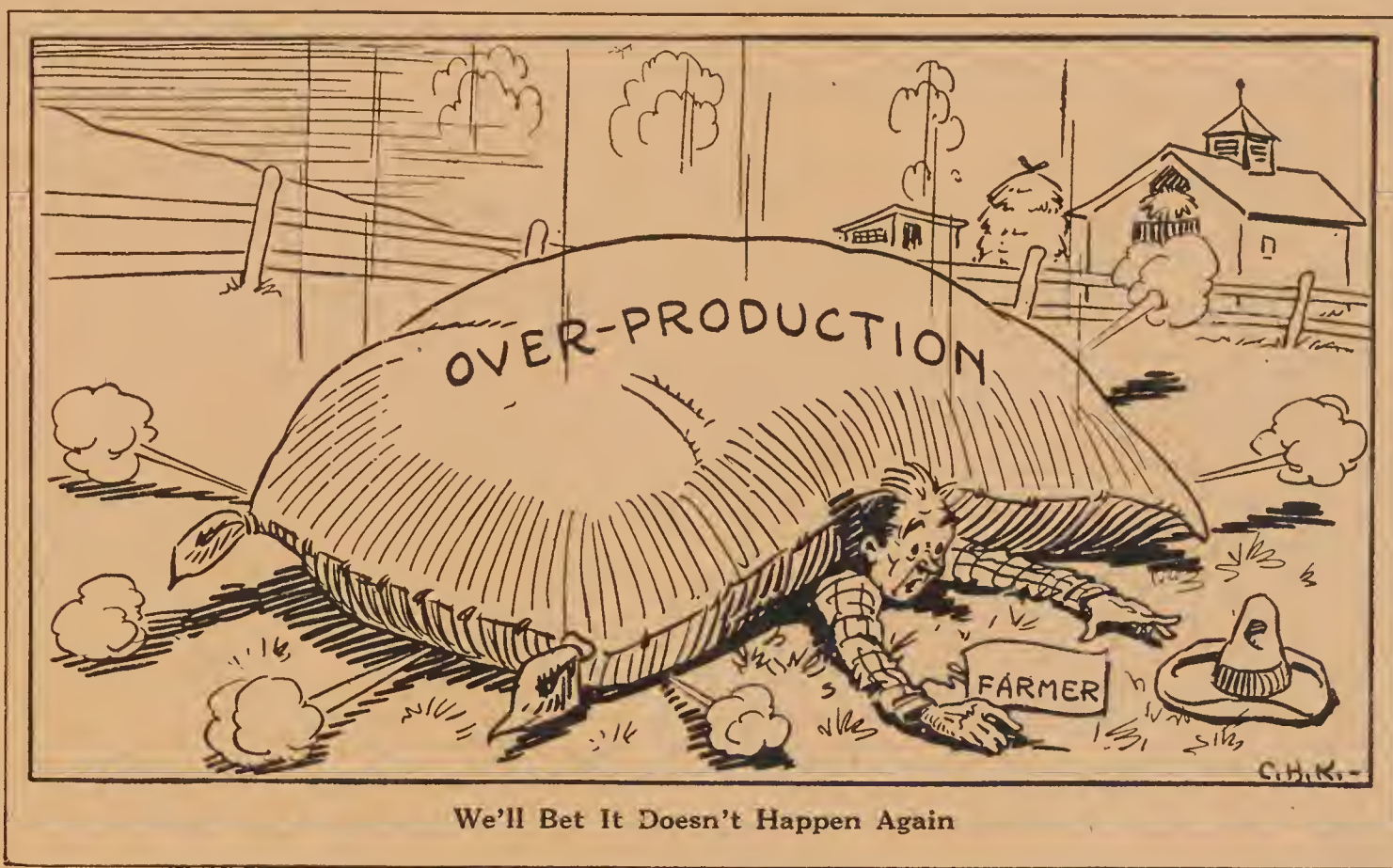
**O**UR success as honey producers will depend entirely upon the manner in which our bees go through the winter, for if a colony has been seriously depleted in numbers it will not be strong enough to gather a surplus of honey, no matter how abundantly the flowers may yield. Many beekeepers store their bees in cellars for the winter in absolute darkness, and with a temperature ranging between 45 and 60 degrees.

The most progressive beekeepers are coming around to the outdoor wintering idea, as it not only saves the trouble of carting the bees in and out of the cellar every year, but it also saves them from dysentery and spring dwindling, to which celled bees are especially prone. Bees wintered out of doors take advantage of mild days to have a cleansing flight, and free their bowels of the accumulations of weeks, a thing impossible to those wintered in cellars.

The best feed is equal parts of hot water and best granulated sugar, stirred until thoroughly

dissolved, and fed the colony in an overhead feeder. If your hives are the single walled ones and you do not care to go to the expense of buying chaff ones, then a fair substitute is to wrap the hive with thick waterproof paper. Before doing so, place an empty full-depth hive body on top of the under cover and fill it with chaff or planer shavings.

Where the winters are severe, it is best to have the regular double walled chaff hives, though in most sections the paper covering with chaff in the upper story will suffice. When fixed for the winter, the bees should be let alone until the following spring. A heavy fall of snow should be left on the hives; it is nature's blanket and conserves the warmth. I like to see mine covered out of sight all winter long.—C. A. UMOSELLE.



Constant temperature, correct ventilation and protection against heavy frost damage, are essential to proper storage.

\* \* \*

### How I Sell Butter and Vegetables

**Y**EARs ago, about the only money I could get together handy was what I was able to make from the butter and eggs. To-day things have changed to some extent and I market much of the produce, vegetables, berries, etc.

It might be of interest for me to briefly outline the methods that have made us money and at the same time created an unusual demand for our products, especially my butter and eggs, strawberries and cherries.

In the first place I want to say that butter-making is within itself an art. Good butter will always sell at a premium. What makes good butter? Good cows to start with, cleanliness in handling. By this I mean the process from milking until the finished product is put up ready for market. Attractiveness of the product. My butter is put up in pound prints carefully wrapped in waxed paper in order to keep out all dirt. The product sells itself. Have had one customer 12 years. That's proof.

My eggs are always sorted as to color and size, guaranteed strictly fresh or your money back. I have been able to sell my eggs when they were a drug on the market.

My strawberries and cherries have been sold because of the good variety and manner of appearance, good measure and fair treatment of the customer.

Summing up my experience along this line, I

### Kill a Kow

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my herd between now and March 1, 1925.

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# Among the Fruit Growers

Western New York Fruit and Crop Notes By M. C. Burritt

ANOTHER week of remarkably fine October weather has passed, and during the six days a large amount of fruit has been taken off the trees. But there is still a lot left and another week or ten days is needed to finish the picking. It looks as if we were going to get it, too. A few growers have already finished, but on the other hand some growers haven't finished Greenings yet. Kieffer pears were pretty well harvested during the past week.

Prices are holding strong on most varieties, but buyers are not as active in buying as usual and a considerable number of growers are storing, not because they want or intended to, but because they cannot make a sale at what they consider a fair price. "A" grades are being sold at from \$4 a barrel for Hubbardson to \$5 for King and "B" grades from \$2.50 to 3.50. Good hand-picked cull Baldwins and Greenings have been sold as high as 90 cents a hundredweight, while drops for dryers bring 70 cents. Ciders advanced to sixty cents a hundred last week.

### Wheat Still Being Sown

I have several times remarked about the lateness of wheat sowing this year. Last week I thought certainly it was all

sown but three fields were sown in this neighborhood during the week of October 20, one on the twenty-fourth. In my opinion the chances of these sowers reaping even a fair crop are not more than one or two in ten. I have secured a twenty-four-bushel yield sowing between October 4 and October 14 and plowed up a field sown October 14. I never remember of wheat being sown before after October 20. Nothing but the most favorable conditions from now on can pull these crops through.

The last fields of beans and corn were cut this last week. No potatoes have been dug yet and little if any cabbage harvested.—M. C. BURRITT.

### Look Out for Mice in the Orchard: How to Make Poisoned Bait

ALONG about this time of the year is when the far-sighted orchardist makes preparations to guard against possible injury to his trees by hungry field mice which gnaw the trunks and roots. Such injury is liable to occur at any time after November 1, although most of it usually is inflicted in mid-winter or very early in spring under cover of heavy snow and when the more favored food supply is running low.

That serious injury to orchard trees by mice occurs only at irregular intervals makes the menace the greater, for it usually catches the orchardist unprepared and wholly unaware of the damage being done until the melting snow in spring uncovers girdled trunks, or the wilting trees in mid-summer betray the hidden work of the mice on the roots.

### "Ounce of Prevention Worth Pound of Cure"

Preventive measures cost little in comparison with the protection afforded, and although frequently a girdled tree may be saved by timely bridge grafting, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Many progressive fruit growers realize this truth and each fall and several times during the winter, examine their orchards carefully for mouse signs.

Methods of preventing mouse injury vary according to the species of mouse and the cultural practices followed. In much of the eastern United States pine mice are present and their injury is usually inflicted below the surface of the ground. It is necessary to destroy such mice unless they are driven out by deep and clean cultivation of the whole orchard. Where meadow mice only are concerned, such methods as mechanical protectors and repellent washes are practicable, although the destruction of the mice is preferable.

Clearing grass and rubbish away from the tree trunks and mounding the trunks with earth will protect the trees to a certain extent. Mechanical devices such as wire netting and tarred paper may be used, but in most cases, poisoning will prove an effectual and inexpensive method of controlling destructive rodents.

### How to Make Poisoned Bait

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends the following formula: Mix together, dry, ¼ ounce of powdered strychnine and ½ ounce of baking soda. Sift the strychnine-soda mixture over 1 quart of rolled oats, stirring constantly to insure an even distribution of the poison through the grain. Heat the poisoned rolled oats in an oven until thoroughly warm. Mix 3 parts of melted beef fat with 1 part of melted paraffin, and sprinkle 6 tablespoonfuls of this mixture over the warm, poisoned rolled oats, mixing until the oats are evenly coated. Allow the grain to cool and it is ready for use.

If large quantities of the bait are needed, use 1 ounce of strychnine, 1 ounce of soda, 8 quarts of rolled oats, and 1¼ pints of the beef-fat-paraffin

mixture. It is very important to have the beef-fat-paraffin mixture hot and the poisoned rolled oats thoroughly warm, otherwise it will not be possible to obtain an even coating.

Tablespoonful quantities of the poisoned oats should be put in containers placed in the orchard. If mice are very abundant, a container should be used under every tree.

All poisoned baits and poison containers and utensils used in the preparation of poisoned baits should be kept plainly labeled and out of the reach of children, irresponsible persons, and livestock.

### Points to Watch When Apples are Put in Common Storage

EVERY year some fruit growers put away part of their apples in common storage with the expectation of higher prices later in the season. Last year this common storage practice almost ruined the market. But year in and year out it seems to be a pretty good idea for the man who is in a position to make this more or less speculative move. One of the troubles with common storage, however, is the fact that we do not always find ideal conditions under which the apples are stored. A. F. Mason of the extension staff at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture states:

"With proper farm storage facilities and careful handling, Stayman, Rome, Baldwin, Paragon, Stark, York, Imperial, Winesap, and other varieties of apples may be marketed through the winter, thus lengthening the apple season, removing the usual glut on the market, increasing consumption and generally returning a greater profit for the grower.

"The essential features of a storage room are: protection from heat, frost, and rodents; ample ventilation to carry off gases developed by the ripening processes; and the maintenance of humidity to prevent shriveling.

"A cool, damp cellar with several windows, doorways, or ventilators which can be opened at any time the outside temperature is lower than that of the inside, makes a desirable storage. A building above ground, having double walls and ceiling insulated either with dead air space or with sawdust, is also good. It is very necessary to keep sufficient moisture in the air. This will be possible if the floor is a damp earthen one, but if concrete or wood, it must be sprinkled daily, or as often as it becomes dry.

### Slat Crates Make Good Storage Package

"Slat crates make the best storage package, because they are economical of space and are well-ventilated. The 5/8-basket is also desirable. Round bushel baskets, hampers, and barrels do not offer as good a ventilation as crates, but they may be used. Barrels should never be headed when put in common storage.

"Wrapped apples keep best. Newspaper or tissue wraps may be used. Oiled wraps, coated with an absorbent oil which takes up the injurious gases given off by the ripening fruit and thus preventing scald, are on the market and are highly recommended."

### City No Place for Bees

THE city council of Petaluma, California, widely advertised as the world egg capital, has decided that bees and hens do not mix and has passed an ordinance forbidding the keeping of bees within the city limits.

Residents of the city had found bee keeping a profitable industry that could be carried on in back yards because of the profusion of blossoms and flowers hereabouts. Hundreds of hives were distributed about the city. The bees led to the filing of many complaints with city authorities. Children, women and men were severely stung. In several instances the bees swarmed in automobiles parked on down-town streets and caused trouble before they could be hived.

City authorities said they could not determine ownership of bees which stung the citizenry nor could the bees be ordered muzzled as in the case of dogs. The anti-bee ordinance resulted.

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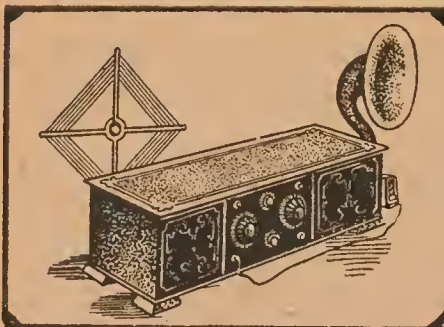
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# The Child Labor Amendment

## What It Is—How and Why Congress Passed It

THE amendment designed to give Congress power to legislate in the matter of child labor has been passed by both the Senate and the House, and is now before the State Legislatures for ratification. This bill, known as J. H. R. 184, was introduced by Israel M. Foster of Ohio, and reads as follows:

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under the age of 18 years.

Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this Article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

This bill was the one chosen, because of its wording and scope, from some twenty-two proposed amendments designed to bear upon the child labor problem. A hearing before the committee of the judiciary of the House was held during February and March, at which both advocates and opponents of the bill were heard. It was then submitted to the House, passing on April 26 with a vote of 297 to 69, after a two-day debate. Some time elapsed before the Senate considered the bill, but in the last few days of the session, June 2, it went through, and is now before the individual States.

Ratification has already come from one State, Arkansas, but as some legislatures will not convene for some time to come, it may be several years before all the States have an opportunity to act upon the measure.

The first organized attempt to check child labor in the United States resulted from the disclosures of the census of 1900, which showed that nearly two million children between 10 and 15 years (or practically one out of every six) were gainfully employed.

The first move to decrease this figure came from the South, when Alabama organized a State committee. The national committee was founded in 1904 and incorporated in 1907.

The first federal legislation came in

1916. It excluded from interstate commerce articles manufactured in factories by children under 14 years of age. This law was in operation until 1918, when the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional. In 1919, a second federal law was passed, placing a 10 per cent. tax on the net profits of factories and mines employing child labor. In 1922 the Supreme Court declared this also unconstitutional.

Aside from federal legislation, every State in the Union but one has, during the past twenty years, placed on its statute books some law to protect its child workers. Among the points covered are

30 "black." The white States are those now having laws equal or superior to the standards of the first and second federal laws, while the black are those now below these former standards.

The last census (1920) showed a marked decrease in the number of child laborers, but more than one million are still "gainfully employed" (1,060,858). This report covers children between 10 and 15, with no count of those under 10, many of whom are employed in certain sections of the country. It shows a falling off to a ratio of one to twelve instead of one to six, as in 1900. It was the testimony of

Bureau; Mr. Edgar Wallace of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gray Silver of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. Owen Lovejoy, Executive Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee; Mr. David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and many lawyers, welfare executives and representatives of the women's committees of various political and religious bodies. The testimony and evidence read into the record fills a volume of 307 pages.

In the main, the arguments for and against grouped themselves under the head of States' Rights vs. Federal Control. Very little was said as to the question of child labor itself, even the opponents of the measure declaring themselves for regulation of some sort. There was contradictory testimony as to various points, notably the efficacy of federal control. Government agents testified that the existence of the federal laws had made it much easier to enforce local laws; that since the federal statute was declared unconstitutional, the regulations in many States had been difficult or impossible to enforce. They cited the case of New Jersey, a "white" State, adjoining Pennsylvania, from which migratory families with children came to work in the cranberry bogs, thus evading the school laws of Pennsylvania, but not subject to those of New Jersey.

Opponents of the bill claimed, on the other hand, that federal interference made the enforcement of local laws more difficult and that the States would do better if allowed to work out their own problems.

However, the storm center of the discussion was the question of States' rights, regarded by many witnesses as imperilled by the addition of a new amendment to the constitution.

In addition to arguing the benefits of the bill, its supporters sought to establish several things that it is *not*. Among them are:

1. That it is not in itself a statute. It

(Continued on page 333)

### Here Are the Facts

**ONE of the most important things before the people and the different States to consider during the coming year is the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the United States Constitution. This amendment has been passed by Congress and is now before the States for ratification. Because of the very great importance of this amendment, we are publishing on this page, first, a carefully prepared statement of the amendment itself, and of the arguments both for and against it used in Congress when it was passed. This article is followed by a second one by H. E. Cook, author of "Plow Handle Talks," stating why he is opposed to it.**

**In publishing these two statements, we are putting all of the facts we could obtain on this proposed legislation before you in the belief that when you have all of the information you will be able to arrive at correct and just conclusions.—The Editor.**

the length of the working day, the prohibition of night work under certain ages, the prohibition of employment in certain dangerous trades, provisions for health certificates and compulsory school attendance. Among the States having high-standard child labor laws is New York, but on the other hand, certain States have so few provisions of the sort as to bring the average child labor standards of the United States below that of all the important European countries, which we once far surpassed.

On the map which indicates the relative standing of the States since the last federal law was declared unconstitutional there are 18 "white" States and

federal officials at the hearing that since the repeal of the last federal law, the number had increased considerably, so that the 1920 figures are not now accurate. They must, however, be taken as the latest official compilation.

The alignment for and against the proposed amendment has been brought out in two ways: At the special hearing before the judiciary committee and on the floor in Congress.

The committee, composed of members from 19 different States, met over a period of four weeks to hear witnesses on both sides. Among those who appeared were several members of Congress, Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's

# Why I Am Opposed to the Child Labor Amendment

## H. E. Cook Gives Some Reasons Why He Is Against Its Ratification

MAYBE I am not qualified to speak on the proposed amendment to our federal constitution giving Congress the power to prohibit or to regulate the labor of children under the age of 18 years. And on the other hand, maybe I am qualified. If not, then pass this—if I am, listen.

I have written and spoken openly for a good many years, more than thirty, against the prevention of farm youth from receiving a school education because they were kept home and away from educational influences until an age when other habits had been formed and all desire had been lost for the knowledge that comes through our public school and college system.

### Some First-Hand Experience

I have been in a good many farm homes soliciting students for the St. Lawrence State School of Agriculture, where very capable parents were restraining their young men, less often the girls, of the family from getting an education because they wanted their labor at home—very seldom are the boys wanted at home because of their administrative ability, but for the physical labor involved. And I am wondering now how long rural life can stand this sort of viewpoint. But at the same time the proposed regulation is far more dangerous—the first problem will be settled as economic conditions are more nearly balanced and the farm has its share of industrial favor, if we grant that it has not now.

The proposed plan becomes in its settlement wholly political and our

experience has not been especially satisfactory in the political control of economic problems. If the motive back of this proposed law is righteous, surely farm children cannot be exempted, and then what? When reduced down to its final working analysis, I doubt about the enforcement of any such law on farms—no legal supervision so far as my imagination ventures can be made available without a supervisory agent in every farm home—many children who are not very ambitious would welcome with delight a chance to back up against the United States Constitution when asked by their parents to fill up the woodbox, or bring the cows, or to do innumerable things that are humanly sound and sensible. Who is to interpret for the dairy farm or for the trucking farm where the labor on each is unlike that on the other? Or on one farm where labor is plenty and the parents have well-balanced viewpoints and on another where the opposite prevails? Do you think we are inviting anarchy and chaos? I fear the remedy for a lack of school training is worse than the disease.

### Work Does Young Folks Good

Reasonable rules are possible of execution in shops and factories but not on farms. I expect that a majority of educators and employers of labor having to do with farm boys and girls in after life, will say that city children would be more efficient and effective when they take their places in life if they had been privileged to have these same advantages now possessed by farm boys and girls.

My observation is that there are com-

paratively few young folks overworked in school or out. I am acquainted with many over 18 and under 18 who are over-dissipated in an endless number of ways—lack of sleep, overeating and hilarious society. Most young folks of the so-called nervous type who are specially pitied by their parents will get over their trouble if put to bed early and allowed to get up when rested and fed wholesome food only, and obliged by their parents and teachers to do worthwhile work.

### Not As Dangerous As Loafing

When young farm laborers yawn all the forenoon because of dissipation and lack of sleep the night before and complain of the hard work they have to do, you know and I know where the trouble is. During my school experience there was always ready one stock-phrase in reply to the overworked student, "no normal young or middle-aged person who has eight hours of sound sleep every twenty-four hours and is properly fed can be overworked in the remaining sixteen hours." When we run down the exceptions to this rule we shall find either some organic trouble which should be removed or that the eight hours a day sound sleep is not that kind at all, or that some way the actual truth of the ease has been tampered with. Nature has provided in most of us a strain of laziness which provides against danger. There will be more young people injured by automobiles in the next twelve months than by overwork. So far as I have been able to judge in the time since my birth, December 12, 1858, this overwork business is principally indisposition

and bunk, in this United States of America, and we don't want any constitutional amendment or legislative enactment to prevent plain, old-fashioned work. On our youngsters, on the other hand, we can safely use more home discipline and in some cases the "birch" of my youthful days. And from the larger number to be acted upon as compared to a half-century ago and because we are, through inventive genius, building up a machine-age someone should be able to contrive a way of handling this piece of flexible hardwood by gasoline motive power and thereby save a lot of human energy for other purposes.

### Farmers Against It

Now if I am right in this matter a campaign should be started at once after election to make it clear to legislators that this proposed amendment has more bad than good in it so far as the farm is concerned.

It is a painful forecast to me of what the future will be to note this tendency to go to our law-making bodies for action upon so many things that come properly under the function of the home. Germany tried out detailed human control by government law and action and the results are pretty well known. How many of our readers will say that our homes are having taken away some of those very fundamentals that have made us a strong nation?

To be up-to-date every village must have a men's club and a women's club for evening assembly and now in order to

(Continued on page 334)



# News from Among New York Farmers

## Enos Lee Replaces F. J. Smith as A. F. B. F. Executive—County Notes

**ENOS LEE** of Yorktown Heights, N. Y., president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, was recently appointed a member of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation to fill the unexpired term of Frank J. Smith of Springfield Center. Mr. Smith, who resides in Otsego County, resigned from the committee when he accepted the nomination to run for member of assembly in his district. This was in accordance with an unwritten rule of the farm bureau whereby its officers have no political affiliations, as the farm bureau itself is non-partisan and non-political.

crop was carried down the river by the rushing waters. The river was nearly up to high-water mark, such as it gets at flood tide in the spring when Black River is augmented by the melting of the heavy snows on Tug Hill, east of the valley. Threshing is the order of the day and grain is yielding more than was expected earlier in the season, as it was badly damaged in the fields by the heavy rains. Corn that was very backward early in the season has developed into about an average crop. Some was damaged slightly by the frosts of the last week in September. The warm weather of early October permitted farmers to fill their silos with a good quality of ensilage.

Some threshing is still being done.—**M. E. B.**

### Along the Southern Tier

A community picnic was held on the schoolhouse grounds at Maine village, October 11. About 200 were present. The program included speaking, singing and finally a fine dinner. One of the unique features was a band which used kitchen utensils for instruments. So successful was this first venture at Maine that it was decided to repeat it another year, and officers were elected with that purpose in view.

Wellington Carley and son Ralph have the reputation of producing the finest cauliflowers of anybody in this part of the country. Their caulies have a large sale, not only in Binghamton markets but among the farmers of the community.

George Wakefield, who not long ago sold his herd of cows, must feel lonesome without them, for he is buying into the business again. It is a good time when making such a change to get better cows, and we hope George has done it.

A community house is well under way at West Chenango, eight miles north of Binghamton. The building is entirely new and has the advantage of being connected with the Methodist Church, the only one in this hamlet. Much has previously been made of the community life of this part of Broome County and this new house will no doubt still further increase interest in this feature of rural life.

Great changes are coming in the vicinity of the old Quinn farm near Kattellville, Broome County. The farm, except that part which was reserved by Mr. Quinn when he sold his place, is being laid out in streets which are being already opened up. Some houses have been built on the tract and more are in process of construction. The effect of this boom is being felt far beyond Quinn's corners.—**E. L. V.**

Potatoes are giving more than an average yield. In some cases fields have been struck by the blight, and there is some rotting on the lowlands along the river valley. With the immense crop that is being harvested along the northern border, it has brought about a big slump in prices in this section with the result that not much stock is being moved on to market.

A large amount of reforestation has been done in this locality the past season, particularly in the towns along the east side of Black River. The Northern New York Utilities Company has been very active in the work, as have private individuals to quite an extent. The State has established an up-to-date nursery farm two miles east of Lowville, which is very convenient for parties interested in forest preservation.—**C. L. STILES.**

**Essex County**—The last two days of September were notable for a steady downpour of rain that was responsible for much damage to crops and roads. Bridges were washed away and corn fields inundated. Many fields of corn matured this fall in spite of late start. Potatoes are yielding well but some rot is being reported. Most silos are filled.

### County Notes From Among Farmers

**Suffolk County**—The first killing frost of the season was on the night of October 15. Corn is about all stacked. It will not yield as many bushels per acre as last year. Potatoes are bringing \$2.25 per barrel of 180 pounds. Cabbage \$10 a ton at the kraut factory. Hay is bringing \$1.25 per ewt. Not as many fields are planted to grain in this locality on the North Shore as usual.—**E. S. S.**

**Cortland County**—The middle of October showed us the first real touch of winter. As this is a county of maple products, frost has turned the timber into a glorious show of colors. Dairymen have been turning steadily from grade cattle to registered stock. Silo filling is about all over and little threshing is being done, especially buckwheat.—**J. B. A.**

### Northern New York—Lewis County

The extremely heavy rains of the last days of September greatly delayed work among the farmers. Some were caught with large fields of grain out in the open. In some cases cornfields on the river flats were partially submerged. In one or two instances a good portion of the

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# New Jersey to Entertain National Grange

## State Vegetable and National Fruit Societies to Meet at Same Time

**NEW JERSEY** will act as host to three great farm organizations next week when the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, the American Pomological Society and the National Grange will hold their meetings in Atlantic City.

The 58th annual session of the National Grange will be held November 12 to 21, inclusive. President Coolidge will attend this session and make an address on the evening of November 14. The sessions of the first week will be held in the great ballroom of the Steel Pier. The meetings from Sunday, November 16, to the close of the session will be held in the Vernon Room of the Haddon Hall Hotel, which will be official headquarters. Rates from all parts of the United States will be fare-and-a-half on the certificate plan.

A special feature of this year's session of the National Grange will be the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Purposes of the Order. This Declaration of Purposes is a document which has been referred to many times as the "Declaration of Independence of Agriculture." It was written by the founders of the Grange, adopted by the Order in 1874.

Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, will preside. The principal shares in the Grange session will be filled by B. J. Black, Maryland, Overseer; O. L. Martin, Vermont, Lecturer; W. W. Deal, Idaho, Chaplain; Herman Ihde, Wisconsin, Steward; C. M. Freeman, Ohio, Secretary. Ezra C. Bell, President of the Atlantic City Convention and Publicity Bureau, in speaking of the coming event, says:

and the maintenance of her reputation as the "Playground of the World," feel confident of our ability to make the Grange visit here one of pleasant and never-to-be-forgotten memories. Atlantic City will be glad to see you and we trust you will take advantage of this, our sincere invitation, to spend a few pleasant and profitable days in the "World's Premier Health and Pleasure Resort."

### Horticulturalists and Fruit Growers to Meet

The Horticultural and Pomological Societies will hold their meetings November 11 to 14, jointly, in the Vernon Room of Haddon Hall. On Tuesday, November 11, there will be a country-wide conference by the American Pomological Society, the national association of fruit growers, to bring together the leading men of the industry from all over the country to discuss problems of fruit marketing.

On Wednesday morning, November 12, "Developing the Local Market" will be the topic of speakers from three States. "The Future of the Roadside Market" will be the subject of a report by marketing officials of two States. On Wednesday afternoon, a report of the Fruit Committee of Horticultural Society will be read on the behavior of different varieties of fruit in different sections of the country.

On Thursday morning, November 13, spraying topics will include reports by experts on the Japanese Beetle, Oriental Peach Moth, fungus diseases and injury by arsenicals. The vegetable session on Thursday afternoon will be of great interest to market gardeners and truck growers. Thursday evening will be featured by the addresses of the Presidents of the two societies and a discussion of efficiency in farm management by farmers and a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Friday morning, November 14, will be devoted to a round table discussion on peach growing. This will include reports from several States, but will bear largely on the growing and handling of peaches in New Jersey.

It is said that the exhibit of the State Horticultural Society and State Grange, to be held on the Steel Pier, will be the greatest display of the kind ever staged in New Jersey.

### New Jersey County Notes

**Mercer County**—The Mercer County Pomona Grange met on November 5 to discuss the Child Labor Amendment. At the National Grange meeting at Atlantic City on November 12 to 20, Mercer County's new sixth degree class of 206 will take the national degree.

Corn is pretty well harvested, but not much has been husked to date. We had our first killing frost on October 20, putting an end to tomato pickling. The apple crop is fair and prices are pretty good. The crop is pretty well picked. There is good demand for sprayed fruit. We are having a beautiful fall for outdoor work, but it is a little dry for fall grain, which is coming on well. Light pork is bringing a good price and there is a good demand for it. Eggs are scarce and high. The crop of pumpkins is poor, because of the cold, wet spring.—**Mrs. J. E. H.**

**Salem County**—This season was certainly a very peculiar one, especially on fruit and berries. They set heavy but growth was stunted on account of the hot, dry mid-season. At the same time prices were quite low. We have gone through a very poor season but we hope the next one will make up for this. Truckers did very well. Peas, snap beans, cucumbers, sweet corn and best of all tomatoes, made up for the early loss on potatoes. Sweet potatoes are pretty good. Hay, corn and eggs are bringing good prices.—**S. B.**

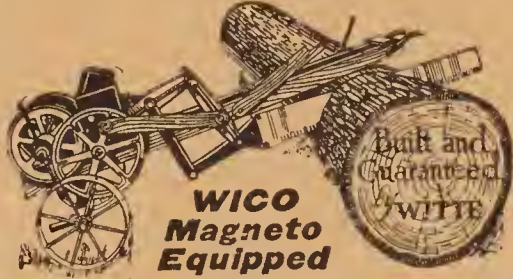


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# The Cow's Udder—

How Much Do You Really Know About It?

I HAVE found the udder to be a very delicate organ, which is about as sensitive to abuse, ill-treatment and improper care—or the reverse of good treatment and care—as a good timepiece. I find that nothing adds more to the value of a dairy cow than a capacious, well-shaped and placed udder. Either at the sale or in a show ring the udder is one of the main points on which the final decision is based. Really, it is the one thing above everything else that indicates whether or not a cow will be a non-supporter or a revenue producer. Therefore we should strive to learn about and understand the udder.

It is composed of four parts, which are separated by fibrous tissues.

There is no connection between these parts, so it is impossible to draw milk from one to the other. The milk glands proper are located near the abdomen and extend downward to the udder, the remainder of which is occupied by blood vessels, nerves, muscles, ducts and tissues which make it rather open and spongy like. The muscle at the lower end of the teat keeps the milk from escaping. The upper end of the canal in the teat is connected with the milk reservoir, the size of which varies in different cows. The opening from this reservoir into the teat is also guarded by a muscle over which the cow has little control. In dealing with the udder of a cow we are therefore working with a very complex mechanism.

### Length and Width of Greatest Import

Length and width of the udder are of greater importance than depth. We get the length desired in an udder that is attached high behind and runs well forward on the belly. Width is determined by the conformation of the thighs. The inside of the thighs should curve outward, forming a well-defined arch that begins high, has its widest part at the top and inside of which the udder hangs free and easy. An udder that is long toward the ground is a pendulous udder and very objectionable in many ways. It swings as the cow walks or runs, hitting her legs, often becoming bruised, causing bloody milk and other troubles. It comes in contact with the dirt, manure, etc., in the barn. With this kind of an udder the secretory glands are farther removed from the blood supply than in the case with the long udder that is closely attached to the body. A cow with such an udder as this is most disagreeable to milk and is a sure indication of a poor producer.

### Guard Against Tilted Udder

Another shape of udder to guard against is the "tilted udder," one that is fully developed in the hind quarters but greatly lacking in the fore quarters. Two-thirds or more of the milk is given from the hind quarters.

Sometimes the teats are very close together and cause great inconvenience when milking. It is natural to suppose that were the fore quarters developed like the hind ones a much larger production of milk would be obtained from the increased capacity.

Another objectionable form of udder is what is termed the "pointed udder." Such an udder is lacking in all of the quarters and comes to a point like a funnel, the teats being very close together. It is not only disagreeable to milk cows with such udders but they seldom yield very much milk.

It is really not safe to buy a cow with a large udder without seeing her milked out. The practice of "bagging up the udder" is followed by many and is very harmful and dangerous. Many a good cow has been ruined by it in preparation for public auction sales, for showing at various fairs and other contests. The better the cow the more dangerous is the practice. It is also very difficult to detect a bad quarter when the cow's udder is very large and tight from the need of milking out. The size, however, may be due to a "fleshy udder" as well as to be not milked out. It is not unusual to milk a cow with a very large udder, getting perhaps a little over a gallon of milk with no more to be had even though from appearances of the udder there should still be one to two or more gallons. Such an udder has a large number of fatty cells incapable of secreting milk and the udder remains large and hard to the touch even after the cow is milked, whereas it should collapse, being soft and spongy to the touch. Since a good udder should be attached high behind there should be loose folds of soft and oily skin hanging from the attachment after the udder is milked out. Such an udder denotes quality and efficiency, just what we are looking for to be profitable milkers.—R. B. RUSHING.

### One Cow or Thirty-one

THAT comparisons are not odious but on the contrary enlightening and valuable is the deduction to be obtained from a little pamphlet "Annual Report of McGregor, Iowa, Cow Testing Association," published by the tester of the Association, Oliver Constable.

Of the 243 cows in the association which were on test nine months or longer, the report shows that the twelve highest fat-producing cows earned their owners thirty-one times as much on an average as the twelve lowest fat producers.

Here are the figures:

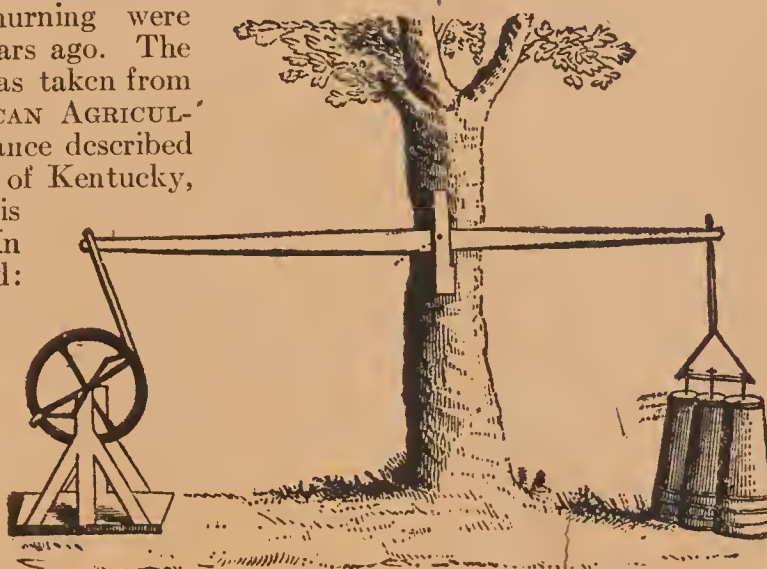
	Average 12 highest	Average 12 lowest
Milk, pounds.....	8911.7	2761.1
Fat, pounds.....	446.8	112.6
Value of fat.....	225.40	47.00
Cost of roughage.....	35.85	33.20
Cost of concentrates.....	36.83	8.83
Total cost of feed.....	72.69	42.02
Income above cost of feed.....	152.76	4.97
Returns for \$1.00 expended for Feed.....	3.10	1.12
Feed cost of lb. fat.....	.163	.37
Feed cost of 100 lbs. milk.....	.82	1.53

From these figures it will be seen that the twelve high cows produced on an average three times as much milk as the twelve low cows and about four times as much butter-fat. The value of the fat of the twelve highest was on an average five times as much as that of the twelve lowest. The cost of feeding for the high production was less than twice the cost of feed for the low producers. The high

(Continued on page 332)

### An Old-Fashioned Virginia Churning Apparatus

THE labors of hand churning were evidently appreciated years ago. The accompanying illustration was taken from the 1843 volume of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and shows a contrivance described in that issue by John Lewis of Kentucky, which he saw on one of his travels through Virginia. In his description of it he said: "Its merits are its cheapness and its simplicity. A boy or girl of twelve years of age can with great ease work three or four churns. The principle, you will perceive, may be applied to any number of churns."



Here's one sign that thousands of dairymen believe in

EXPERIENCE is a great teacher. If you doubt your ability to materially add to your cows' milk production, why not prove it for yourself by an actual trial?

The winter months, with the long period of dry feeding, are a severe strain on the cow's digestion and assimilation. To get from the feed ALL the milk-value these organs must be even more vigorous than when green pasturage is available.

Kow-Kare is a medicinal invigorator that acts directly on the milk-making organs. Even if your cows are, apparently, healthy, a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare twice a day, one week out of each month will surprisingly increase the milk-flow.

For the actual treatment of such cow diseases as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc., the value of Kow-Kare is undisputed. Its success lies in its invigorating action on the digestive and genital organs—the seat of nearly all cow disorders

Prove the value of Kow-Kare this winter. Your feed dealer, general store or druggist has it—in \$1.25 or 65c packages. Order direct if dealer is not supplied.



DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc. Lyndonville, Vermont

## THIS LOG AND TREE SAW \$21.95

Fitted with Atkins Special Steel Guaranteed Saw RUNS EASY NO BACKLAGS WEIGHT ONLY 45 LBS. EASILY BARRIED SAWS DOWN TREES

9 Cords in 10 Hours by one man. It's King of the woods. Catalog Y 3 Free. Established 1890. Folding Sawing Machine Co., 2633 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free; satisfaction guaranteed; pay when received. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Paducah, Ky.

### CATTLE

## Guernsey Bull Calves

Special Offer We are offering choice of two bull calves about eight months old for Price \$100.00

Both bulls sired by May Rose bulls and out of cows either on test or with official records. Send for pedigrees and description, they are bargains. Herd officially tested for tuberculosis.

OAKS FARM Cohasset, Mass.

## OWL-INTEREST BULL

Fifteen months old, solid color and a handsome show animal. Proven a sure breeder. Average Register of Merit record of his 6 nearest dams 11,847 lbs. milk, 597 1/2 lbs. fat. Dam's Register of Merit, 10,240 lbs. milk, 588 lbs. fat. Sired by the great bull Temlesia's Owl-Interest. Herd accredited. Price, \$150. Bull, nine months old, same breeding, \$100. Younger individuals cheaper. Several bred or open heifers for sale.

SHUGAH VALLEY FARM, Claremont, N. H.

## RED VALE FARM

## Guernseys of Quality

ACCREDITED HERD Two bull calves five and six months old, by Herdlea Enterprise No. 63632 out of dams with records or on test for quick sale, \$75 each. Send for pedigrees or call. JOHN W. GERMAN, REDDING, CONN.

## HOLSTEINS & GUERNSEYS

250 head of fresh cows and close springers to select from. If you are in the market for fancy young cows that are large in size and heavy producers it will pay you to see this stock. Tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y. Telephone 1476

I OFFER Reg. Jersey bull 6 months old whose Dams produced 18,050 lb. milk, 938 lb. fat, 12,000 lb. milk, 600 lb. fat each per year. Buy now for next Spring and save half cost of bull. Price \$75. S. B. Hunt Hunt, N. Y.



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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

#### CATTLE

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CATTLE—Cows, bulls and heifers. Bull calves 5 to 9 months old. W. H. PRICE, Cincinnati, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two Ayrshire bull calves; accredited herd; born August. First calf by Top Notches Butter Boy; a bull by imported sire; dam of calf, Peter Pans Maggie of Briers, strong in production, price, \$75. Second calf by Top Notch's Butter Boy dam is Flossie Ross, a cow with strong milking propensities, price, \$60; two calves, \$125. LEONARD H. HEALEY, Woodstock, Conn.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer calf, six weeks old, \$50, bull, \$40. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Ayrshire calves. Fully accredited and right. C. J. AUSTIN & SONS, Wellsboro, Pa.

#### SHEEP

FOR SALE—A few Registered Delaine rams, yearlings and two year olds. Prize winners. Address DONOVAN E. PIATT, Angelica, N. Y.

ONE TWO YEAR OLD Shropshire ram; 5 yearling Rambouillet rams; ram lambs, \$20 each. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

REGISTERED LINCOLN, Cotswold, Leicester and Southdown rams. They have won many premiums at fairs. F. S. LEWIS, Ashville, N. Y.

DELAINE RAMS—From largest registered flock in state, bred for size and heavy, long staple fleeces. Grown on upland pastures which adds to their natural hardy and disease resistant qualities. Like produces like. See them; write, J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—40 choice Cheviot ewes and a few rams, best breeding, price right. AMOS F. WHITE, R. 3, Hornell, N. Y.

#### SWINE

BARGAINS IN DUROCS—Disposing of entire herd offer wonderful gilts and pigs of America's best blood lines at practically meat prices. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

O. I. C.'s—Choice Registered pigs, \$10 each; bred from quick growing, easy feeding, big type stock. Pairs no-akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

BUY your English and Welsh Shepherds now. They will bring your cows next summer. Splendid bunch. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

OKAW RIVER Bottom Coon Hounds, Red-bones, Black and Tans and Blueticks. Fox-hounds, Skunk hounds and Rabbit hounds; fifteen days trial, good reference. LEE ADAMS, Ramsey, Ill.

GUINEA PIGS, make fine pets. \$3 pair. ERWIN PETRY, Northford, Conn.

COLLIE PUPS and breeding female—White Crested Black Polish, Seabright Bantams, Tumbler pigeons. PAINE'S FARM, So. Royalton, Vt.

HUNDRED hunting hounds cheap. Trial C. O. D. Beckennes, AAN, Herrick, Ills.

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

GUINEA PIGS for sale, breeding age, \$2 pair. Also laboratory stock. Write for prices. CHES'ER D. AVERELL, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

BEAGLES, well trained, ready to train, puppies all ages. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

BLUE FLEMISH Giant Hares, six months old. Does and bucks, \$3 each. H. E. FELCH, Florham Park, N. J.

#### FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE—Avery 18-36 H. P. Tractor. Been used moderately. Must be sold before December 1. A bargain. Address FRED R. PIATT, Fillmore, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One 12-24 H. P. Waterloo Boy tractor and three-bottom John Deere plow, used in one field demonstration, good as new. Will be sold at an unbelievable sacrifice. Write for price and descriptive literature. W. WILTON WOOD, INC. (Dealer), Huntington Station, N. Y.

#### HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$3,000-\$4,000 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### HONEY

HONEY—White clover, postpaid, 3rd zone, 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95c. Wholesale list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, New York.

#### REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

STATE ROAD FARMS—\$500 up. J. G. POWERS, Newport, N. H.

TAPPAN, NEW YORK—12 room house for sale, bath, improvements, 10 acres ground, barn, outbuildings, beautiful location, 5 minutes to R. R. station. Formerly used as chicken farm. Will sacrifice for quick action, \$16,500. Mortgage, \$5,500. Cash, \$5,000. G. MACLEAN, Bayport, L. I., N. Y.

DIRECT FROM OWNER—For sale, large grain and dairy farm, good buildings, location, roads and markets—equipped with stock, tools, hay and grain. Price right. ULYSSES G. RUSSELL, Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y.

ONE MAN FARM, excellent condition, fine location. Particulars. J. MINARD, owner, East Thetford, Vt.

AUCTION SALE of my 45 acre chicken farm November 27th. Situated on State stone road in Dorchester Co., Maryland, one mile from Shorttown. A HARMON, owner, Oak Grove, Del. R. F. D., Box 48.

FOR SALE—Farm of 214 acres near Ithaca, New York, to settle an estate. Two houses, three barns, with basement, two miles from milk station, one mile from village. Price, \$12,000. No trading. Box 337, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Poultry and truck farm 17 1/2 acres. Semi-bungalow. Good buildings. Capacity 700. HORACE WILLEY, Fulton, N. Y.

OWN A FLORIDA FARM. Grow 2 and 3 crops annually. Enjoy Florida's year-round healthful climate, and its semi-tropic beauty. Hillsborough County, surrounding Tampa, South Florida's metropolis, offers exceptional opportunities for new settlers. Citrus fruits, vegetables, livestock, poultry. New developments in bananas, grapes, figs, blackberries, avocados. Paved highways; main line railroads. Good schools. Land, \$30 to \$100 acre. Write for free agricultural booklet. BOARD OF TRADE, Box H407, Tampa, Florida.

#### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

LAST CALL for Turks Cap Lily; 6 for \$1; 30 for \$3, postpaid. T. B. SHAW, Lincoln, Mass.

EVERY GARDEN PROFITS with these good things to eat. Columbian tasteful Raspberry. Dozen plants, dollar; hundred, four dollars. Washington, healthful Asparagus, hundred, dollar; thousand, eight dollars. Bliss highest quality strawberry, dozen, dollar; hundred, five dollars. Postpaid. Circular free. CERTIFIED PLANT FARM, Macedon, N. Y.

#### WOMEN'S WANTS

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.00 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer. 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free sample. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

GEO. F. LOWE AND SON, Fultonville, New York, ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50, ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITTHROW, Syracuse, New York.

TOBACCO—HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2; 20, \$3.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT—we can offer several cars good color Second Cutting Alfalfa. Also a few cars First Cutting Alfalfa, Timothy and Grass mixed. DEAN FARMS, INC., Auburn, N. Y., R. D. 3.

FINE BOX WOOD for sale. Apply WALTER COLLIER, Sudlersville, Md.

WANTED—Postage stamps of the Civil War period and before—on the original letters or envelopes—good prices. COLLECTOR, 18 Hewlett St., Waterbury, Conn.

RAILROAD POSTAL CLERKS start \$133, month, railroad pass. Send stamp for questions. COLUMBUS INSTITUTE, V-32, Columbus, Ohio.

# Service Department

## "Home Work" Schemes Not Reliable

IN looking over the Service Bureau letters this week, we cannot help but note the large proportion of letters from farm women either inquiring about some scheme for earning money at home, or asking us for help to get them out of trouble after they have tried out such a scheme.

For instance, we have before us a letter from a lady asking about the reliability of a music publishing house. This concern offers "big wages for home work, positively no canvassing!" When this alluring literature is answered, it is found that the concern will sell you music for ten cents a sheet and furnish you a list of names to whom you can write to resell the music at thirty cents. Then they go on to tell how much money can be made on such a big profit per sheet.

It ought to be perfectly plain that if there were any such profits there, the company would do its own writing and selling, and keep the profits. As a matter of fact, it is just an ordinary sales scheme for getting rid of cheap sheet music for ten cents a copy.

\* \* \*

Another subscriber writes to inquire about a correspondence school that promises huge profits if you will just take their course in show card writing. At least a dollar an hour is promised to the student who successfully completes the course.

Now there are many excellent correspondence schools, and there are thousands of students successfully taking correspondence courses at home. But a promise of one dollar an hour for the home work of a student is a fake on the face of it. Show card writing is a trade in itself. Those who practice it live for the most part in cities near the sources of demand, and it is practically impossible to sell the work at long range.

\* \* \*

Another letter about home work is from a lady who spent weeks of work crocheting for a knitting company. When she sent in her work she was unable to collect anything for it.

Some of the knitting companies that have work of this kind are reliable, but the pay is very small and many of them are not honest.

Then, too, every mail brings letters from our women folks asking about knitting machines. Some of the companies that sell knitting machines are perfectly reliable, and their machines will do good work. But there are few people who can successfully operate them.

Nearly all of the inquiries about home work are from the women folks, who are making a commendable effort to piece out the family income by trying to do something for pay at home. It is too bad that such efforts have to be discouraged, but most of the companies who advertise to pay for home work are not dependable or even honest and are merely putting out their tentacles to get hold of hard-earned savings. A very careful investigation should be made every time before any money is invested in these home-work schemes.

\* \* \*

### Fifteen Thousand From a Hundred!

It is always a source of wonder to us to know the number of people who can be taken in by the glowing descriptions of stock-selling schemes.

Here is a letter from a subscriber who was wise enough to write first before he invested his savings:

"Enclosed find reading matter of the Grocers Baking Company, Inc., of Schenectady, New York. Will you kindly let me know through the Service Bureau of your valued paper what you think of investing money in that company. Would it be a safe investment or not? They have been trying to sell my husband and myself stock in the company, but we refused to buy until we heard what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST thought of it.

"A good many people around here have invested money in it.

"As my husband has been a subscriber to your paper for a good many years and we have never taken advantage of your Service Bureau before, we thought we would ask for a little advice concerning this. My husband is a paid-in-advance subscriber. Kindly let us know as soon as possible through your columns of Service Bureau."

With the letter was a very beautifully printed circular with a lot of pictures describing the business of the Grocers Baking Company. Here are some of the statements:

"Common stock of the Grocers Baking Company with no par value sold for \$6 a share in 1919. It is now worth to the original holders over \$900 per share.

"In other words, \$100 invested in this stock only five years ago now has a value of just \$15,000."

There are several pages of this sort of argument and it would seem that all that any person would need to know about this company is its own printed matter. As a general principle, when somebody tries to prove that you can turn \$100 into \$15,000 in five years, the investment is absolutely unsafe. We answered the inquiry as follows:

"We were very glad to have your letter of October 1 in regard to investing in the Grocers Baking Company. This thing illustrates what we have been trying to warn our readers against for years.

"The Grocers Baking Company is not listed in our commercial register. This may not mean that they are necessarily not square, but it does mean that the least you can say for them is that they are a small, obscure company, absolutely unsafe for people with a little money to invest their savings with.

"Furthermore, their literature itself is against the dictates of common sense. I am speaking rather plainly because I want to be just as emphatic as I can that there is not a day goes by that we do not get mail saying that people have lost their life-time savings just as a result of too hasty investment in concerns like this one. The only safe investments are those, first pertaining to the farm business like tools, better stock or home conveniences or interest on mortgages. Second, if one does not care to invest their savings in their own business, they should buy absolutely reliable stocks and bonds in old established concerns, such as Strauss bonds, government liberty bonds, U. S. Postoffice savings certificates, etc.

"I want to repeat that I cannot be too emphatic in warning you and others of our friends in investing hard-earned savings in unreliable concerns."

\* \* \*

### Let Someone Else Finance This

While we are talking about investments, we want to speak of a scheme being advocated by the Rural Life and Farm Stock Journal, of Rochester, which we think is decidedly unsafe as an investment proposition.

In a page advertisement in the November issue, *Rural Life* says that it is "ready to take its place in the front ranks with the foremost farm publications that are 'cutting melons' every year in the dividends to stockholders."

In the first place, there are few farm journals in recent years that are "cutting melons," or even making enough to meet expenses; and in the second place, if *Rural Life* or any other journal is paying large dividends, it would have no difficulty in borrowing necessary capital at the banks. *Rural Life* states that it is going to sell \$50,000 worth of 7% debenture bonds, and with each bond there will be sold also two shares of common stock.

A similar scheme was advanced some years ago by another publication in this territory, and those farmers who invested their savings lost them. Whether the scheme is reliable or not, there is only one safe rule in all investments, and that is, put your money into your own farm business, something you know about, or else consult your lawyer or your banker and invest in standard high-grade securities.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Additional Classified Ads. on page 332



# The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

## CHAPTER IV

**H**AYING is not a one-man job. Some farmers manage it alone, with the help of the women folks, but Jim Taylor's mother was an invalid and his sister already had too much on her youthful hands to help Jim in the fields, so for years Jim had obtained help to get his haying and harvesting done by changing works with his neighbor, John Ball.

It was a blistering hot week following the meeting in the schoolhouse in the North Speedtown community. John Ball, with Taylor, and Bill Mead, the hired man, had been busy all day cleaning up a piece of swamp grass which was the last of Ball's haying. Swamp grass is slippery, hard to pitch either by hand or horse fork, and difficult to load. It was the first day that Ball and Taylor had seen each other since the meeting, and there had been very little talk between them. The almost breathless atmosphere and the slippery hay were straining their usually good-natured tempers.

All day Bill had been trying to relieve the tension, but to little effect. After one period of unusually long silence, Bill could stand the gloom no longer.

"Johnny," he said, "you're gittin' old. A feller would have to sight along a fence to tell whether you were moving or not. I think I've caught an awful cold waitin' around for you to put a little hay up here to-day!"

Old Johnny exploded. "By cracky, if I couldn't lay a load of hay better than that round robin of yours, I'd keep my dumb mouth shut! I've been lookin' for every load to-day to fall off before we could get into the barn."

Being a good loader was Bill's special pride and boast, so muttering something under his breath that sounded like "a cantankerous old fool," he, too, lapsed into silence.

**T**HE hot day wore on to the middle of the afternoon when the last load was on and started for the barn. Bill was driving, as usual, and Ball and Taylor, with pitchforks over their shoulders, were following along behind.

"Jim," said the old man, "ever since the meetin' down at the schoolhouse the other night, I've been thinkin' about what happened, and the more I think, the madder I get. I just want to take this occasion to tell you that you put me in a hole down there. Tried to show me up as a coward, which I ain't, and you know I ain't, and I don't take it to kindly at all."

"What do you mean, Johnny?" asked Jim. "What did I do? I certainly didn't mean to call you a coward; of course I know you're not."

"You know darn well what you said about my not having the backbone of an old maid because I didn't want to stir up the milk dealers. That's a nice way to talk about a neighbor that's looked after you ever since you were a kid."

"And I was right, too. It's all right for that League feller to talk, but talkin' is one thing and sellin' milk is another. We've all got milk for sale and those dealers you were cussin' so much are the only ones who will buy it."

"Might better throw it in the ditch," said the boy, "than sell it all the time for less than it costs to make it."

"That's just fool talk," replied Ball. "I used to think you had some brains, but you're getting foolisher every day, fightin' down at the milk station like a common rowdy, and talkin' all of the time, stirrin' everybody in the neighborhood up and makin' a lot of trouble."

"Now, you hold on, Johnny. You're an old neighbor, but I'm here to tell you that you or no one else can talk to me like that."

"Will if I want to," said the old man, sticking his beard out belligerently, and now fully aroused. "You and your fool talk about this cooperation business makes me sick. All you want is some-

body else to lean onto, and do your work for you. Never heard us old fellers talk about cooperation in the old days, but we got a sight more than some of this younger set."

"Times change, Johnny. We used to use scythes, but even you use a mowing machine now."

"Well, I'm tellin' you, young feller, that you may find out some day that the way to get things done is to talk less about them, or some fool theory, and go ahead and work them out for yourself. Got so you can't even get in a load of hay without runnin' over here for help."

"All right, Johnny, I guess you and I have come to the parting of the ways. We've neighbored back and forth since I was a kid, and it has sort of seemed like home to me down here. But I always thought that I returned value received. I am sorry that I have been so long learning that you thought you were doing me a favor when we changed work."

"The real trouble is that we don't see things alike. We've reached a New Day in this farm business, and some of you

their troubles without any hope of relieving them."

"Maybe there is some chance, Dot, who knows? Don't seem as if times could be any worse."

"You know they could be worse, Jim, and you know, if you have any common sense, that stirring up a row is not going to help things any. Dad said that the League man admitted the other night at the meeting that the dealers had all of the money, all of the equipment for handling the milk, and all the power and influence."

"They haven't got the milk," said Jim, "and if the farmers just hang on to that, what could the dealers do?"

"Well, the farmers won't hang on. They never have, and they never will. They can't stick together. In the meantime, you are getting them quarreling among themselves. First thing you know, there will be all kinds of neighborhood hatreds and feuds. If that doesn't mean anything to you, you might at least think of your mother. I've just been over talking with her. She lies

the milk station when you knocked Shepherd into the milk vat. Dad says, too, that you made a fool of yourself the other night down at the meeting. Dad says if you don't look out, you're going to get us all into a lot of trouble."

Jim jumped to his feet. That was the last straw.

"I don't know that I made any bigger fool of myself than your father did! Besides, I don't care what he says. He's getting to be a regular darned old stick-in-the-mud anyway!"

"Jim Taylor!" cried the girl, "no one can talk that way to me about my father. I am absolutely disgusted with you and the way you have been acting lately."

"And I'm sayin' here," said Jim, "you might expect an old fogey like your father would be opposed to all progress, but I had hopes of a little something better from you."

With these bitter words, they climbed under the fence, and turned their backs on each other, while Jim went up the road and Dorothy down.

## CHAPTER V

**T**HE passing of each season, except winter, brings to the country dweller a certain indefinable regret and sadness. Particularly is this true when summer fades into fall. Then there is a lull in the farm work which comes usually in the latter days of August. Haying is over, and with the exception of the corn, the buckwheat and the potatoes, the harvest is mostly done. Fields that earlier in the summer were covered with waving grass and grain now are bare and lonesome. Like an old man with his life work completed, they await winter's long sleep under the mantle of the snows before they can bloom again in the resurrection of the springtime.

The crickets with their incessant chirp, the gentle rustling of the grown corn, the softer heat of the late August sun already well started on its southward journey, and the mellow haze softening the distant hills are all signs to him who lives on the land that another summer is passing.

As the summer of 1916 approached the fall, the interest in the milk situation increased. It was certain that a big fight was coming. The Dairymen's League had definitely determined to set the prices on the milk to be delivered after October first and it was just as definitely known that the dealers would not pay the League price.

Representatives of the League were busy among the farmers trying to get them to join the organization and prepare for the approaching crisis. They had some success, but the majority—although agreeing that it was a good cause—held back for one reason or another and there was much pessimism, shaking of heads, and discouragement as to the outcome.

Harry Bradley, the county agent, put in a busy summer riding the country almost night and day spreading information about the League and the general situation, and urging the farmers to the need of doing something to solve the serious situation which confronted them. The work brought him often to North Speedtown and he and Jim Taylor became good friends.

**O**NE evening in late August, the two men were sitting on Jim's porch discussing the milk problem and the League prospects. After a time the talk slowed up and stopped, while the men listened to the sounds of the peaceful summer night in the country. A frog or two croaked down in the swamp below the barn. From a distant back road came the rattle of a lumber wagon returning late from town. A warm south wind soured softly through the trees in the yard, giving promise of rain in the near future.

(Continued on page 330)

## What Has Happened So Far

**J**IM TAYLOR has "done it," according to the farmers who live in the typical little up-state community of Speedtown. After long brooding over the unequalities of life which make farm men and women work so hard to get so little, he has taken a public stand with a new organization called the Dairymen's League. Opinion is divided as to whether the fight for better conditions is worth undertaking. Chief among the stand-patters violently antagonized by Jim's "new-fangled notions" is old Johnny Ball, father of Dorothy, Jim's childhood sweetheart. At a meeting of farmers, young Bradley, the farm bureau agent, introduces a speaker for the new organization, who enlists the support of most of the men, in spite of Ball's open opposition. Many sign the Dairymen's League contract, with Jim Taylor leading off the list. It looks as though there might be a new day coming for Speedtown farmers.

fellows don't know it—and wouldn't admit it if you did. You will have to keep on going the same old road while some of the rest of us are going to turn off, Johnny. We believe the way to meet change is with change. I can't help thinkin' that there is something to this cooperative idea, but you can rest assured that I will not bother you with it any more and that when you and I do any more, cooperating, you will have to say the word first."

**J**IM turned on his heel and went through the barnyard gate into the road toward home.

Staring moodily down the road as he walked, he did not notice Dorothy, returning from an afternoon visit with his mother, until she spoke to him.

"Hello, Jim," she said. "Don't even notice common folks when you meet them right on the road." And then without waiting for him to answer, "Come on over here in the shade a little while. I want to visit with you."

"Don't feel much like visitin'," said Jim. "All right, don't," said the girl starting down the road, "but it will be a long day before I ask you to talk with me again."

"Oh, now, Dot, forgive me," replied the boy. "I didn't mean to answer you that way, but I haven't got much disposition anyway, and it seems as though it has been tried mighty hard lately. If you'll just come back, I'll listen to you as long as you will talk."

When they had climbed through the wire fence and seated themselves in the shade, Dorothy said:

"I am sorry, Jim, that you are stirring up so much trouble in the neighborhood about this milk business."

"About time somebody stirred these farmers up to do somethin', I'm thinking."

"Now, Jim, be sensible. Just stop and think what you are doing. Everybody is talking and everybody is excited. You can't do any good and you are just making these folks more conscious of

there in bed and worries about what you are doing all of the time."

"**M**OTHER is just the reason why I'm doing it," said the boy. "It's on her account I am so bitter. She is where she is because we farmers have never had a square deal in this milk business. These farm women have been worked to death, slaving in the house without any conveniences, taking care of large families, and then like as not, having to milk some six to a dozen cows every night and morning. Women like clothes—"

"You do know something about us, don't you?" Dorothy interrupted smiling.

"These farm women don't get one new calico dress a year," continued Jim, paying no attention to the interruption.

"They don't have any fun and they are old women at thirty. Go over to Speedtown to church, Dot, and look over the women in the congregation. Most of them are from the farms. And then go to Binghamton, or to any other city, and watch the women of the same age pass by on the street, and you'll see what farming under present conditions does for our women. You know what it did to my mother. You'll see why I know unless conditions change, I can't ever ask the girl I love to share them with me."

"Yes," said Dorothy, "but it's no worse for the women than it is for the men. One of the nice things about the farm business is that the women folks are real partners with the men, and most farm girls want to share the burden. Of course we are feminine and we like pretty things. What you say about things being pretty hard is right, but still I don't see how you can make them any better by getting the dealers down on us so they won't buy our milk at all."

"And another thing, Jim," said the girl, placing her hand gently on his arm, "I've always had the highest ideals about you. I've always been so proud of you. And it came as a shock when I heard about that public brawl of yours down at



# Things to Make for Christmas

The Wise Woman Starts Planning Now—Beginning Housekeeping

THINGS to make! Christmas means busy hours of preparation and the sooner you start, the prettier things you will have ready as gifts.



No. 1579: Sizes 14½ to 19 neckband



Dolls: No. 1598



Pillows: round, No. 2013; cylinder, 1780

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST patterns are planned for the home woman, the woman who likes to sew, but has not much time to waste on unnecessary frills and furbelows. Patterns for gifts, like those for clothes, are smart without being fussy.

For a very few cents you can make any of the articles shown in the small pictures. Every man likes—and gets—plenty of ties for Christmas, but a well-made shirt is as necessary and even more welcome. Children adore “cuddle dolls” and washable ones are easy to make. The lady of the house is “crazy” about the new smart pillows, in odd shapes and colors, and these

too cost little to make from gay bits of material.

So you have a gift for every member of the family, and it is not a bit too soon to start in making them.

A good many more, with fascinating embroidery designs, are illustrated in our fall and winter Fashion Magazine. It is ten cents. Patterns are twelve cents. Embroidery transfers are fifteen cents. No more inexpensive styles can be found anywhere and no other patterns surpass ours in style or simplicity. Send your order with correct remittance to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

into a home. Every bit of labor put into it will make it so much dearer to her.

The first requisite is comfort and good light. Easy chairs and pleasant surroundings are strong factors. It is not wise to economize on our beds and beddings. A really comfortable bed means much to us after a day of hard work. Poor springs and lumpy mattresses are much too common. It is estimated that one third of our life is spent in bed, so if we have to economize let it be on something else, and have a comfortable resting place when we lay our weary bodies down for the night.

Good lighting facilities are a blessing. A home having gas or electricity needs no discussion. If those methods of lighting are not available, there are mantel lamps, both kerosene and gasoline, which are very satisfactory and quite inexpensive. They give a strong, clear light, very agreeable to the eyes, are perfectly safe and operate easily. Seated near one of these, the good man can read his daily and the bride do her embroidery without eye strain. Then again, it is not economy to scrimp on working utensils, especially in the kitchen. With good tools better work is done in less time and the young housekeeper will have more time for other pursuits.—MRS. GEORGE GRAY.

## “Do You Know That”

YOLKS of eggs may be kept for several days if they are placed in a cup, covered with cold water and set in a cool place. They may be used for salad dressings, custards, cakes and stuffings.

\* \* \*

Whites of eggs may be used for cakes, meringues, frostings, souffles and puddings.

\* \* \*

Egg shells may be used for clearing coffee and soups, for clearing the inside of vinegar, cruets or any narrow necked bottle.

\* \* \*

Meat leftovers should be carefully picked over, all bones, gristle and skin removed before being ground. It can be scalloped, made into hash, timbales, meat loaves, turnovers and croquettes.

\* \* \*

Bones, meat trimmings, etc., should be saved for soup stock.

\* \* \*

Cloves makes a good seasoning for warmed-up meat.—MATHILDA LUDWIG.

## The Trouble Maker

(Continued from page 329)

“Sort of peaceful, ain’t it, Brad?” said Jim. “If only a feller could get hold of a little more money so he wouldn’t have to worry all the time, the country would sure be a great place to live in.”

“You’re right,” replied Bradley, “and anyway the country is the place to raise a family.”

“Yeah, if you have one to raise, and I’ll say the folks who first settled this valley had ‘em, and to spare. I’ve heard Dad tell that in his father’s day there was hardly a family in these parts that did not have some six to a dozen kids. There was a big bunch on every farm in both the hills and the valleys, and the old red schoolhouse was crowded to the door.”

“Same was true all through the East,” said Bradley. “That was the day before the large cities and the country folks far outnumbered the city dwellers. Such great families and so little to do with were mighty hard on the women, though. There is an old saying that it took at least two New England mothers to raise one New England family. It sometimes makes me tired to hear some of you farmers talk about the abandoned farms and the boys going away to the city. What the deuce would you do now if a lot of them hadn’t gone? You farmers would holler worse than you do now if all the folks had stayed here and competed with you in trying to make a living from

these rocks. Instead, they went to the city and made a market for your products.”

“I EXPECT you’re right, Brad. There are still too many farmers working too hard and too long. All summer long you can sit on this old stoop until after dark and hear the rattle of mowing machines and later the reapers driven by men so scared of old man Poverty, who camps on their door’sill, that they dassn’t stop work long enough to even eat and sleep. And in the morning, too, I don’t need any alarm clock, for about four o’clock there comes floatin’ in through my bedroom window the brass-lunged voices of old John Kortright on one side and John Ball’s hired man, Bill Mead, on the other, calling their cows for the morning milking.

“Sometime, maybe, if a poet ever happens to get up early enough in the morning to hear it, he may write a real poem about the rallying call of the herdsman. Old neighbor John over here falls out of his bed and before he is more than half awake, he starts for the pasture pulling on his pants and his boots, and hollering in a voice that ought to raise the dead if it doesn’t the cows, ‘Ca-boss, ca-boss, ca-boss.’ You can hear him rounding up and swearing at each cow until he drives her up and starts her with the rest of them toward the barn, ‘Whey there, blankety-blank you! Whey! Whey!’ So the dairyman’s day begins, a couple of hours before the city man has to get out of bed.” (To be continued)

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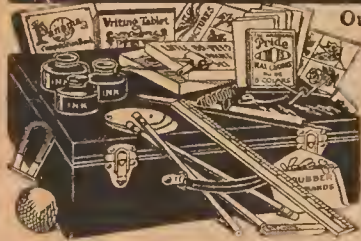
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## Beginning Housekeeping

YOUNG people who begin housekeeping with everything new can follow the ideas of the present time and furnish according to their taste. But a great many of the autumn brides will have to build their home in an old house that is far from her ideal. But paint and paper works wonders; and there is great satisfaction and enjoyment in making a house

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One of a few SPECIAL PRICED sets, consisting of a 4, 4½ or 5’ iron enameled roll rim Bathtub, one 10” roll rim enameled flat back Lavatory, one syphon action wash down Water Closet with porcelain low down tank. Oak post hinge seat. Faucets marked hot and cold. All nickel plated fittings.

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Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere.



# When You Have a Child in School

*Suggestions for the Mother of the Family—Clothes, Recipes and Short Cuts*

THE initials P. T. A., which often fall glibly from the lips of mothers who have children of school age, do not always mean much to those who hear them, particularly if there are no children in the family. But they stand for a very decided influence in the life of the school children and the little groups which they represent are growing in number every year.

P. T. A. stands for Parent-Teacher Associations. Instead of working against each other or merely ignoring each other, the two influences of the home and the school are being linked up through these groups. The mothers get together with the teachers and stand behind them in the working out of the educational program and also in helping with some activities which may be very useful and yet just a little outside the ability of the teacher to handle.

One of the most important services launched by the Parent-Teacher Association in rural districts is the help in putting in hot lunches. Some have provided oil stoves, others have a rotating system by which each mother gives one or two days a month to help prepare the lunch and others pay a small sum to have somebody do the work of preparing the daily hot dish all through a school season.

### Parents Help Make School Model

But this is by no means all the lines of service open to the Parent-Teacher Associations. In some schools better pictures are being provided for the reception room. Others have secured home demonstration agents to talk at stated times to the classes. Others have cooperated in getting playground equipment and keeping it in order.

One of the best reports on the Parent-Teacher Association has come in from Missouri. In Boone County there is a rural school which is a model for all the others in the vicinity. Miss Allie Crews, the teacher, says, "The reason my school is so good is because it has an active, wide-awake, hustling parent-teacher association. All I have to do is to tell the mothers of something I think ought to be furnished and lo! in a short time we have it. They have given us 'Comfy' rugs for the little tots, books for the older boys and girls, subscribed to the 'Youth's Companion' for the school, bought a victrola with just the records we need, among them being Walter Camp's 'Daily Dozen,' which the children like to use in bad weather, and now they are working in our playground. I do not wish to teach in a school without a parent-teacher association."

### Do You Know Your Children's Other Home?

JEAN HENRY  
of the

Child Health Organization

### WHAT is a schoolhouse anyway?

It is your boy's or your girl's other home. In it your children live five or six precious hours each day—hours of intense growth and development.

You cannot afford to stint your child of his supply of air and sunlight. You cannot afford to place him in the midst of unsanitary conditions. You cannot afford to give him less than the full equipment for his use in studying, in playing, in working.

Next to planning her own house and its garden, every woman likes to plan a school. Take a pencil in your hand and a piece of paper. Here you have the library and assembly room that could be used for entertainments by the whole community. You plan classrooms with large windows and thorough ventilation. You have a furnace, thoroughly insulated for the economical heating of the school. You plan the toilet rooms to be light and easily cleaned. You provide for a large play yard that could be divided into space for the older boys for their sports,

the younger children and the girls. You may even provide for gardens where the children could experiment with seeds and planting.

### But Do What You Can—Now!

But don't let your drawing discourage you. It sometimes takes years for a dream to come to pass and then, too, you

## A. A. PATTERN SERVICE



2175  
Emb. 706

Add 10c for the Fall and Winter catalogue.

### School Frock for a Girl

A pretty one-piece dress for girls is No. 2175, which also may be used to make over last winter's school frock, grown too small. It cuts in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 takes 1 3/4 yards of 32-inch material with 3/8 yard contrasting. Price, 12c.

Add a pretty touch of embroidery with hot iron transfer pattern No. 709 (blue and yellow), 15c extra.

### Party Frock for the Young Lady

You always need one dressy frock for evening wear and any girl or woman would find this long-waisted, full-skirted model very becoming. The skirt, gathered with a straight lower edge, is suitable for lace flouncing. No. 2215 cuts in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 12c.



2215

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### Every day Suit for Junior

Make this little suit of slip-on blouse and straight trousers in non-crushable linen, cambray or a light woolen material. No. 2192 cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years, size 4 taking 1 5/8 yards of 36-inch material, 1/4 yard contrasting and 3/8 yards lining. Price, 12c.



2192

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes carefully, enclose correct remittance in stamps and send to Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

will probably need the help of a competent architect who can save money and trouble when it comes to actual planning and construction. In the meantime a pail of whitewash, paint for the walls, the placing of a new window here and there in the old schoolhouse, a guaranteed supply of plenty of water for the school,—all these will help to give your children the proper conditions.

Do you—do any of the women of your neighborhood know your schoolhouse intimately? Do you know the bad lighting of the schoolroom? The cramped playground conditions? The dinginess of the lunchroom?

You will find the teacher eager to help you in your efforts to find the most urgent needs. Installing the school lunch will bring many improvements in its train, such as the plentiful supply of water and the cheerful decoration of the room. The medical examination of the children may show that there should be more and better toilet facilities in the school.

You mothers of the pupils in your school district can make your children's other home the beautiful place it should be for their development.

Books to read: 1. "American Schoolhouses," by Fletcher B. Dresslar, can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 75c the copy.

2. "A School Health Program," by Grace T. Hallock, published by the Child Health Organization of America, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, 15c the copy, \$14 a hundred.

## Buns and Fancy Bread

I DON'T know why buns and rusks should be called fancy breads. When one has the dough on hand, they are almost as simple as loaves.

Cut off about enough bread dough to make one loaf, roll lightly into a sheet one-half inch thick, spread with melted butter and sugar creamed together, roll up like jelly roll, moisten the edges and pinch firmly together. Begin at one end and cut into inch slices. Place in a baking tin like biscuits, let rise, and bake to a delicate brown in a hot oven.

**Hot Cross Buns**—Cream 1/4 cup butter with 1/2 cup sugar, stir in gradually 1 cup boiling milk. When cool add a well-soaked yeast cake, 1 cup new milk and flour to make rather thin batter. Keep warm 3 hours, add 4 well-beaten eggs, and flour to make a soft dough. When very light form into buns, let rise, cut across in the center with a sharp knife, brush over lightly with a little milk and bake in a moderate oven.

**Rusks**—To about a pound of bread dough ready for loaves, add 1 cup sugar and 1 well-beaten egg creamed together. The dough should be in a dish and the filling may be done by cutting in the filling with a knife as one mixes lard with flour for pie crust. When well mixed, add flour enough to knead, form into rusks, place together rather closely in the pan and let rise very light. Bake to a rich brown.

The same dough is delicious formed into balls, left to rise till the bulk is doubled and fried in deep fat like doughnuts. Roll in sugar and serve with hot coffee and nice cream.—Mrs. E. M. ANDERSON.

## For the "Exchange Corner"

TRY putting in some either fresh or canned raspberries with your apple jelly while it is cooking, before straining. A most delicious flavor is the result.

\* \* \*

To make "Lazy Pickles" select the fairest of the Siberian crabs, those with stems preferred. Wash well and rub off the blow ends. Put a layer in a jar or other suitable dish for baking, fitting them in and sprinkle sugar (brown preferred), fill in the crevices with it and sprinkle spices—cinnamon I like best—over the layer and proceed with the layers till the dish is full, then cover and bake until tender. They may be kept in any dish or can while covered with their own juice. Try them—they are excellent!

\* \* \*

Try canning some pie plant with blackberries, a third or a quarter quantity of the former. Thin out the seeds some.—Mrs. J. B. A.

# Eat more Toast



Advocated by  
Medical Authorities

Toast promotes mastication and thereby aids digestion of bread, "the staff of life." What could make a better breakfast than delicious, brown, crispy, piping hot toast. Medical authorities advocate it not only for the delicate in health, but for all. Now you can have toast every morning and for every meal, the equal of which you never before have tasted.

Sterno has solved the problem. Sterno Canned Heat makes toast far superior to other methods. And to prove it to you, we offer you without charge, a Sterno Toaster to make toast quickly, easily, conveniently, to have it PIPING HOT RIGHT ON THE TABLE. No waiting, no running to the kitchen stove.

## Everybody, Everywhere, Needs Sterno Canned Heat

It has hundreds of uses. Indoors or outdoors, all year around you can use it for cooking meals, heating milk, or water for shaving, or for the curling iron or sad iron. No matter what your walk in life, you can enjoy its comforts, whether you are a traveler, farmer, doctor, teacher, nurse, office or shop worker, etc.

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Enclosed find six Sterno Canned Heat labels or name Sterno and phrase "Sterno folding stove for light housekeeping" from Sterno Stove Box for which I am to receive a Sterno Toaster. No charge.

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This offer expires Nov. 30, 1924



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**THE** Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of November for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League. *Class 1:* milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$3.07 per hundred pounds, an advance of 47c per hundred over the October price. *Class 2A,* used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90; *Class 2B,* used chiefly in the manufacture of condensed milk and ice cream, \$2.05; *Class 2C,* used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05.

Prices for *Class 3* are to be determined on a different basis than has been used heretofore. The New York League price will be based on the average price paid by a specific group of condenseries located in the Middle West with a freight differential added. This agreement was reached with condenseries in the League territory with the understanding that they will release fluid milk to the League during the short season. It is said it will be an added advantage to the patrons of these condenseries in that their market will be insured year around. It will be recalled, in 1920 condenseries had to shut down for a period due to conditions in the milk market and patrons were compelled to dispose of their milk in the form of butter as best they could. It is only through strong organization that such an ideal as this could be put through.

*Class 4,* prices will as usual be based on the butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announce the following price for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone; *Class 1,* \$2.60 per hundred; *Class 2,* \$1.70; *Class 3,* \$1.55; *Class 4,* determined by market quotations on butter and cheese. In the absence of information to the contrary, November prices are the same as October.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-pooling Dairymen's Cooperative prices for *Class 1* milk is \$2.40 per hundred; *Class 2,* \$1.85; *Class 3A,* \$1.60, *Class 3B,* \$1.45. No information has been received that November prices will change from those of October.

### Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia Price Plan) announces that receiving station prices, or the price to farmers in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk, is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

### City Milk Prices Advance

On the first of November, the price of milk to consumers in New York City advanced 1 cent a quart. Grade B, bottled milk, is now 15c a quart in New York, Kings and Queens Boroughs. Grade A bottled is 18c a quart. The price of cream and certified milk remains unchanged.

### BUTTER ON THE UP GRADE

The butter market has improved considerably over what it was last week. In fact, there

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### FARMS FOR SALE

\$6000 Bldgs. On \$3300 Farm  
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Equipment included if settled at once; 1 1/2 miles busy village, convenient markets; 150 acres mostly level tillage, big wire-fenced pasture, abundantly watered; estimated 3,000 eds. wood, 200,000 ft. timber worth small fortune, fruit; 1923 income over \$3,400; fine 8-room house, sun-parlor, good barns, other bldgs. The bargain of the year at \$3,300, only part cash. Details pg. 61 New Illus. Catalog, 152 pages money-making farm bargains. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau St., New York City.

is a very optimistic outlook at the present time. Trade on the whole is good, and it is very evident that consumptive demand is on the increase. The upward look that the market has had for the past several days has encouraged more free buying not only by the regular jobbing trade and chain stores, but from out-of-town points as well. This has resulted in satisfactory clearances of fresh receipts, especially of the finer grades. In addition to that it has been responsible for a heavier withdrawal of storage butter, which is really the most encouraging feature of the market. Storage stocks are tremendous and the sooner these reserves are cut down, the sooner we will have a more healthy condition in the butter market.

Lower retail prices have been in vogue for the past week in retail stores, and these have attracted more consumer attention, with the result that the outlets have tended to increase.

The supply of fine and fancy fresh creameries continues short and as a result prices have advanced during the past week to 41c on 93-score butter, which is a 3 1/2c advance over last week. Furthermore, up to the present the market has been very dull and draggy on lower grades of first and seconds. However, with shorter receipts of fancy butter and an improved condition of the market, these lower grades have advanced, somewhat. Creamery, scoring higher than extra, 93 score is now selling from 40 1/2 to 41c; 92 score, 42c; firsts (90 to 91 score), 36 1/2 to 39c; 88 to 89 score, 33 1/2 to 35 1/2c; creamery second (84 to 87 score), 31 1/2 to 33c.

## CHEESE STILL QUIET

The New York cheese market still shows very little activity. Advices from the West indicate a steadier market on daisies. Locally there is very little speculative interest either among receivers or the jobbing trade. Most business is being done in held stock. Receipts of fresh state flats have been moving slowly and quotations are irregular on account of the wide selection. The receipts of this stock, however, are not very heavy. Fancy to special held state flats are bringing from 20 to 21c with average run held goods from 18 1/2 to 19c. Fancy whole milk state flats, fresh, are from 19 to 20 1/2c with average run going mostly at 18 1/2c.

## FRESH EGGS VERY SCARCE

Fresh nearby white eggs are extremely scarce and the trade is having difficulty in supplying orders. Only a small proportion of the incoming stocks can really be classed in the fancy grades. Much of the supply is now undersized, either mediums or pullets. There is a lot of complaint about shrunken eggs. Prices are firm for all good to fancy qualities, running about the same as last week. Closely selected extras from Jersey and other nearby points are bringing anywhere from 81 to 86c. Fresh nearby whites, grading first or better, will bring anywhere from 60 to 80c, depending on how they grade as to size, shape, color, etc. Nearby gathered whites, grading firsts to extra firsts are bringing 60 to 62c, with undergrades 50 to 88c. Nearby pullets are bringing anywhere from 40 to 58c, depending on size.

It is a big mistake for poultrymen to hold their eggs any length of time these days, to make up a big shipment. Common storage is bound to result in some shrinkage and this will soon be detected by receivers. As soon as low quality is detected, the classification of an incoming case is knocked down quite severely. This is always true when prices for fancy goods are way up. As we have said many times in these columns before, poultrymen cannot afford to get careless just because prices are strong. They can get careless if they wish but they are going to lose money heavily, for the spread in prices at the present time is enough to make it a big item on a case.

## POULTRY MARKET QUIET

The poultry market has been more or less quiet all during the past week. Receipts have not been very heavy, which has been more or less of a blessing, as the trade did not show any disposition to absorb heavy receipts. As it stands now if arrivals increase to any degree we are almost sure to see an easier market, with a tendency to weaken. Fancy quality fowls via express have dropped to a top figure of 28c. Average to good stuff will vary anywhere from 24c up to 27c. The best Leghorn fowls are bringing as much as 21c, but the average run will only return between 18c and 20c. Fowls have been selling rather slowly during the past few days. In fact, the fowl market could be even called dragging. Colored chickens that are fancy will bring as much as 27c, although most of the business is being done at an inside figure of 26c. Leghorn chickens are from a cent to two below the colored market. Turkeys coming in via express are worth anywhere from 32c to 40c and

young ducks from nearby points are from 25c to 26c. Old ducks are from 3c to 4c lower.

## POTATO MARKET UNCHANGED

The New York potato market shows little or no improvement. The only single feature that does stand out is the slight advance that Maines have made during the past week. They are now bringing \$1.20 a hundred in bulk delivered, a 10-cent advance over last week's prices. There is little likelihood that the market will increase to any extent. There are too many potatoes in the market to create very much interest. The heavy stocks on hand are responsible for practically no speculative interest and buyers are following a hand-to-mouth policy. We have had a remarkable run of good weather and men in the market feel that this has been responsible for the more or less lack of interest that has been evident. If we get a spell of bad weather it may help but at best that will be only temporary due to the fact that the potato crop is such a heavy one. Cooler weather may create a little stronger consumptive demand. New York has been experiencing some very unusually mild weather, which has not been conducive to heavy potato consumption.

States are now being bought for \$1 a hundred F. O. B. shipping point. Long Islands are not quite as strong as they were. They are bringing \$1.90 for 150-pound sack F. O. B. cast end points. Maines are practically dictating the market at the present time. The crop in the State of Maine is heavy and of particularly fine quality.

## FANCY APPLES HIGHER

The apple market is divided into two classes. One class seems to be going upward and the other down. A lot of low-grade B stuff has been rolling in and this has had a rather dampening and weakening tendency. Just as soon as this mass is cleared out we are going to see much better apple prices. The other class fancy apples is on the upward trend. There is good demand for large size McIntosh, Kings and Greenings, meaning 3-inch stock. McIntosh are bringing anywhere from \$8 up, depending on quality and size. Kings are really scarce and there is a strong demand for them. They are bringing from \$7 to 7.50. The Greening market is in strong hands. Fancy large stock is scarce and will bring anywhere from \$6.75 to 7.25. There is a tendency on all varieties, where the stock is large and fancy, to harden in price. Baldwins are receiving a great deal more attention and there is a strong interest about them and prices are going higher. Last week, the market averaged around \$4 to 4.25 F. O. B. This week the price runs anywhere from \$4.50 to 5, depending on size and most growers who have them are holding for \$5 and 5.50. Ben Davis are meeting a fairly good demand, holding their own, although prices are no better. The South American and European markets for Ben Davis have fallen off heavily.

## COMB HONEY SCARCE

Comb honey is scarce in New York. Strictly fancy stuff is worth anywhere from \$6 to 6.50 a case in New York City. No. 1 U. S. grade will bring from \$5.50 to \$6 and No. 2 U. S. grade, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Buckwheat No. 1 U. S. grade is bringing from \$5.25 to \$5.75. Extracted clover is worth from 12 1/2 to 13c a pound delivered, with extracted buckwheat at 10c. These high prices are dragging a lot of very fine clover from the West, which is selling from 10 3/4 to 11 3/4c.

New York State honey producers have got to learn something about grading. What they call No. 1 this year is far different from the quality of their No. 1 of last year. In other words, we cannot establish a No. 1 grade every year. We have got to adopt here in New York and the East, the U. S. grades and adhere to them strictly. As a result receipts from New York State and other Eastern points are very irregular. What one man calls No. 1 is very different from that of another. This only has a tendency to demoralize the market and gives the receivers an excellent opportunity to whip-saw the producers and pull them down to a lower classification. It is to the advantage of the producer to adopt uniform grades.

## HAY MARKET WEAKER

The hay market has fallen off during the past few days and \$27 a ton is the top price for No. 1 with small bales \$1 lower. No. 2 brings from \$24 to 26 in large bales, small bales \$1 less. Rye straw is worth \$18 to 19 a ton and is meeting a firmer market.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed October 25:

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western

points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed earlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

	Albany	Boston Ogdens- burg	Ulva	Rochester Syracuse	Buf- falo
No 2 W. Oats ...	56 1/2	57 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	53 1/4
No 3 W. Oats ...	52 1/2	53 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	50 1/4
No 2 Yel. Corn ...	1.21	1.22 1/2	1.20	1.19	1.15
No 3 Yel. Corn ...	1.20	1.21 1/2	1.19	1.18	1.14
Ground Oats ...	43.50	44.10	43.10	42.80	41.40
Spr. W. Bran ...	32.00	32.60	31.60	31.30	29.90
Hard W. Bran ...	33.00	33.60	32.60	32.30	30.90
Standard Mids ...	33.00	33.60	32.60	32.30	30.90
Soft W. Mids ...	40.00	40.60	39.60	39.30	37.90
Flour Mids ...	39.25	39.85	38.85	38.55	37.15
Red Dog Flour ...	47.00	47.60	46.60	46.30	44.90
D. Brew Graine ...	44.00	44.60	43.60	43.30	41.90
W. Hominy ...	44.00	44.60	43.60	43.30	41.90
Yel Hominy ...	44.00	44.60	43.60	43.30	41.90
Corn Meal ...	—	—	—	—	—
Gluten Feed ...	47.25	47.85	46.85	46.55	45.15
Gluten Meal ...	—	—	—	—	—
36% Cot. S. Meal	45.50	46.20	45.10	44.60	43.40
41% Cot. S. Meal	48.50	49.20	48.10	47.60	46.40
43% Cot. S. Meal	50.50	51.20	50.10	49.60	48.40
31% OP Oil Meal	—	—	—	—	—
34% OP Oil Meal	50.75	51.35	50.35	50.05	48.65
Beet Pulp ...	—	—	—	—	—

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. No. 2 White Oats 54 1/2, No. 3 White Oats, —; No. 2 Yellow corn, —; No. 3 Yellow corn, —; Ground Oats, \$38; spring wheat bran, \$26.50; hard wheat bran, \$31; standard middlings, \$29; soft wheat middlings, \$37; flour middlings, \$36.50; red dog flour \$42.50; dry brewers grains, —; white hominy \$41; yellow hominy, \$41; corn meal, —; gluten feed, \$44.75; gluten meal \$53.75; 31% old process oil meal —; 34% old process oil meal, \$47.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price 1/2 cents on oats; 5/8 cents on corn, 10 cents on cottonseed meal, and 20 cents on other feeds

## One Cow or Thirty-one

(Continued from page 327)

producers earned nearly thirty-one times as much profit above cost of feed.

The twelve lowest cows had earned their owners less than five dollars in a year. Suppose the milking period was 300 days. Then each milking brought a return of less than a cent.

"If there is so much more profit to be obtained from high producing cows, then," says Mr. Constable, "why in the name of sense are there not more of them? If the farmers who are milking those low producing cows would sell them all and spend the time they have spent on them sleeping, they would be making more money because they would not be wasting their time and feed."—F. L. CLARK.

## Classified Ads

(Continued from page 328)

### EGGS AND POULTRY

CORNELL CERTIFIED single combed white Leghorn hens, cocks and cockerels—also selected breeders, yearlings, and May-hatched pullets. Have large stock to dispose of immediately. Breeding excellent, prices right. ROY E. RATHBUN, Cineinatus, N. Y.

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R. I. RED COCKERELS, single comb, well-colored and developed. April hatched bred for production with standard qualities maintained. Prices and full descriptions, free. E. C. WEATHERBY, Box 114, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—English Penciled Runner drakes, large Pekin drakes. Stock direct from Pardee. HORACE WILLEY, R-4, Fulton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Toulouse and White China geese, Golden Seabright Bantams and Guernsey cattle. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

BUY A BUFF ORPINGTON cockerel. Purebred. June hatch. Free range, good size, \$2 each. JENNIE YOUNG, Hamden, N. Y.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE geese and Narragansett turkeys. ROY E. HILTS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

R. I. COCKERELS, Pullets, Viberts. Non-broody strain; April hatched. ALLEN COULEY R. I., Middlesex, N. Y.

### TURKEYS

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# Getting Turkeys Ready for Thanksgiving

## The Turkey Outlook for the Early Holiday Trade

ONCE the turkeys are able to take care of themselves, and that is usually at the age of six to eight weeks, they will begin to fly upon a roost somewhere nearby the buildings, providing we feed them regularly. Otherwise they may roam about and roost half a mile or so away from home, which is not at all desirable. Turkey losses are minimized when they are reared to the point where they can roost according to their natural inclinations, which is always high off the ground. Their ration from this time on until fattening time, when ready for market, should consist of cracked corn and wheat. I do not know of anything better than this to feed them for frame and health in addition to what they find during the day and they are usually busy late and early when given plenty of range. By the way, turkeys must have plenty of range, especially the bronze type, in order to do best and thrive and grow as they should. Some other types are more lazily inclined and do not wander so much, but I have found they are not so profitable as those of the bronze variety. Shelter for grown turkeys is never provided. We let them roost as they choose, but I always feed them daily, if only once. They will remember this if regularly done and will not wander so far away.

Turkeys should be fattened several weeks ahead of marketing time. It is good policy to start about first week in November for fattening those for Thanksgiving. They should be fed sparingly at first, and the feeding ration gradually increased until they are on a full ration.

Never overfeed. That is more injurious than not feeding enough. The turkeys may be penned while being fattened but even then the quarters should be large for a flock of any size. Some years I have penned them, but I believe it is better to let them out on range until the last week of the fattening period. They are then healthy and hearty and ready for the market, of which there is always a good demand for many years past.

It does not pay to sell all the flock. Some should be kept for next year. Whatever number is selected it pays to keep the best, those of good frame and weight, either yearling hens or early pullets of good weight.—Mrs. EDITH SWOPE, Pennsylvania.

### The Turkey Outlook

Thanksgiving will occur Thursday, November 27, and as we near this national holiday interest increases as to the probable supply of turkeys and prices likely to prevail. Last spring and early summer the weather was cold and wet and season so backward in most sections of the country that turkeys did poorly and the fatalities among the young birds was unusually large. This resulted in a lighter crop than last year. In the eastern and nearby southern States few turkeys were raised. In Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Tennessee the crop is perhaps 15 to 20 per cent. smaller than last year, but the turkeys have matured early and so many in fit condition to ship for Thanksgiving that the tonnage likely to be marketed will be fully equal to last year. In Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and some other far western States the production is reported larger and in Minnesota, North Dakota and the northwest the crop is nearly up to last year's

big crop, but the season is late and turkeys backward with the proportion fit for Thanksgiving uncertain.

There will undoubtedly be the usual big demand and there will probably be enough turkeys to supply this demand, but probable prices are uncertain. Many of the large operators seem to think fancy western will sell around 40c seaboard, others favor 45c as a more likely figure.

### Good Demand: Prices Uncertain

On October 1 there were 5,365,000 lbs. in storage against 6,352,000 on October 1 last year. These storage holdings are heavy, as there were only 2,645,000 lbs. in storage against 6,352,000 on October 1, 1921.

The serious break in prices in the wholesale markets last Thanksgiving which caused paying prices in the country to fall very low will have a tendency to cause a freer selling on the part of the growers and country buyers and shippers as well as other operators will be more conservative as regards prices paid at producing and shipping points. There will also be a tightening of credits among the country banks.

Selling prices in New York Thanksgiving week for fancy western turkeys for the past three years were as follows:

	1921	1922	1923
Monday	54 to 57c	59 to 60c	35 to 40c
Tuesday	56 to 58c	59 to 60c	30 to 35c
Wednesday	56 to 58c	58 to 60c	27 to 35c

TEXAS EMBARGO—The embargo of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets against shipping turkeys and other stock from Texas into New York State except under restrictions and with certificate attached will curtail shipments of turkeys from that State for Thanksgiving owing to the difficulty in complying with the necessary conditions. Effort is being made to have the embargo lifted.—(From THE PRICE-CURRENT.)

## The Child Labor Amendment

(Continued from page 325)  
simply gives power to Congress to legislate with reference to the subject—a power which some legal authorities believe it already has but which it is thought necessary to establish firmly. It does not dictate in any way the trend of possible subsequent legislation.

2. That it does not prohibit the employment of children under 18 years of age. It sets this as the limit within which Congress may exercise its authority to regulate and if necessary prohibit the employment of boys and girls in certain occupations. This is a power which State legislatures already possess, although there is no age limit to their power.

3. That it does not forecast any attempt to regulate children working on their home farms or helping with the housework. The Child Labor Amendment advocates unanimously subscribed to a statement denying all intention to rob the farm father or mother of the help of their children.

### State's Rights Major Issue: Farm Children Next

Taking up the two most strongly advanced arguments against child labor, it is found that radically different opinions were voiced both at the hearing and before Congress, and certainly no one could say that either side had not been fully represented. The argument against the proposed amendment on the basis of State's rights was the most hotly contested. In the ranks of those who appeared to urge that the Constitution was endangered by any process of amending were many who had opposed the previous child labor bills on the ground of actual opposition to any regulation of child labor. Among these champions of the Constitution were several representatives of organizations formed to combat the Prohibition Amendment and also at least one organization which had fought the Suffrage Amendment. The argument of State's rights was very skillfully put by several lawyers who maintained that any such protective legislation should come from the States themselves and that a State which had perhaps higher standards

should not attempt to foist them upon the neighboring State which did not agree.

The question of the effect of the proposed bill on children in agriculture was pretty thoroughly discussed, although it did not take anything like the prominence given the State's rights argument. Of course both sides were arguing as to what Congress might do. An opponent would say that Congress would be able to make it illegal for a girl to help her mother wipe the dishes, whereupon a supporter of the measure would reply that Congress would have too much sense to do any such thing. In spite of the fact that the opponents were able to mention a good many far-from-sensible things done by Congress, the supporters of the bill had rather the best of it in that they could point to the two child labor laws Congress had already passed. Both of these laws dealt only with employment in mines and quarries, mills, factories, workshops and manufacturing establishments. In both, the child in agriculture was specifically exempt and in all bills now being discussed in case the amendment goes through, the same exemption is made. The strongest and most idealistic supporters of the Anti-Child Labor movement make a distinction between child labor and child work. They state frankly that work is good for every child and that children are often more harmed by lack of work than by too much of it. These supporters say that inasmuch as the amendment is simply to make any legislation constitutional, Congress will naturally go back to the first laws it passed and when its right to do so is established, will simply put through practically the same thing in a form that is constitutional.

### New York Above the Average

Neither side can say exactly what Congress will do. It would seem, however, that the probabilities are certainly on the side of the enactment of legislation similar to that enforced before. This is especially true inasmuch as the forces working actively for the amendment have declared themselves definitely as opposing any attempt to regulate the farmer in using the help of his own child.

As far as New York goes it has been pointed out that no change will be made in the present state of affairs if Congress passes legislation similar to that already passed. New York has extremely high standards and the whole intention of the federal law is to establish a minimum standard for the nation. New York is so far ahead of many of the States that any such law would be sure to demand less rather than more regulation than it has.

Rather than endeavor to restrict the use of the child's work on the farm, those opposing child labor concentrate in urging all communities to maintain a reasonable compulsory school law. Here again New York children are all protected, although in some communities there has undoubtedly been a disposition to keep children out of school at times when their labor is especially needed on the farm.

### Political Line-up

Both the Republican and the Democratic parties are on record as favoring the proposed amendment. It is remembered that at the time the last federal law, since declared unconstitutional, was pending, President Wilson himself went in person to the Capitol to use his influence in having it put through. President Coolidge, during the time when the Senate had delayed considering the bill after it had passed the House, issued a statement urging its passage. Both the Democratic and Republican organs have come out urging the enactment of this legislation.

It would seem after carefully reading all the testimony and evidence on both sides, that opposition to the constitutional amendment is based upon unnecessary apprehension. If it is passed there will still be the necessity of drafting the new law and it is then that any opponents of regulation or those who wish certain trades or callings exempt will have ample opportunity to be heard. It is true that Congress may do certain things which do not seem likely, but judging from the long deliberation given simply to the enabling act, it is doubtful whether they will jam through any legislation which is opposed by public opinion or even by any one body of citizenry.

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## Curbing the Land Shark

(Continued from page 321)

The crook whom this law is designed to curb makes no distinction. He plies his trade wherever he believes there is a fertile field, irrespective of the size or location of the county. It is to be hoped that the legislature will make the law co-extensive with state boundaries. Fortunately, the Commission, in a case recently presented to it by The Jewish Agricultural Society, ruled that the place of the residence of the broker, not the location of the property, determines the jurisdiction of the Commission. Indeed, in the case before the Commission, the property was located in a county not included in the law. The Commission entertained the complaint because the broker had an office in New York City.

### Law with Teeth Needed

A real estate licensing law with teeth should prove much more effective than criminal prosecution in rooting out fraud. For one thing, it is easier to establish a case. Immoral character, general unfitness, unethical conduct, unfair business methods, are sufficient ground for refusing to grant a license, or for revoking a license already granted. The investment of the Commission with the power to hear complaints, should make the most disreputable real estate man wary of engaging in questionable practices. The right of the Commission to revoke a license should go a big way toward ridding the business of the human leeches who would suck out the life blood of their own brothers. Real estate agents perform a legitimate and useful function. As a class they are men of irreproachable character and integrity. By weeding out the undesirables, the odium which at times attaches to the business will disappear and the business be placed upon a higher level.

A good example is furnished in the report of the New Jersey Real Estate Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1923, its first full year of operation. It had investigated 452 complaints and held hearings in 189 cases. As a result, five licenses were revoked, twelve were suspended, and information in the cases of eighteen persons found guilty of operating without licenses was sent to the Attorney General for prosecution. Almost one hundred licenses were warned to discontinue their sharp practices. Approximately \$50,000 wrongfully withheld by licensed brokers and salesmen was recovered.

### Commission Alone Not Sufficient

The existence of a Licensing Commission is, however, not in itself sufficient to cure the land shark ills. Few people know that such a Commission exists, or knowing it, are ignorant of the method of procedure in bringing complaints before it. This is especially true of farmers. That accounts for the fact that out of approximately three hundred complaints lodged with the New York Commission not more than twelve came from duped farm buyers. And this is easily understandable. Real estate transactions in the city are of larger size, even if not more important in their consequences to misguided buyers. The money invested by the city buyer, as a rule, represents his savings utilized to provide a home, an added income, or a prospective profit. If he discovers that he has been cheated he has an attorney to turn to to seek redress, and can afford to pay for his services. The farm purchaser buys not merely a home but a business, a business which requires, in addition to the real estate, a large investment for equipment and operating capital. By the time a farmer finds that he has been fleeced he is usually beyond hope and without means to employ counsel.

The Legislature enacted the law under which the Commission was created but the Commission cannot per se become fully operative. It resembles in this respect a court of law. The court's jurisdiction is limited to the adjudication

of issues brought before it. It cannot of its own motion initiate a suit. The Commission can only function full if people will lay their grievances before it for determination. It is a judicial tribunal, not an agency to ferret out fraud. In a case instituted by a Jewish farmer the Jewish Agricultural Society drew up the complaint and will prepare the evidence for presentation. A body that can act in a similar capacity for all, that can undertake to sift out the evidence, formulate the charges, and prepare a case for hearing, would make the law a vital force in eradicating the land pirate. Lacking such an agency, it becomes all the more important to spread a knowledge of the existence of the Commission, of the manner in which it operates, and of the end which it aims to attain.

We need not argue that it is just as well to let the weaklings fall by the wayside, that there is room only for the strong in a business which some believe is overcrowded. The man who sees his hope in farming has a right to his chance. If he fails, let it be through his proved incapacity or inherent ineptitude, not through the machinations of ruthless profiteers. He is entitled to protection. But above the fate of the individual is the welfare of the community. This cancerous growth must be cut out for the good of agriculture and for the preservation of the integrity of American ideals.

After the completion of this manuscript, the writer learned that the New York State Commission had just revoked the license of a Farm Sales Co., on the ground of incompetency.

### An Old-fashioned Plow-handle Talk

(Continued from page 320)

of people in the whole world than the farm family folks who have administrative and working duties, and a Grange feast meeting is the place to observe it all. If one wants to see a good time exemplified, go and see a gathering of a capitalistic labor combination in a home atmosphere, the best expression of true democracy and national security, the world has ever seen or known. These people do not want to dynamite the constitution in order to give them greater security.

Yesterday we were putting away late used farm tools and I wondered how we were able to pay for and repair them and then the reverse thought went through my mind. How could we get on without them? I don't buy tools just for the sake of having a big show by any means. Only those that have a necessary place in farm economy are used, and yet they foot up in cost. Personally I don't like machinery and if we didn't have men who are farm experts in the care and handling I don't know what would happen.

Now on the other hand what would we do without them? I know we just wouldn't do—and the whole business from soils to the finished baby food delivered to the home would go busted. And so the whole lesson after all to every farmer who has a desire to keep up, is to keep watch of his final goal and then educate himself to employ the most economical means to that end, whether he likes it or not at the outset.

### Why I Oppose the Amendment

(Continued from page 325)

save the children from abandonment some municipal or privately managed agency is necessary to take care of the children—so busy are the parents. Maybe this proposed law is necessary in certain highly specialized factory and mining localities of which I cannot speak. But even then I am suggesting that the remedy, a real lasting remedy, will be found through the presently established Departments of Education under compulsory school attendance rather than to be cared for by Congressional enactment.—H. E. Cook.



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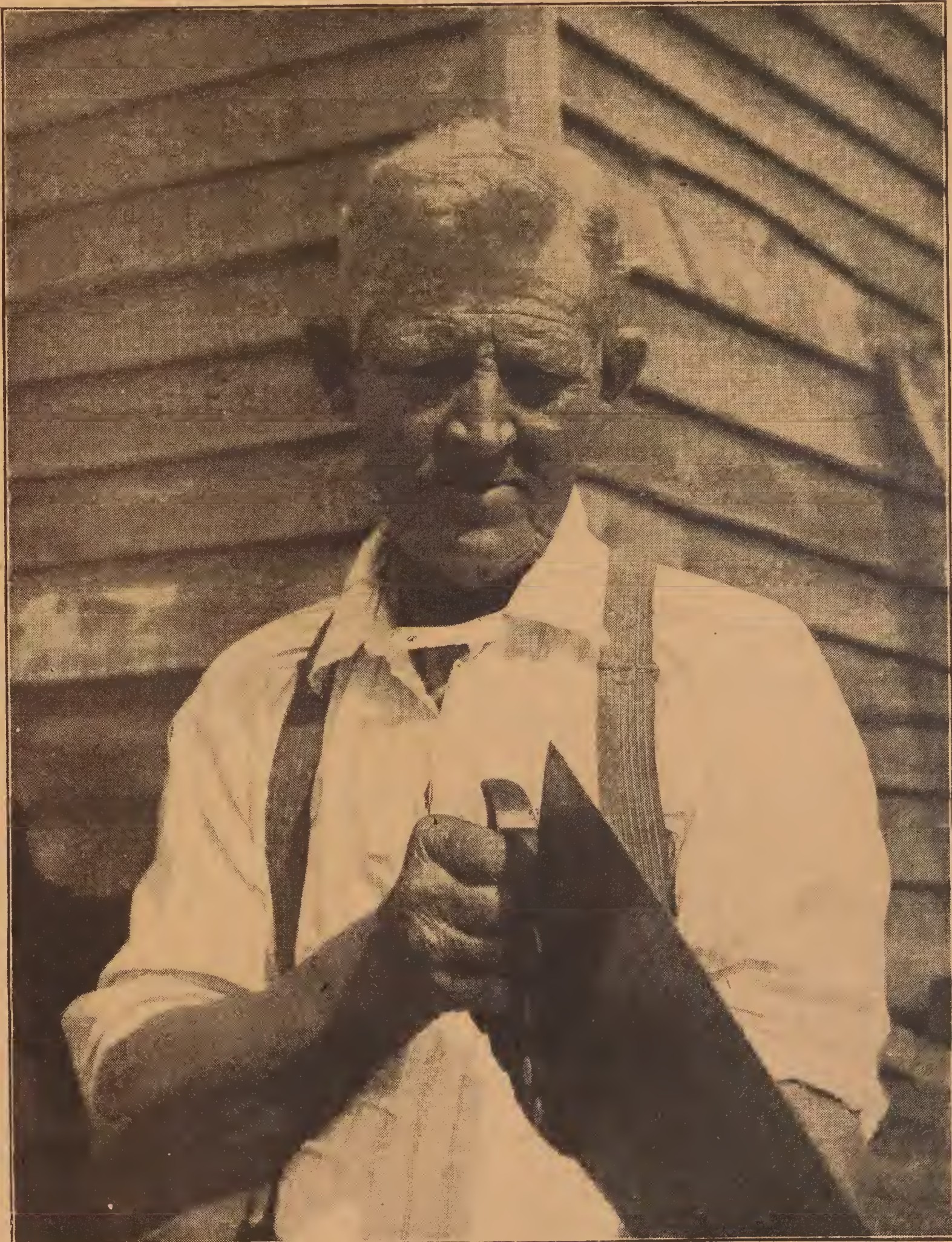
# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

NOVEMBER 15, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*"Ma Won't Get This Again"*

A Public Market in a Dairy Section—By Mabel A. Feint



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# The East Still Leads

An A. A. Radio Talk Broadcast from WEA F

By A. W. Gilbert  
Commissioner of Agriculture,  
State of Massachusetts

IT is not generally known that the business of farming in the eastern quarter of the United States is rapidly improving, and it is less generally recognized that this has significance to general business prosperity. Urban and rural prosperity must in the long run go hand in hand.

The great movement westward, which followed the Civil War, so much associated with Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man, go West," constitutes an important chapter in American history. The "Covered Wagon" will always hold a place in the hearts and thoughts of men. Pioneer days present pictures of adventure, suffering, and conquest well-known to all American men and women. For generations the East has given up much of its best blood to people the new country west of the Alleghenies. Prosperous farming in the East, on the other hand, gave way to the buzz of the mill wheel. As time went on the rough and hill lands back home could not compete with the fertile prairies in the new country. Freight rates were low and food could be hauled at great distances from the new country back to the well-established markets of the old.

The development of the *local idea*, one of the greatest ideas in all American history, has given rise to the County Agricultural Extension Service and the Farm Bureau, with a farm expert in each county. Think what that means! Each agricultural community throughout the whole region teaching itself, with the advice of technical experts, the latest application of science and method to their agricultural business. The great East, with its rugged but fertile farms, has begun to raise those food products which it is best fitted to raise and market to best advantage, such as fruit and vegetables, poultry and dairy products. The greatest of world-markets lies right at the very doors of our farmers.

Progressive agriculturists in the East are awake to the present economic situation. If one attends the New York State Fair at Syracuse or the great Eastern States Exposition held every year at Springfield he will get a survey of agriculture in this region and he will be impressed with the magnitude and quality of farming in this part of the country, and the volume and importance of its products. At both these big fairs one finds a great exposition with one and a half to two million dollars' worth of permanent equipment. This year 2,500 head of cattle, swine, sheep and horses were exhibited at the Eastern States Exposition. In the famous parade were to be seen all at once cattle valued at over one million dollars. It is a region with ideals toward which it is consciously striving; it has a definite program. In New England the organized agricultural interests of all the various States are represented in the Agricultural Conference, appointed by the Governors of the six New England States. This body has made a thorough study of the agricultural situation as it exists and has formulated a definite ten-year program.

One of the largest publishing houses in the East is about to issue from its presses a book on the Food Supply of New England. As the title indicates, it treats especially of that territory east of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, but in

its breadth of treatment much it discusses applies equally to New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania as well as New England.

We hear much of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange that is so largely responsible for filling our shops with beautiful oranges, lemons and grapefruits. It is always cited as the classic example of successful cooperative organization amongst farmers. We are perhaps not aware of the extent to which cooperative organization is practiced by eastern farmers. In New York State there were listed over a year ago 1,224 cooperative associations. They comprised thirty-nine different lines of activity, most of them being agricultural; 720 of them were local members of the Dairymen's League. In

### A GREAT INDUSTRY

**ALTOGETHER** too many people in the United States have obtained the idea from somewhere that the only farming that is done of any importance is done in the Central West. Too often when the Department of Agriculture at Washington, or the national government, does any thinking or acting for agriculture, they seem to forget entirely that New York State and other parts of the East still take the lead in the production of many crop and animal products. We have mentioned this point a good many times in *American Agriculturist* and we have called it to the attention of leaders of national farm organizations and in the Department of Agriculture.

It gives us a great deal of pleasure, therefore, to publish on this page an address by Commissioner A. W. Gilbert, of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Massachusetts, showing why Eastern agriculture is a great industry.—The Editors.

Massachusetts there are large cooperative milk associations and a movement is now on foot to organize the majority of all milk producers in New England into one vast cooperative system.

The volume and value of eastern agriculture is not inconsiderable: in 1923 the value of the main crops of the New England States, exclusive of the big items of fruit, market-garden and maple products, was almost \$177,000,000 and that of the Middle Atlantic States over one-half a billion dollars. The livestock of New England was valued at

\$116,854,000 on January 1, 1924.

These figures are large in themselves, but in their relation to the food supply for this region they assume the utmost importance. It is estimated that one-quarter of all the population of the United States lives in the region that comprises New England and the North Atlantic States. This region is notably industrial, but in order to maintain the industries with raw materials and to feed the workers, agriculture must flourish. It is basic, and all other industries and businesses depend upon it, either directly or indirectly.

If the metropolitan papers tomorrow were to have in big headlines, "A Great Industry Springs Up in the East," the title would catch the eye and fire the imagination. But if in reading further we were to find that it concerned the Eastern farmer our interest would wane. It would lack romance. Or if the papers were to record that wealth was discovered thousands of feet underground, it would be a great deal more romantic than a few inches underground in the fertile plow furrow. Perhaps the logical conclusion would be that we have become deep thinkers. At any rate, let's say the Covered Wagon has turned back East. To remark that if Henry Ford had done his work fifty years earlier there would have been no Civil War challenges thought, but to say that the Ford car is one of the greatest single agents in the great new Industry of Eastern Agriculture is passed by unnoticed.

But the fact remains that agriculture in the East has been reorganized on a new basis and has emerged in a form and magnitude far different from the past, and to an extent not generally realized by the public at large. We may well refer to it as a new industry. It is one of our largest industries and the one of most basic importance to the life and welfare of us all.



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Volume 114

For the Week Ending November 15, 1924

Number 20

## A Public Market in a Dairy Section

*How Producers and Consumers of Binghamton Are Cutting the Spread*

By MABEL A. FEINT

UNTIL quite recently the section surrounding the city of Binghamton had been primarily a dairy section. Recent stringent times in the dairy business, coupled with frequent suggestions from public market-master J. L. Cosletto, of the curb market, who in various capacities had opportunity to meet the farmers, led to the custom of growing vegetables and other foods for this rapidly growing market.

"Why not get some ready money to handle in return for your work, instead of waiting fifty-five days for your milk checks all the time?" he said to them. And the results are pretty satisfactory to a goodly number of farmers over a radius of thirty miles. Yes, some come at times nearly sixty miles with loads of produce. One man even drives to the market from Moravia, a distance of seventy miles.

Due to the demand on the part of the consumers for better prices on foodstuffs, and to the need of farmers for better returns for their labor, and due to the generosity of George F. Johnson of Johnson City, who built the markets, there are now three of the finest markets in the country to be found in Binghamton, Johnson City, and Endicott. These three sister municipalities lie so closely together that the casual observer would call them one.

Last month the two smaller markets, Johnson City and Endicott, did a business of \$82,000 and 325 teams were on the market. In August the volume of business was \$95,000. The

Binghamton market is a larger market, and in September there were 933 farmers on the market, with a like increase in business over that of the others.

These figures are stupendous. They can be realized only by a visit to the markets to see the throngs of people eagerly buying the vast quantities of all sorts of things that can be grown on an eastern farm, or made in a farm kitchen.

Such a visit was made last week, when representatives of eleven Home Bureaus, constituting the central district of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, met for an afternoon of discussion of common problems along marketing lines, rounding off the trip with a thorough inspection of these markets on Saturday morning, with the market-masters as guides and instructors. The experience was one to be remembered, and the delegates were most enthusiastic over the possibilities, to consumers, to producers, and to the business interests of the entire section fortunate enough to have such a service.

These markets seem to be starting out on right lines—a square deal to consumers, to farmers, and to the grocers of the city. The Board of Health and Public Safety of the City of Binghamton has assumed supervision of its own market, while Mr. Johnson employs John Paterson, a very competent and popular man for the place, to supervise the other two. John L. Cosletto, meat

and sanitary inspector, is market-master of the Binghamton market, and to him is due a great deal in the way of clean foods of high quality. He had been in close touch with the dairy farmers for fifteen years, and knows their problems. He has interested dairymen in enlarging their activities and, by diversifying, to greatly increase their incomes. Two other inspectors and a regular caretaker are employed in the Binghamton market.

No charge of any sort is made to any farmer who sells on this market. The motto is "first come first served" in the choice of booths in the building, which is 300 feet long, and has three

out many facts of interest to farmers, as did Friday's discussion of farm problems. A Tompkins County woman called attention to the great need of some measure of relief to producers, when she said, "I have paid \$80 a week to two men for the last two weeks to build me a silo. I can get but fifty-five cents a bushel for my potatoes, and have sold my dairy and have stopped producing milk temporarily because conditions are so bad."

This same woman paid the equivalent of a bushel of potatoes on this trip for a seat in the movies, two bushels each for her meals while in the city, six bushels for the use of a bed one night, and four bushels each way to travel the short distance from her home to the meeting. At that,

on her return home, local shipping stations in her county were reported to be paying but thirty cents a bushel for potatoes. She saw on her trip through the markets, a man from her county who had hauled his load fifty-seven miles, getting \$1.00 a bushel for his potatoes—marketing under difficulties, it is conceded—but at any rate he is getting hold of a little money.

Commissioner of Agriculture B. A. Pyrke, in addressing the group, said, "Farming would be a profitable business if there were a market at the door of every farm." This trip of investigation convinced many that public city markets would be a big help to both consumers and producers. Many old established markets are under a cloud because they are being operated on wrong principles. One nearby market was reported as of doubtful

value to the farming circle, also to the consumers it serves, as it has been turned over to a vegetable growers association, and membership in this association is required before a farmer can sell a load of meat or chickens or other produce. Prices likewise have suffered, it was said, from making it a close corporation of this sort. Another nearby city had lost its really fine new open market, because it was a dairy section and no one had ever convinced the farmers that it would pay them to "bother" with vegetables and such things. The truckers of the locality had absorbed the entire production and had set such high prices that the housewives would not pay as much as the grocers asked and carry home their purchases, even though the goods might be nice and fresh. A fair deal all around seems to be an essential if a public market is to be a success.

Dr. Ruby Green Smith, of Cornell, one of the speakers at the discussions, who helped to organize a market in her home city, and in forty-two other cities of the country, said that the first thing to do in looking over the possibilities for a public market was to take two very careful surveys, one of the needs of the housewives, and another of those who will agree to grow produce for the market. "Be sure you have someone to buy, as well as someone to sell," she said. "When

(Continued on page 350)



The interior of one of the Binghamton market houses. In September there were 933 farmers on the market

rows of booths, the full length. The building is of steel, and is closed, with doors the whole length on both sides to admit a truck to each booth. Each booth has a frontage on the aisles for buyers, of eight feet, and there is one row of booths down the center. Skylights and ventilators, with six or eight big heaters using coke for fuel, take care of light, ventilation, and heat. There is a restaurant in each building where good food at very moderate prices can be had by the farmers, and there is an office and also rest-rooms for men and women, and a meat inspection room.

The floor is cement, and is flushed with a hose after each day's business is closed. The market days are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to noon. The maximum prices to be charged each day are announced in the dailies of the preceding day. No farmer can sell for more than these prices, though he can, and does, sell as much under as he likes, or as circumstances warrant. These prices in general will range about half way between the wholesale and retail prices prevailing in the city, thus satisfying all concerned, either directly or indirectly. There is no monopoly of any kind or any favoritism. Dealers are not permitted to bring produce of any kind that the farmers can raise, though after ten o'clock each day the dealers may come in and buy of the farmers if they wish to.

Saturday's inspection of these markets brought



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by  
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 Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to  
**461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.**

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114 November 15, 1924 No. 20

### A Campaign to Lower Taxes

**R**AILROAD taxes have increased 421% in twenty-five years. Most of the increase has been in the last decade. Last year the tax on the railroads for the whole country was \$305,000,000.

We cite these figures to show how alarming the tax situation is becoming. We believe, of course, that the railroads should pay their just share of taxes. But we believe even more strongly that government activities must be drastically cut so that all of us will pay less taxes. The most of the railroad taxes are really property taxes, the same kind that farmers pay. When railroad taxes are high, farmers' taxes are high. Moreover, the farmers in the end pay a large part of the railroad taxes for the farmers pay the freight.

The direct State property tax should be abolished. It is wrong in principle and unfair in practice. Now that the election dust is settling, it is time to turn to our representatives to get from them some real action on this tax situation. Last year AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, through your help, was able to accomplish one real step. We succeeded in getting the direct State tax in New York reduced one-half mill.

Next week we will carry an article in this publication stating our program for lower taxes. Will you look for it, and if it meets with your approval, help us carry it through?

### Keep Them and Make Them Better

**I**N practically every really worthwhile accomplishment in farm affairs, made during the last ten years, the Farm Bureaus have had a leading part. During and since the World War the farm road has been pretty rocky going, but without the silent but efficient help of the Farm Bureaus, the road might at times have been impassable. The trouble is that the air is so full of the shoutings of individuals and publications blowing their own horns, that often credit is not given where credit is due; that is, to those real friends and organizations that are working a lot and talking little.

It is impossible here to set forth even a smattering of what the Bureaus have accomplished. Almost from the beginning they recognized that the outstanding problem of farmers is to find a market for farm products at fair prices. The Bureaus have never ceased to work on this problem and they have accomplished much. They have aided every worthwhile marketing association. Some of these associations could not have

gotten started without the backing and hard work of the Farm Bureaus. More than this, the Bureaus have been unceasing in their efforts to get information and help to individual farmers that would aid them to find markets and get better prices for their products.

Instances after instances could be cited showing that the Bureaus have succeeded in reducing freight rates on both farm supplies, like lime, and on farm products, like apples. They have been instrumental also time and again in helping farm shippers to get sufficient cars on time.

The Farm Bureaus have been unjustly criticized for increasing production. Rather, their work has not been a larger production, but a better one. This paper has stated constantly that with the increasing competition in the farm business only those farmers will be able to last who learn how to keep down their costs of production. Helping farmers to lower their costs has been one of the big accomplishments of the bureaus.

During the past decade, in spite of the hard times, and in spite of a large number of young people leaving the farms, there has been a distinct upward lift in the spirits of farm people, a little more of the recognition of the great fundamental fact that happiness and not material riches is the real pot of gold at the end of the rainbow toward which we are striving. We believe that not a little of this spiritual awakening has been due to the Farm Bureaus in the organization of such affairs as community singing, worthwhile farm meetings, great agricultural picnics, and successful county fairs. After all, it is perhaps even more necessary to organize ourselves for happiness than it is for material gain.

The Farm Bureau associations as they are organized in the East belong to the farmers themselves. They are an instrument, a machine, if you please, that farmers can use for the accomplishment of certain worthwhile things. If agriculture is going to continue to be a real occupation, it will have to be through the farmers' own efforts, and the Bureaus are one means by which these efforts can be used to bring results.

As in any large movement involving a lot of men, there have of course been many errors and foolish moves made in Farm Bureau work. But make no mistake. He who condemns the Farm Bureaus is either a demagogic enemy of agriculture, or else he does not know what he is talking about. Their loss would be irreparable to the farm interests of this section.

### Amend the Automobile Law

**T**HE sentiment of New York State farmers is strongly against the provision in the new automobile law which forbids boys or girls under eighteen from driving cars. The letters on the opposite page reflect farm opinion on this subject.

Farmers are for the main provisions of the law. All agree that a drastic law is needed to curb reckless driving. But as we have pointed out before, placing the age limit at eighteen is seriously handicapping rural boys and girls in their efforts to get a high school education, and they have difficulties enough in this respect without any more being added. Many thousands of young people have been accustomed to driving back and forth from their farm homes to the village high school. Under the new law, many of them will either have to give up school, or break the law.

There is another aspect of the ease which is also important. Farmers, more than any other class, use the automobile for business purposes and the young people have been of untold help in operating automobiles to draw the milk, to make sudden trips to town, and to do other important farm errands. The new law, therefore, interferes with the farm labor situation which is already bad.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has no sympathy with reckless driving by anybody. But we believe a farm boy or girl, raised in the habits of responsibility, is a better driver often at sixteen than thousands of others who are older. We believe that the law should be amended, placing the age limit at sixteen, and that a severe examination or test should be given to young people

between this age and eighteen who apply for a license, and that their license should be revoked at the first indication that they have not been driving the car in a proper manner.

### The Real Problem of Agriculture

**D**R. T. C. ATKESON, Washington representative of the National Grange, spent his vacation this summer in the old West Virginia farm valley, where he was born and raised, and while there he made a study for 90 miles up and down this valley of the farmers who now inhabit it. From this study, Dr. Atkeson draws some very interesting conclusions. He says that seventy per cent. of the land which is very fertile and high-class farm land is not at present being farmed. In the language of the farmers it is "lying out." Seventy per cent. of the land which is being farmed hardly makes enough profit to pay the taxes. Ninety per cent. of the present owners or tenants are preparing to leave the farms as soon as they can. The character of the farm population is entirely changed since the period when Dr. Atkeson was an active farmer in this valley thirty years ago.

As we have stated many times in these columns, we do not get excited from an economic standpoint about this talk of abandoning farms. The more farmers that go to the city, the less competition there will be for those who stay on the land. With modern machinery, those who are left can still raise more products than the market will pay a fair price for, but from the social standpoint, it is a different story. The farmer has always been the "backbone" of America and from his home have gone those who have acquired the greatest places of leadership in the political and business life of the nation. Dr. Atkeson says that the real problem of agriculture is to keep as high-class men and women on the land in the future as has been there in the past. This is not being done at the present time, because conditions are so much harder on the farm than they are elsewhere that the old stock is rapidly leaving.

### A Dangerous Beast

**W**E respect the man that is afraid of a bull. Such a man shows plain common sense. Hardly a day goes by that we do not pick up a country paper and read about some farmer being killed by a bull. Oh, yes, he may be as gentle as a kitten, and has never shown any ugly disposition whatever, but all the same we fully agree with our friend "Seotty" of Warren County, N. Y., when he says:

"Sure he may be as gentle as a kitten, but it should always be borne in mind that 'he isn't that kind of a kitty.'"

No other animal in the world is responsible for so many deaths in the course of a year as is the good old domestic bull.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

**I** SUPPOSE it's a sort of thing that we must expect and discount, but I have always deplored the "hot air" and the insincere statements that are made by many candidates of all political faiths at every pre-election time. It belittles a man, and the greater he is the more it hurts him when he stoops to the usual mud-slinging that characterizes every political campaign.

Judge told a little joke in one of its recent issues to which I heartily subscribe. It said that the yell of the electoral college this year ought to be "Raw! Raw! Raw!"

One of our Canadian friends tells of an election meeting where the candidate was constantly being interrupted by a man in a back seat who shouted after every statement of the speaker, "Liar! Liar! Liar!"

The speaker finally stopped.

"If," he said, "the gentleman who is so fond of telling us his profession will kindly let the audience know his name, I am sure we will all be very pleased to know him!"

There were no more interruptions.



# Automobile Law Should Be Amended

*Our Readers Say It Interferes with Both Education and Business*

I AM teaching in a small rural high school. We have one hundred and sixteen students in the Academic department, forty-seven of which are non-resident students, and the majority of them drove or rode in cars to school up to October first. Many still do, as some are over eighteen years of age, and others come with them.

I know of several cases, however, where the new law has worked as a hardship upon farmers with boys and girls of high school age. I do not believe that the framers of the law considered that angle of the problem when drafting the law.

I know of at least one boy who is now driving a car to school without a driver's license. He does not drive on a main road, and may not be caught, but I dislike the idea, if for no other reason than that it is teaching some measure of disrespect for law. I know of another case where a father is bringing his daughter to school and coming for her, a twelve-mile round trip twice each day. Quite a few boys are now riding horses, which means



ANOTHER OLD-TIMER IN THE A. A. FAMILY

This is a picture of "Joe," a horse owned by Daniel Handschin of Fair Hill. I do not know exactly how old "Joe" is but he is somewhere around the age of "Charlie," the horse pictured some weeks ago in *Agriculturist*. "Joe" has been in this vicinity for over fourteen years and he was an old horse already then. He must be around thirty-six years old.—J. H., Bucks County, Pa.

added expense and loss of time. Several girls are driving horses to school.

I know that the majority of farmers are fully in sympathy with the objects for which the bill was passed, but they believe that those objects can be reached without causing them so much inconvenience. It is difficult enough and costly enough for a farm boy or girl to attend high school, even without extra handicaps.

I believe this can be brought about by a special license to be given boys and girls who prove themselves competent to operate a car after a road test—this license to be given only for driving a car to and from school, and not good for driving at any other time. There are many boys and girls who are under 18 years of age who are fully competent to drive a car. I believe that if farm people really want this provision added to the law that they can secure it.—H. L. C., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## Eighteen Not Too High

AT what minimum age would you suggest permitting a minor to drive a car? From what may be seen on the highways, there is none at which some parents will not allow their children to mishandle a steering wheel, except that at which they can neither reach it nor turn it.

But perhaps most parents are powerless in these times of peace, no longer piping but roaring. Surely their indifference as to whether or not the average citizen in the path of their offspring lives out his normal span of life should be balanced by anxiety, concerning the junking of machinery, in most cases, not yet escaped from its instalment bondages, but the evidence is adverse. Of course, not all the autos strung along roadway fences, or

resting peacefully against jammed up trees or telephone poles, or hanging like the coffin of Mahomet, between heaven and earth on the edges of bridges, are put there by the young. There is no age at which the hearts of certain varieties of idiot grow old enough to affect the bony structure of the skull sufficiently to prevent them from becoming a menace to the public.

But, in a general way, unless some method can be devised by which parents, without respect to their wealth or their influence in the community, can be held to a strict accountability for allowing their children to convert the public roads to a "No Man's Land," eighteen is not an oppressive limit for conferring the power of life or death on prospective speed maniacs.—H. B. G., Sullivan County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## This Boy Drove 1700 Miles One Trip

I IN looking over your paper of October 18th, I noticed this, "Should Boys Drive Cars?" I say give the boys a chance. In the future, some one of those boys may be president of this beautiful country. Many of our distinguished men were born and brought up as farmers' sons in country homes, and the boys of to-day, who lend a helping hand on their father's farm, morning and evening, have not much time to spare.

Can we blame them if they speed up a bit to get to school on time to line up when the bell rings? In every boy's heart, no matter how mischievous he is, there is an inborn sense of honor and right. Many boys of 18 years are more observing and careful than some men many years older.

I have a boy of my own who drove me 1700 miles in his auto this past summer. I noticed his love of speed and of being a leader on the road, yet the smallest chicken that crossed our path was sure of its life as well as the many folks who passed us by. Some of my friends had quite a laugh at my taking a boy as driver as far away as Prince Edward Island, Canada, one who had never been over that road before. He brought me back home without a scratch. Some record that, and I think that where there is one boy who will defy the law there are many others who will respect the law and order of the road.—H. E. R., Essex County, Mass.

\* \* \*

## A Word for the Girl

I READ your paper every week, and in your October 18th number I read a piece on "Should Boys Drive Cars?" I say yes. I have no boys, but I have a girl just passed 16 and she has run our car for two years and drives it well. I think she is able to drive without trouble, yet she goes to Gloversville High School, which is three miles away, and has to walk. This is her last year in High. Then she plans to go to Training Class for teachers at Broadalbin and that is six miles from home. I wish she could be home every night where I would rather have her than out among strangers. I think the government is doing more harm to keep a child from an education than it is saving auto accidents.

I know a good many youngsters who went to the city schools with their little cars to get an education, but I don't know how they are getting there now, unless they walk, and that is probably three miles or more. I think if the government would enforce the law and not let bootleggers or drunken men drive cars that would save most of our auto troubles.—Mrs. L. B., Fulton County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

## For a Rigid Examination

YOUR inquiry as to boys and girls under 18 years driving autos should be more than overwhelmingly responded to, and it is not likely that one out of 100, that have children drivers, will reflect the injustice. One of the gross injustices ever dealt to farmers is that act, as most any farmer child can steer a sled successfully at a terrific speed, which is more difficult and dangerous than driving autos.

The law should be made to grant licenses to any person that can see and pass a rigid examination. It would cut out many old road-hogs. They think that all they have to do is "hook and run" and never stop until someone is ditched.

I know many a child that can drive autos more successfully on country roads than many chauffeurs from the cities that obtain licenses and don't know how to follow a country road. This is actually the truth.—D. J. B., Ulster County, N. Y.

## Topsy, Another Rival of Charlie

I DO not wish to pluck one spray of laurel from the ancient topknot of "Charlie" as the oldest horse. Topsy is very nearly the same age. We will say just a very little younger. In the old days when each man worked his road tax, when noon came the whole gang went to the nearest farmhouse, ate a hearty dinner of potatoes, side pork and pie and went back to their road work. We did not hear anything about county superintendents. Each commissioner was responsible for the roads of his own town and each "path-master" for his own beat. Thirty years ago last May the Commissioner for this town was a jolly, good-hearted farmer known as "Big Jack." He had been a blacksmith in his younger days, and his special pride was his team, a pair of prancing blacks, of which Topsy was one. She was at that time at least five years old, possibly a little older, strong enough to plow the deep furrows on the hill roads and help pull the road worker. While Topsy



TOPSY, WILMA UP

was still a young horse, Big Jack died and his possessions passed into the hands of others. The day of the sale, no doubt there were both good and bad masters bidding on Topsy. But when she was "knocked down" to the highest bidder, it was not a stranger's hand that reached for her halter. Less than half a mile from her old home she is spending her last days in peace and plenty. She worked in the team until long past twenty, then growing stiff and overfat, a younger horse took her place. Her last job was doing the raking during haying. But now during winter a good barn keeps the chill from her old bones, and in summer she spends her time dozing under the shade of the maples in the pasture or gossiping over the fence with Dick, the fat pensioner on the next farm; but he is only twenty-four, a mere colt compared with Topsy. How I wish all old horses were just as well off as those two.—J. Y., Delaware County, New York.

## Where the Farmer Has the Best of It

RECENT press dispatches have called attention to an acute food situation in Germany. It has been reported that some classes of the people are starving, although this statement seems to be exaggerated. The harvests of the past few years have been bountiful, but the depreciation in the value of the currency has made it difficult for the people of the towns and cities to accumulate enough money to buy sufficient amounts of food. The farmers have the grain and the live stock, but they naturally refuse to sell for paper marks which are decreasing in value every day and only put their products on the market when they must have money to pay interest or to buy necessary supplies.

The situation is not one of shortage of food but rather one of surplus of money. The German farmer, at least, is in no danger of starving and the foodstuffs which he holds he can exchange for other products on almost any terms which suit him. One advantage which the farmer has in any economic emergency is that every other class will know the pangs of hunger before he does.—ERNEST CORDEAL, Nebraska.



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## Urges Better Apple Marketing Methods

**Y**OUR criticism regarding the large number of varieties grown in the East is well taken. There have been innumerable remedies prescribed during the past few years to cure the bad marketing conditions that confront the New York State apple grower, but two most important features of the subject have been given scant attention. The present requirements of the trade in all kinds of fruit require the small package and a choice product. The man who produces fancy apples of any one of not to exceed a dozen of the best varieties, selects them carefully and packs in small containers, so that when exposed for sale every apple will be in good condition, will as a rule have very little trouble in getting fair prices for his apples.

The waste caused by packing and shipping in barrels, in too many instances, is greater than would be the extra cost of a smaller container and a better pack. It is very generally true that the ultimate consumer pays about as much per pound for apples out of the barrel of very common quality as for those out of the box of superior quality because the consumer in the final purchase pays for all of the imperfect and bruised apples in the barrel whether they are sold or not. The better class trade demands the better varieties of apples and it wants them in good condition and the sooner we meet these requirements the better for the New York apple grower.—T. E. C., LeGrangeville, N. Y.

## Mulberry Trees as Windbreaks

**A** FEW years ago, Ross I. Miller, a young farmer of Cass County, Iowa, decided to plant a number of trees to serve as a windbreak for his home and his large poultry yard. He knew what trees were planted for that purpose in his section of the State, but instead of selecting any one of a dozen varieties common around there, he selected the mulberry tree and planted 500 of them on the west and north sides of his farm.

The mulberry trees now serve two purposes. They are not only proving satisfactory as a windbreak, but also provide good crops of fruit. The canned mulberry is good, but it is far more delicious when canned in combination with some tart fruit such as the gooseberry. But they serve still another purpose. Birds are very fond of the mulberry and a few of them will keep our feathered friends away from other fruit which ripens at about the same time, especially the cherry.

I also found a number of these trees on the farm of Ira Stetzel in Audubon County. Stetzel specializes in White Leghorn chickens and the trees were set out on the north side of the large laying house. But here they also protected cherries as well as chickens, for on the day I was there Mrs. Stetzel was putting up the last of seventy-five quarts of the fruit.—W. C. MULLENBURG.

## Putting the Strawberries to Bed

**S**TRAWBERRIES are perfectly hardy but it is an advantage to cover them lightly with stable manure. It keeps the sun and winter winds from striking the crowns and the soil from being loosened by frost. Be careful and do not cover too deep or with material that will become soggy and press down tight over the crowns. Coarse straw bedding is better than fine, and straw from which chaff has been sifted in handling will serve, though the manure will add fertility by leaching into the soil during winter rains. Watch in the spring, for the covering should be cleared from the plants in the row as soon as they start growth, but may be left between the rows and if you wish to mulch more heavily with clean straw before fruiting it will not interfere. The blooming time may be retarded some by leaving covered as late as possible.—L. H. COBB.

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# November Farm Days

## Making Vinegar, Killing Hogs, Fixing Up Next Year's Roses

**T**O make good cider vinegar, pure cider from clean, ripe apples is kept at a warm temperature under sanitary conditions, according to C. J. Schollenberger, assistant chemist Ohio Experiment Station:

"Fresh cider is plentifully seeded with yeasts and acetic acid bacteria, which at a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees and in containers admitting air, will transform the cider into vinegar. Although the yeast can change the sugars to alcohol without air, the gas must be allowed to escape. From two to six weeks is required for this fermentation. When it is complete, the cider ceases to foam, and should be poured or siphoned off to clear of dregs and be placed in a clean barrel only partly filled and admitting air freely through a screened bung hole. Old barrels must be thoroughly cleaned and scalded to insure a good product.

"Adding a quart or two of first-class cider vinegar with a little active 'mother' from the surface hastens the process. However, the acetic acid bacteria present in the cider multiply rapidly under favorable temperature and in the presence of air and soon form a whitish film over the surface. On no account should this film be disturbed, for, should it sink to the bottom of the container, the bacteria will be shut off from the oxygen of the air and will use up the acetic acid already formed."

### Hog Killin' Days

BY ADELAIDE UTTER

**T**O the woman in the country these are truly busy days, but days that are always enjoyed by those living on a farm. The supply of spareribs and back bones brings a welcome change in the diet, and the other parts of the meat if properly cared for, mean many delicious meals for months to come.

In caring for the meat, the lard demands one's first attention. The fat should be freed from skin and any meaty or bloody particles and cut into small pieces. To each gallon of the fat, add a teaspoonful of soda and a pint of cold water, and cook carefully until the lard is clear and the cracklings are a light brown. Then take a colander and place it over a stone jar; put a piece of cheesecloth or other thin muslin over it and pour the hot lard through. Lift the cloth at the sides to hasten the lard running through, but if directions have been followed there will be few cracklings and little sediment, and there will be no necessity for squeezing the cloth. When you have finished the process you will have sweet, white lard that will keep for a long time.

After disposing of the lard, the sausage comes next. Cut up your meat in small pieces, having about equal quantities of fat and lean. Run it through the grinder and then add the seasoning. To each twenty-five pounds of meat use ten ounces of salt, one and one-half ounces of pepper and sage to taste. This can be mixed with the hands and if you wish it to be particularly well blended, run it through the grinder the second time.

One of the easiest and best ways of preserving the sausage for future use is to form it into small cakes and fry it; pack the cakes in sterilized jars, pour the grease that fries out of the sausage over

it, cap the jars and invert and the fat will then form a perfect scaling of the sausage, and it will keep till late spring. When you wish to use the sausage, place a jar in a pan of hot water till the grease melts, then take out the cakes and heat in a frying-pan. The tenderloin can be roasted, cut into strips and canned in exactly the same way.

By this time the hams, shoulders and bacon will be entirely cool and should be given a thorough rubbing with a mixture of salt, brown sugar, pepper and salt

conditions, where sharp obstacles stick out of the road and cause soreness in horses' feet, the college recommends the use of leather padding under the shoe. But the use of leather padding is restricted quite largely to city streets, where the wear is unusually hard.

For the average winter work about the farm, however, it is not absolutely necessary to have work teams shod, but it is advisable to keep a careful watch on the hoofs, keeping them well-trimmed and shaped.

### Help Us Write the Paper

**E**VERY day we are becoming more convinced that what farm people most want to see in their papers are the discussions of the perplexing problems that come up in the everyday work on the farm. What you are thinking about, for instance, most of the time, is not the tariff or some new proposed legislation to help farmers, but rather how you are going to cure a sick cow, or how you are going to get a few more eggs out of your flock of hens, or whether or not you should hire help at four or five dollars a day to get some pressing job done. The only ones who can write worth-while letters or articles on such subjects are the farmers themselves. They know from their own experience what they are talking about. Therefore, we are coming to YOU to get more of you to help write the American Agriculturist.

Here is the first subject: "HOW I SAVE MONEY BY GOOD USE OF CROP WASTE AND BY-PRODUCTS." We would like to get a lot of letters on this subject which may, for instance, tell how you use bean pods and vines, how you get the best use out of straw of various kinds, broken or undeveloped cabbage, small and cull potatoes, corn stover, skim milk, cow and horse manure, particularly how to handle these in winter time; what you do with your calves, the best way to get the most out of hen manure, feathers, apple culls, corn cobs, or any other subject of a similar nature.

For every letter that we can publish we will send the writer a check for one dollar. They should be long enough to tell the story, but not long enough to be of article length or so "wordy" as to be tiresome. Do not put more than one subject in the same letter but anyone can write on more than one subject if he wishes.—The Editors.

petre. This is the formula for each one hundred pounds:

- 4 pounds salt,
- 1 pound brown sugar,
- ½ pound black pepper,
- ½ pound cayenne pepper,
- ½ ounce salt petre.

Use about one-half of the quantity for the first rubbing, and then put your meat into a barrel, box or other container, meat side down. I use galvanized tubs, putting the meat in one, covering with an old sheet, and then turning a second tub over it. Let the meat stand for ten days, and then take it out and rub it with the remaining part of the mixture. Rinse your tubs, and repack the meat and let stand for about six weeks when it will be ready to be smoked. The meat should then be washed and drained, and hung up in your smokehouse. I prefer hickory wood for smoking, but some like oak or corn cobs equally as well. Ignite your wood each day with live coals and watch carefully to prevent the fire becoming too hot. Smoke till the meat is the right degree of brownness—I usually smoke my meat from a week to ten days. Then put a tiny bit of borax around the joints, wrap with paper and sew tightly in a muslin bag. The bacon does not need to be wrapped, but I usually wrap mine.

Scrapple or head cheese can be made out of the heads, and the feet can be pickled. If the pickled pigs feet are dipped in flour and then fried, they make a delicious dish.

### Horses Feet Need Watching

**H**UMAN beings have no monopoly on foot ills. Horses likewise know what it means to have sore and tender feet, especially in freezing and thawing weather.

For that reason, the animal husbandry men at our state colleges of agriculture suggest that special attention be given in winter to old Dobbin's hoofs.

Roads that have frozen rough after a thaw are extremely hard on horses' feet if the feet are not protected by some kind of calked shoes. For heavy hauling work in the winter time, the feet should be protected by a good set of well-fitted calk shoes.

Under particularly heavy hauling con-

ditions, where sharp obstacles stick out of the road and cause soreness in horses' feet, the college recommends the use of leather padding under the shoe. But the use of leather padding is restricted quite largely to city streets, where the wear is unusually hard.

### Protecting the Bees in Winter

**W**HILE bees will live over winter if the colony is a strong one and the hive is closed down to just the hive body or, if very strong, a body and one super of honey, it is a saving of honey and often of the bees to give them protection, and it is easily arranged. A windbreak is the first essential. Then when settled cold weather arrives the hive entrance should be closed down to about three or four inches and filled in under with packing to keep the cold from the bottom of the hive as much as possible. Cut a cover to fit all over the hive from the bottom board up. Oil cloth is good or rubber roofing may be used. Place several thicknesses of newspapers over the hive first and then the cover, which should be tacked securely. Top and sides may be made separately if top laps over sides and tacked closely.

### Do Not Leave the Hives Empty

If a colony loses their queen and dies during the winter and spring, or winter kills from any cause do not leave the hives unoccupied, for the moths will ruin the combs, and they are worth keeping. Get a package of bees from the south and put on the frames and you will find they will do about as well as a strong colony kept over winter. I tested this myself and bought two two-frame nuclei, as they ship safer and are the same price as two-pound packages of bees, which is the size generally used. I received the bees the twenty-second of April when fruit trees were in bloom and before the flow the hives were running over with bees, and they did better than a very strong colony that wintered well.

### The Bees Should Have Good Stores

There is no economy in cutting short the store of honey for the bees to winter on except when we plan to unite and ex-

tract the honey from the weaker hives. Such hives as we plan to unite with others can be cut short when extracting even if the uniting is not done at the time. If the colony has double as much honey as they will consume it is no detriment, for they will have plenty in the hive in the spring to prevent any loss from spring killing of brood when a bad spell shuts down the flow after the bees have begun to rear brood heavily. I would rather have honey enough in the hives to feed them safely until the regular flow comes, for if they do not use it then they will gather. Bees do not spend it just because they have it like so many of us humans do.—L. H. COBB.

### Prepare the Rose Garden in Fall

**F**ALL is the time to prepare the beds for a rose garden, says bulletin of the state college of agriculture at Ithaca. The beds should be dug from eighteen to twenty-four inches deep for the best results.

If the subsoil is clayey or otherwise offers poor drainage, a six-inch layer of stones, gravel, broken bricks, or clinkers should be placed in the bottom of the excavation and then a six-inch layer of manure. Garden soil mixed with well-rotted manure may then be filled in to bring the beds up a little above the surface of the ground to allow for settling.

In the spring the beds should be dug over with a fork, so as to mix thoroughly the upper soil and the manure, and to bring about a general good condition of tilth. Fresh manure may be used if placed in the beds in the fall and the planting deferred until spring; but fresh manure used in the spring in contact with the roots of the roses is fatal to the plants.

All kinds of roses do not thrive equally well in the same kind of soil. Hybrid perpetuals succeed best in a heavy clay loam, and teas and hybrid teas in a warmer and more sandy loam. The rugosas grow well in a rather sandy soil. Altogether, the bulletin says, the encouraging part of it for a beginner is that roses give satisfactory results on a wide range of soil conditions.

This bulletin was first issued in 1917, and the demand for it made several reprints necessary; it is now available to anyone who will send in his name and address to the State college at Ithaca and ask for F 121.



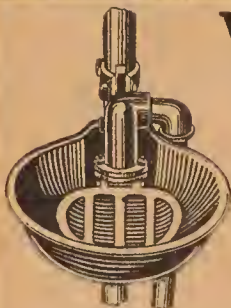
Speaking of hog killing, here is a 535-pound beauty raised by James Sutton of Sparta, Livingston County, N. Y. That was the weight of the carcass when it was ready for market. Note the use to which Mr. Sutton has put a block-and-fall. It surely is needed with a hog of this size.



Native: Be ye tourists?  
Weary Motorist: No, detourists.—Life.



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# Among the Farmers

## League Buys More Certificates—County Notes

THE Board of Directors of the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association, Inc., has decided to buy the fourth lot of the Association's certificates of indebtedness, series "A," maturing in 1927. Certificates with serial numbers ending in the digit "5," chosen by lot, will be purchased at the Association's office, 120 West 42nd Street, New York City, up to November 21, 1924, at 95 per cent. of the face value and accrued interest at 6 per cent. to November 1st. All certificates offered to the Association must be endorsed across the back with the name of the holder.

Since last June, the directors have made six separate appropriations, aggregating \$1,044,000, to a special sinking fund for the purchase of certificates. The certificates in lot numbers 1, 2, and 3, already turned in, represent securities whose serial numbers end in the digits "0," "8," and "3" respectively, and amount to only \$425,000.

The certificates which the Association offered to purchase were valued approximately at \$1,500,000. The Association was able to buy actually less than one-third of that amount.

### New York County Notes

COUNTY agents, home demonstration agents and leaders of boys' and girls' club work in New York State, held their fall conference at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, during the last week in October. The principal speaker on the program was Dr. George F. Warren, of the Department of Farm Management, who spoke on the European situation. Professor Warren just returned from an extended tour in Europe.

Tioga County—On October 21 immense flocks of wild geese were seen flying southward. We had flurries of snow on that day and a regular little blizzard the evening before. But since then the weather has been fine—all that could be desired. Some fall plowing has been done, silo filling, threshing and cider making still in progress.

Several of the men folks of this section go to the Adirondacks every year deer hunting. Clifford Brink of Candor has gone to the North woods every year for the past five years and each year has brought down a fine buck. The one he killed this year weighed 165 pounds.

E. H. Wands of Candor has opened up a glove factory there which gives employment to a number of local people. It succeeds the shoe factory which went out of business last spring.

A farmer over on the West hill from Owego not having an adequate water supply is having a new well drilled. The drilling has gone down to 125 feet. However, at this depth the well fills very slowly, so he is going down deeper. To date it is said that the work cost over \$400—pretty steep for a poor man. It is somewhat different from our little 13 foot well in the town of Candor that never goes dry, producing an abundant supply of soft water of 45 degrees.—Mrs. D. B.

### In Western New York

Genesee County—Bean threshing has started and reports so far indicate that the yield will be light. Potato crop is a very heavy one. Some say they are getting as high as 400 bushels to the acre; however, there is a lot of rot being reported.—J. H.

Ontario County—We are having fine weather for fall work. There is lots to do. Potatoes are turning out fine. Some apples are good but most of the crop is made up of small ones. Cabbage is a drug on the market at \$3 a ton. Help is scarce.—H. D. S.

Erie County—Farmers are busy digging potatoes which are a bumper crop. Corn is cut and silos are all filled. The

corn crop was a lot better than folks expected. A good deal of hay is sold. Pressed hay sold for \$12 a ton. Some thrashing still being done. Oats turned out well. Butter 42c a pound and eggs 54c a dozen.—Mrs. T. C.

Wyoming County.—Farmers are making the best of these fine days by threshing buckwheat, digging potatoes and harvesting apples. All other necessary work is pretty well cleaned up. The next thing on the program will be to get up the winter's wood supply. A few have done some fall plowing. There is not much demand for live stock. There is quite a call for timber of several kinds.—P. S. S.

Steuben County.—This fall has been very favorable for farm work. It has been quite cool but no extremely cold weather is the usual case. Potatoes, our main crop, were nearly all harvested about the first of the month. The yield was very uneven. It does not look to be any better than that of a year ago. A few fields are reported to be rotting and in some cases there is considerable damage by insects. The market is dull at 35c while even at a distance of 50 miles dealers are selling them out for \$1 a bushel. Fruit is very late. Many farmers will quit business this year unless prices pick up.—C. H. E.

### In the North Country

Franklin County.—Farmers have their crops all harvested and many are threshing a fair grain yield, so it is reported. Potatoes are quite a loss to farmers this year. Good yields were recorded in most fields but in many instances half of the crop has rotted and a large part of the acreage has been left unharvested as the price is only 30 cents a bushel at shipping stations and dealers do not even care to handle the crop even at that price. Milch cows are in the barns and on winter feed, with prospects for better milk prices this month. But feeds still remain very high. Farmers are busy plowing and putting in their winter fuel.—H. T. J.

Clinton County—Farmers in Clinton County are very much discouraged financially. Potatoes are yielding 250 to 300 bushels to the acre and there is no market for them. Some rotting reported. Some points loading at 30c. Most farmers are said to be holding. Some have a few apples which they are consigning. It is disappointing to find farmers with so much production and no market for it.—E. C. W.

### Pennsylvania County Notes

Crawford County.—The last two weeks of October brought us excellent weather, which was really needed. Silos are now all filled, at least the corn is in, but the silos are only partly filled. About the first of the month potatoes were pretty well harvested. The crop is not up to average in this section. Wheat is still very small. We had quite a second crop of hay. Buckwheat is mostly all threshing, an average crop, bringing anywhere from \$2.10 to \$2.15 a hundred pounds at the car. Potatoes are bringing 90c to \$1 a bushel, eggs 55c to 60c a dozen, butter 45c to 50c a pound. Chestnuts are scarce, while butternuts and hickory nuts are quite plentiful.—P. L. S.

Erie County.—October was a lovely month. A three-day rain made it necessary for some farmers to cut their corn by hand and brought silo filling, threshing, and potato digging all together in one heap. It has been pretty hard to get help and when you do find a man, he wants big money. This excellent-dry weather has helped farmers immensely. Every one has been hustling to get the potatoes out of the ground, they are selling around 75c a bushel, although shippers are only paying from 35c to 45c. Some crops were frozen as we had one hard freeze. Fowls are bringing 18c, chickens 22c, eggs 55c, butter 50c to 55c.—Mrs. R. McA.

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# T B in Columbia County

## How the Township Plan Is Stamping It Out

ONE of the most interesting pieces of work that has been done during the past summer under the lines of T. B. eradication, is that which has been accomplished in Columbia County, N. Y., under the direction of the county T. B. committee and the county farm bureau. This county is one of the first to finish a township in the campaign since the beginning of the fiscal year of the State on July 1st. The success of the work being due in no small measure to the careful management that it has been fostered under, points clearly to what may be accomplished in strictly area work.

### Started Year Ago

Early in the fall of 1923 there was a growing sentiment for an organization to take care of the T. B. tests, and at the requests of its community committees, the Farm Bureau took up the work as a part of its county program. At the annual meeting of the association, after an open discussion of the work in other counties that were already organized and in line, a county committee of five members was appointed to study the problem from all angles with full authority to proceed as they saw fit. This committee met many times during the winter months together with the Executive Committee of the Farm Bureau, the County Agent, County Agents from adjoining counties who had had previous experience in the work, officials from the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Farms and Markets and others and studied the work in all of its many details. This preliminary work was invaluable and much of the results that have been achieved can be attributed to the thoroughness of the knowledge of the work on the part of the committee and the working out of policies from a county standpoint prior to the arising of a need for such policies. In short, the committee started out to profit by the mistakes of others and tried to foresee trouble and to prepare for it.

On the first of April, although no definite course had been decided upon, the Farm Bureau in cooperation with the T. B. committee secured the services of a former county agent who had had three years' experience in organized effort toward the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis in another county similar in many respects to Columbia County as far as the cattle industry was concerned. This man had brought one county from an area in which there was no organized work to a condition where 90 per cent. of the cattle were under test. The Farm Bureau in assuming the responsibility of the assistant's salary, obtaining some help from the State College, believed that the value of the experienced assistant would offset the financial obligations incurred.

### How the Work Was Financed

Up to this time there had been many different plans discussed for the carrying on of the work, especially as regards the financing of it. All forms of the fee system, and the county appropriation systems were considered as well as combinations of these two plans. The members of

By D. V. RIVENBURGH the committee felt that no plan should be adopted as any general recommendation simply on the merits of its success in other counties, but rather that a plan should be worked out if possible that would best serve the needs and the wishes of the county at large.

However, the committee finally decided to lay the proposition for the work before the County Board of Supervisors and to ask for county support with certain reservations. The chief of these was that no county office of County Veterinarian was to be created but rather an emergency appropriation was to be given to the Farm Bureau for expenditure in the county as they and the T. B. committee saw fit in an attempt to control Bovine Tuberculosis. This gave the control of the work to the best-fitted group to assume the responsibility and did not necessitate the creation of another county office. There is ample opportunity for outside elements to enter and to detract from the success of the project. The Board of Supervisors were favorably inclined towards the work and an appropriation was made to cover the period from July 1st until January 1st.

### 75% Signed Up

Immediately the results of the discussion of the project at the winter community meetings of the Farm Bureau were summarized and it was found that the major part of the response had come from two townships, Kinderhook and Stuyvesant, in the extreme northern part of the county. Meetings were called in these townships by the township committees under direction of the Bureau and the matter of testing under the accredited herd plan was discussed at length. In each case a community committee was appointed and the list of cattle owners were divided up among the members of the committee. The men were provided with blanks and full information with the understanding that they were to see all men that were on their lists in a ten-day interval and were to report results back to the Bureau. In this way 75 per cent. of the cattle owners in the two towns were signed-up. The county committee immediately set about to find a suitable county veterinarian to carry on the work under their direction. With the assistant employed by the Farm Bureau who had been placed in charge of the work from the standpoint of the Bureau, a veterinarian was secured who had a very high record for efficiency and who had had four successive years' experience in testing, during which time he had tested some 75,000 head of stock.

### Work Progressed Rapidly

The veterinarian started in on his work on July 14th and on September 1st had 116 herds in the township of Kinderhook under test. There are 155 herds in this township and immediately after all of the applications that had been secured in the campaign had been attended to, a meeting of the committee of the township together with the Chairman of the County T. B. Committee and the report of the work was given at length. As the 116 herds

(Continued on page 349)

### Kill a Kow

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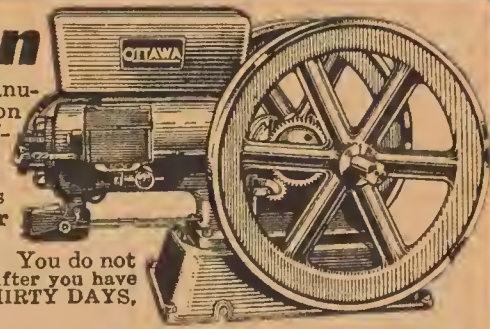
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Special Offer We are offering choice of two bull calves about eight months old for Price \$100.00

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FOR SALE—Two Ayrshire bull calves; accredited herd; born August. First calf by Top Notch's Butter Boy; a bull by imported sire; dam of calf, Peter Pans Maggie of Briers, strong in production, price, \$75. Second calf by Top Notch's Butter Boy dam is Flossie Ross, a cow with strong milking propensities, price, \$60; two calves, \$125. LEONARD H. HEALEY, Woodstock, Conn.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Ayrshire calves. Fully accredited and right. C. J. AUSTIN & SONS, Wellsboro, Pa.

#### SHEEP

FOR SALE—A few Registered Delaine rams, yearlings and two year old. Prize winners. Address DONOVAN E. PIATT, Angelica, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—World's Grand Champion, big type, O. I. C. male pigs, 12 weeks old, \$10 with pedigree; gilts and service boars, \$25 each. VERNON LAFLEUR, Middlesex, N. Y.

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POINTERS, of real class and quality, proven hunters. Finest registered stock. FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

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FINEST quality clover honey in 5-lb. pails, \$1.15; buckwheat, \$1; postpaid 3d zone; few 60-lb. cans buckwheat, \$6; satisfaction guaranteed. ED. A. REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

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HONEY—White clover, postpaid, 3rd zone, 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95. Wholesale list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, New York.

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STAR DOLLS—The latest toy. Safe. Embroidered features. "Wcmaid" quality. Buy now for Christmas. MRS. WALTER ROBINSON, Constable, N. Y.

LADIES FLEECE LINED cotton stockings, seconds, extra good value, 4 pair \$1.00. Men's woolmix socks, 4 pair \$1.00. Big line of other fast sellers for agents. GEO. B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

100 PIECE Dinner Sets—Gold Band decoration. While the supply lasts at \$17.25 delivered. Write for prices on smaller sets. O. M. FRANTZ & CO., 506 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Md.

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

#### HELP WANTED

WANTED on the Farm—A married man between now and spring, preferably with half grown children, share basis is a possibility. J. A. HERMAN, Fornell, Pa.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$3,000-\$4,000 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position by young American manager as farm foreman. Short course graduate. Can furnish references. C. E. MOORE, Bennington, Vt.

# Service Department

## Licensed Fruit Dealers in New York City

WE receive many hundreds of letters asking us for the names of reliable commission men or dealers who sell the different farm products. In order to serve you, we are publishing below a list of dealers in New York City who handle fruit, and issued by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. Lists of dealers in other commodities will be printed in early issues. CUT THESE LISTS OUT AND SAVE THEM.

All of these dealers are licensed and bonded by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. This does not mean that they are all strictly reliable for once in a while one will slip through who cannot be trusted or who, through lack of business ability, fails. We do not guarantee the integrity of these firms, but the fact that they are licensed and bonded gives some assurance that they are more to be depended upon than unlicensed dealers.

The following are FRUIT DEALERS in New York City ONLY. Next week we will publish the names of dealers in Brooklyn and other New York State cities. CUT OUT THESE LISTS AND SAVE THEM. Dealers in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Potatoes, Hay, etc., will follow.

Abel Co., Inc., Bernard, 215 Franklin St.  
Alessi, Liborio, 334 Washington St.  
Allison, Geo. & Co., Inc., 296 Washington St.  
Amendola, Andrew, 200 Chambers St.  
American Fruit Growers, Inc., Washington and Franklin Sts.  
Archdeacon & Company, 100 Murray St.  
Arnold & Fisher, 346 Washington St.  
Auction Sales Company, Inc., 202-204 Franklin St.  
Augliera, John, 245 Washington St.  
Balish Bros., 124 Warren St.  
Ballston Refrigerating Storage Co., The, 90 West Broadway.  
Barbin, Harry, 97 Warren St.  
Bellucci, F. & Co., 210 Duane St.  
Belvedere Bros., 2034-2036 First Ave.  
Belvedere, O. & Company, 2026 First Ave.  
Benjamin, J. W. & Son, Inc., 108 Murray St.  
Bennett, A. & Co., Inc., 103 Park Pl.  
Berkowitz & Schwartz, 121 Warren St.  
Blackburn, John M., 297 Washington St.  
Blank, George A., 140 Park Pl.; 52 Harrison St.  
Border's Sons, U. Grant, 209 Franklin St.  
Breden, H. J., Inc., 1987 First Ave.  
Brooks, J. & Son, 189 Chambers St.  
Brown, Wm. L. & Co., 97 Warren St.  
Burlew, H. & Co., 119 Warren St.  
Butter Bros., 266 Washington St.  
Butwenig, H. & Co., 132d St. and Willis Ave.  
Butwenig Produce Co., Inc., 259 Washington St.  
Carbone Bros. & Co. (Watermelons, Grapes), 189 West St.  
Caroline, T. & Co., 173 West St.  
Carroll, J. Pratt, Inc., 267 Washington St.  
Casta, Joseph, 197 West St.  
Cavagnaro, A., Inc., 224-226 Washington St.  
Clark & Geiger, 102 Warren St.  
Cochran, R. E., Co., Inc., 257 Washington St.  
Cochran, Robt. T. & Co., 290 Washington St.  
Cohen, S. & Co., 162 West St.  
Cohen, Wm. H. & Co., 232 Washington St.  
Collins, P. S. & Co., Inc., 306 Washington St.  
Conord, A. T. & Bros., 300 Washington St.  
Consolidated Brokers, Inc., 183 Reade St.  
Couch, Frank & Co., 201 Duane St.  
Covert Bros., 299 Washington St.  
Covert & Cottrell, 2001 First Ave.  
Crate, John C., Inc., 339 Washington St.  
Crossley, D. & Sons, Inc. 210 West St.  
Cuneo Bros., 230 Washington St.  
Curtis, Robert C., 189 Reade St.  
D'Albora, Felix & Co., 66 Harrison St.  
Danziger Bros., 170 Reade St.  
Danziger & Rubin, 336 Washington St.  
Davenport, W. J. & S. H., 211 Franklin St.  
Davis, W. O. & H. W., Inc., 103 Murray St.  
DeBeixodon, Bennett, 120 Warren St.  
Dennis, Kimball & Pope, 202 Franklin St.  
Descalzi Bros. Co., Inc., 238 Washington St.  
Deyo, W. C. & Bro., 859-861 Washington St.  
Diamond & Rubin, 340 Washington St.  
Dingfelder, C. I. & M., 253 Washington St.  
Doughty, A. J., Inc., 176 Chambers St.  
Drost, H. C. & Co., 239 Washington St.  
Evan Fickett Co., Inc., 64-66 Harrison St.  
Ehlers, John F., 866 Washington St.  
Eichhorn & Hochberg, 260 Washington St.  
Faller, Henry, 2020 First Ave.  
Flacal Sales Agency, 66 Harrison St.  
Franche, John H. & Co., 239 Washington St.  
Frost, S. H. & E. H., 319 Washington St.  
Frost & McNab, Inc., 337 Washington St.  
Fruit Auction Co., The, 202-204 Franklin St.  
Gamble, Wm. & Co., Inc., 292 Washington St.  
Garguilo, Frank, 247 Washington St.  
Garguilo & Amendola, 282 Washington St.  
Gibbons, Peter W., 262 Washington St.  
Goldberger, Kalman, 132d St. and Willis Ave.  
Goldsamt, S., 291 Washington St.  
Goldsamt, D. & Co., 291 Washington St.  
Goldsmith, Nathan (Watermelons, Grapes), 209 Duane St.  
Granato, Joseph, 43 Jay St.  
Gravit, Hyman, 201 Chambers St.  
Hamburger, The J., Co., Inc., 264 Washington St.  
Hammond, George P. & Co., 40 Little West 12th St.  
Hanson, Horace B., 180 Reade St.  
Heller Bros., Inc., 303-305 Washington St.  
Heller, Geo. H. & Co., Inc., 190 Reade St.  
Hendrickson, Charles S., 332 Washington St.  
Hess, C. C. & Co., 253 Washington St.  
Heuser, C. & Co., 54 Harrison St.  
Hewitt, Frank & Co., 132d St. and Willis Ave.  
Hirschberg, L. & Co., Inc., 97 Warren St.  
Houck & Quimby, 45 Harrison St.  
Howell, E. C. & Co., 250 Washington St.  
Hutcheson & Henderson, 204 Franklin St.

Imperato, Joe, 2009 First Ave.  
Imperato Bros. & Co., 2019-2021 First Ave.  
Janicke, L., Co., The, 276 Washington St.  
Jelliffe, Wright & Co., 284 Washington St.  
Jewett, Albert G., 11 Bronx Produce House; 132d St. and Willis Ave.  
Jill Bros., 270 Washington St.  
Joerger, Adam & Co., 337 Washington St.  
Jones Marketing Service, Inc., Herschel, 97 Warren St.  
Judd, Geo. W., 278 Washington St.  
Kardonsky, Joseph, 97 Warren St.  
Kimball, C. H. & Co., 202-204 Franklin St.  
Kirk, Raymond, 871 Washington St.  
Klotz, Samuel, 98 Murray St.  
Knapp Bros. & Co., 106 Murray St.  
Koplik, M. & Co., 93 Park Pl.  
Kurtz, W. F., Co., 202-204 Franklin St.  
Ladinsky, William, 259 Washington St.  
Lauro, A. & Bro., 172 Chambers St.  
Leaf, Max & Co., Inc., 299 Washington St.  
Levy & Co., Lew, 314 Washington St.  
Liberty Fruit Distributors, Inc., 205 West St.  
Lieblich, Nathan, 333 Washington St.  
Lippmann, J. & G., 338 Washington St.  
Lippmann, G. & Co., 110 Warren St.  
Liscomb, W. H. & Co., 124-126 Park Pl.  
Litchenstein, Radloff & Co., 134 Park Pl.  
Loblein, George & Co., 172 Reade St.  
Loew & Mancini, Inc., 118 Warren St.  
Loomis, R. P. & Co., 97 Warren St.  
Lorelli, Salvatore, 72 Gansevoort St.  
Lownthal, Isaac, 187 Reade St.  
Lustig, Aaron, 312 Washington St.  
McClees, Peter, 300 Washington St.  
McCormick, Hubbs & Co., 279 Washington St.  
McMahon, Thomas J., 132d St. and Willis Ave.  
Macklin, Harry B., 273 Washington St.  
Maley & Carolin, 97 Warren St.  
Mandel, Max & Co., 203 Duane St.  
Maniello Bros. & Mayrsohn, 324 Washington St.  
Marks, Alfred B., 130 Park Pl.  
Marks, O. L. & Son, 132 Park Pl.  
Martin, A. C., Corp., Inc., 207 Franklin St.  
Martin Produce Co., Inc., 207 Franklin St.  
Martori, Peter, Inc., 202 Chambers St.  
Maynard, F. S. & Son, Inc., 216 Franklin St.  
Maynard & Child (Apples, Pears), 100 Hudson St.  
Meany, Charles F. (Apples), 97 Warren St.  
Meyer, A. E. & Co., 47-49 Jay St.  
Miles, H. G. & Co., 308-310 Washington St.  
Miller, Cummings Co., Inc., 330 Washington St.  
Moses, A. H. & Sons, 112 Murray St.  
Murphy Fruit Co. of N. Y., Inc., 204 Franklin St.  
Napoli, D. J. & Co., Inc., 132d St. and Willis Ave.  
Natale & Frank, 250 Washington St.  
Nix, John & Co., 281 Washington St.  
Olivit Bros., Inc., 335 Washington St.  
Opolinsky, Frederick, 328 Washington St.  
Pagliughi Bros., 323 Washington St.  
Pape, Henry & Co., 138 Park Pl.; 164 West St.  
Pape, Charles & Co., Warren and Washington Sts.  
Paxton Rivers Co., Inc. (Apples, Pears), 97 Warren St.  
Pepe, James & Son, 2042 First Ave.  
Phillips & Sons, Inc., 273 Washington St.  
Rettig, John G., 286 Washington St.  
Rich, Schwartz & Steier, 196 Reade St.  
Richmond & Samuels, 329 Washington St.  
Rivenburg & Co., G. H., 168 Reade St.  
Roberts, Thos. J. & Co., 180 Chambers St.  
Rosenblum, A. & Son, Inc., 304-306 Washington St.  
Rosenthal, Isidore, 214 Duane St.  
Rosenthal, Sam., 308-310 Washington St.  
Ruhlman & Co., Inc., 261 Washington St.  
Saisselin, Alfred A. & Co., 199 Chambers St.  
Saitta & Jones, 468 Greenwich St.  
Sandler Bros., 97 Warren St.  
Saslaw & Wexler, Inc., 268 Washington St.  
Sauer, J. P. & Co., Inc., 293 Washington St.  
Schaack, Steinmann & Co., 142-144 Park Pl.  
Schneider, J. H. & Co., Inc., 286 Washington St.  
Schwitters, H. E. & Sons, 867 Washington St.  
Seward, William S., Co., 193 Chambers St.  
Sgobol & Day, Inc. (Green), 204 Franklin St.  
Shute, J. C., Co., 231 Washington St.  
Sicker, A. & Co., 45 Harrison St.  
Siebert & Co., 213 West St.  
Simons, Shuttleworth & French Co., Inc., 202-204 Franklin St.  
Simpson, Thomas, 289 Washington St.; 47 Little West 12th St.  
Smith, C. V. & Co., 309 Washington St.  
Smith & Holden, 199 Duane St.  
Solomon & Co., Nat., 193 Chambers St.  
Sorbello, Joseph, 313 Washington St.  
Souder, Harry L., 97 Warren St.  
Spada, Andrew & Co., 202-204 Franklin St.  
Spector, Mrs. Annie (Peaches), 1951 First Ave.  
Squillante, Vincent J., 175 West St.  
Squillante Bros., 2049 First Ave.  
Stefano, F. D. & Co., 196 West St.  
Steinhardt & Kelley, 273 Washington St.  
Stewart, V. A. & Co., Inc., 207 Duane St.  
Stout Brothers, 268 West St.  
Stout, Richard W. & Son, 157 West St.  
Thurston Fruit Co., Inc., 202-204 Franklin St.  
Titus Brothers, Inc., 254 Washington St.  
Tozzi, James & Co., 173 West St.  
Trombetta, Melchione, 2000 First Ave.  
Upton, L. J. & Co., Inc., 106 Warren St.  
Van Bokkelen, Libertus, 360 Washington St.  
Van Derlyn, Oscar A., 293 Washington St.  
Van Dyk & Lindsay, Inc., 245 Washington St.  
Van Nostrand, A. B. & Co., 1-4 West Washington Market  
Vogel, H. C. & Co., 243 Washington St.  
Voorhees, William, 179 Reade St.  
Vrydaghs, J. & Co., 231 Washington St.  
Wallabout Produce Exchange, Inc., 181 West St.  
Wallace, Thomas P., Inc., 116 Warren St.  
Warne, Hezekiah & Sons, 124 Warren St.  
Wasserman, Isidore, 317 Washington St.  
Watson, T. A. & Co., 99 Park Pl.  
Weinstein Bros., 320 Washington St.  
Weledinger, D. & Son, 251 Washington St.  
Wessels & Co., 246 Washington St.  
Westfall Co., H. L., 303 Washington St.  
White, John F., 854 Washington St.  
Whitesell, Albert S., 57 Little West 12th St.  
Williams, T. & Co., 239 Washington St.  
Wilson & Co., 647 Brook Ave.  
Wilson & Tobe, Inc., 349 Washington St.  
Windmann, Harold F., 287 Washington St.  
Wishnatzki & Nathel, 313 Washington St.  
Yost, Fred & Co., 114 Warren St.  
Zorn, Victor L. Co., Inc., 202-204 Franklin St.



# The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

"THE worst of it is," said Bradley, "I don't see how farmers are going to stop working their long hours. It is all right to talk about cutting down production, but any one farmer or several farmers who did it would starve as long as all the other farmers did not stop also."

"Yes," said Jim. "It is like a great treadmill, dreary enough to keep going, but the minute you stop you fall."

"Maybe," continued Jim, "some organization like the Dairymen's League will come along some day that will be strong enough to restrict production generally, like the Labor Unions do now."

"Well, I dunno. It's pretty doubtful," said the county agent. "Farmers are too darn independent and there are too many of them widely scattered for any general plan of reducing production to work. About the only thing that lessens the surplus is low prices and they have to be starvation low at that, or else the farmers go right on piling it up."

"That's one thing that worries me about this Dairymen's League," Bradley continued. "This economic law of supply and demand is a funny thing. Suppose the League does succeed in getting good prices for a while. Just as soon as the prices go up, all the farmers will break their necks to crowd the last pound of milk out of every old crowbar of a cow in the country, and a greatly increased supply of milk will bring the prices down again, in spite of all the organizations in the world. Maybe, though, a good organization might advertise milk and help the demand keep up with the supply."

"Anyway, I'm kind of tired of the subject," he added. "It's too nice a night to talk about milk."

TAYLOR made no reply, and after a little silence, Bradley said:

"Jim, we were talking a little while ago about the big families of the old-time farmers. Don't see many of that kind to-day. One reason they were big was that folks married young. Boys and girls both used to marry as young as sixteen, and a girl that got much beyond twenty began to be looked upon as an old maid. We don't even dare call them old maids any more. Nowadays, the marrying age seems to be getting higher all the time."

"Good thing," said Jim. "What's the use of such large families anyway? Too many folks now, that's one thing ails the country."

"You're right from that angle," replied the county agent, "but all the same, you can't pick up a paper anywhere without seeing dozens of accounts of divorces. There seems to be less and less respect and liking for the ideals of the old-time American family. I believe it is this late marrying business, or no marrying at all, that causes so much immorality and so much trouble after marriage. As I see it, a successful marriage is a matter of two people adjusting themselves to each other; and the older we get the more set we become in our ways and the less likely to make allowances for the other partner in the harness."

"That all may be true, and probably is," interrupted Jim, "but let me tell you something. Bringing this right down to cases, for ten years I have wanted to get married. She's the dearest girl in the world, and I never will be interested in anybody else. I have even gone so far as to think that she cared something about me. But I haven't asked her because I knew I could not give her as easy a life as she has now in her father's home. I expect there are tens of thousands of other young men that don't get married for the same reason."

"In olden times, things were different. The majority of people lived in about the same way. Most of them were farmers and they supplied nearly all of their wants from their own farms. In those days, the girls were lucky if they had one

Sunday go-to-meetin' dress. To-day they wear much better dresses in the kitchen than their grandmothers used to wear to church.

"But I think, Brad, if a man really loves a girl he wants her to be happy, and it sure is risking a woman's happiness and even her health to ask her to share a life that has as little prospects as I have to grub anything worth while out of this old farm."

"Oh, pshaw!" said Bradley. "You're getting to be such a sour old pessimist lately that you're almost morbid. If the girl loves you, she ought to be given a chance to determine for herself where her happiness lies."

THE men stopped talking and smoked for a while in silence.

Then Jim continued rather bitterly.

"Oh, well, I'm not even sure that she cares anyway. In fact, it's likely that she doesn't, judging by the way she acts lately. She won't even speak to me."

## What Has Happened in the Story So Far

WITH the best intentions in the world, Jim Taylor is getting the reputation, among some of his neighbors, of being anxious to stir up trouble. Having pondered long over the unfairness which forces the farm family to work day and night for a bare living, he begins talking organized rebellion to the dairymen around him. Many agree, but his bitterest opponent is his nearest neighbor, old Johnny Ball, father of Dorothy, Jim's childhood sweetheart.

The dealer's agent in Speedtown refuses Jim's load of milk and Jim knocks him into a milk vat and drives away. A protest meeting is called at which the farmers hear a speaker for a new organization; the Dairymen's League, and many sign the contract, which means a milk strike, Jim being first on the list. Bradley, the young county agent, supports the progressives.

"But say, Brad, old man, you're no spring rooster yourself to be talkin' to me about getting married. How come you're not traveling in double harness?"

For a moment Bradley did not answer. Then he said:

"Well, I don't know, Jim. Guess I've been too busy trying to get an education. A fellow doesn't have much time to think about women when he earns his own way through college. And it's been about the same way since. Too much interest in my work, and too busy. However, to be honest, I've begun to think something about it this summer."

He paused for a few moments and Jim waited without comment for him to go on, while he watched Bradley's pipe glowing in the dusk in his corner of the porch.

"You and I are pretty good friends, Jim," he went on, "and there's something about getting interested in a nice girl that makes a fellow want to talk about it. I don't mind telling you that lately I think I've found the girl, and I've been doing some dreaming and planning about getting married."

At that, Jim removed his pipe and turned to look more intently toward the county agent.

"Yes, I am sure I have found the girl," said Bradley. "Funny how a fellow can go on all of his life not paying a lot of attention to girls, and thinking that one of them is much the same as another, until suddenly he gets acquainted with one and, biff! just like that, he knows or feels that some way she is different, and out of all the herd she is the only one that matters."

JIM made no comment, and after a pause, Bradley continued:

"Maybe you've noticed, Jim, that I've been stopping down at Johnny Ball's quite frequently in my trips around this end of the county."

"Yes, I have noticed," said the other.

"Well, I've had a chance to get acquainted with Dorothy, and I'm telling you she is some girl. She has ridden around some with me in my old flivver, and between spells when I was traveling

from farm to farm, we have had some fine talks."

Jim pulled his feet off of the railing and his chair came down on forelegs with so loud a bang that it startled the other man.

"What's the matter, Jim?" Bradley asked quickly.

"Nothing," replied Taylor. "Chair slipped."

Bradley, in the dusk of the porch, could not see Jim's tense body as he leaned forward in his chair waiting for the other to go on. If he could, he would have been shocked, for with clenched fingers and tense muscles, Jim sat straining forward toward Bradley, desperately intent on every word.

"Yes," mused Bradley, unconscious of the effect of his words upon his friend, "I know I have found the girl for me. The only trouble is, I don't know whether she loves me; but somehow I think maybe she does. Anyway, I'm going to find out. Next week, Dorothy has promised

Over them rose a thick cloud of dust, filling nose, mouth and eyes. But what did a little thing like that matter? They were jolly, wholesome farm folks, a hegira of people seeking happiness as a thirsty man seeks water.

In the procession were Bradley in his farm bureau car with Dorothy Ball on the seat beside him. No one had more of the holiday spirit than he. To be sure, his car might be old and wheezy, and the dust might be as thick as a fog. The devil and all his works might be to pay on all other days. But this was his day. Back of him and ahead of him were the voices and laughter of happy folks whom he liked, and beside him was the girl he loved.

Bradley handled his old "Lizzie" in the crowded traffic with a skill and daring that kept the girl beside him almost breathless. No one who has heart-disease should ever ride with farm bureau men! They learn to drive a car up a barn roof or down a telephone pole with a nonchalance and indifference that makes the blood of him who is foolish enough to ride with them turn cold. The only satisfaction is that if the passenger hangs on long enough and retains breath and sanity, the county agent will usually get him home on time and intact.

IN spite of the difficulty of driving in the crowded traffic, Bradley found opportunity to study the girl beside him. As she leaned forward in the seat to wave enthusiastically at some neighbor or friend, or as she turned her face with its healthy color and sparkling eyes to speak to him, his heart beat a little faster as he thought of what it would mean to him if she were his. And then as she turned to him to speak with a tender little smile about a young cripple boy they had just passed on his way for a holiday at the fair, he saw only her generous mouth with kissable up-turned corners, and he gripped the wheel hard with both hands as he thought of that mouth smiling for him in that same tender way.

"What a partner she would make," he thought. "Up hill or down dale, she would always be right there by a fellow's side, loyal, tender and brave."

"The only trouble is, Dorothy," he told her, "that I can't be with you as much as I would like to. I had it all fixed up so I would not have to be at the farm bureau booth much and then some of the Speedtown boys got hold of me and made me promise to play on their ball team against Richland this morning. You know," he added, "I used to play ball a little in my college days. The boys are quite excited about the game to-day, and I hear it promises to be a hot time."

"Oh, that will be fun," answered Dorothy. "I shall be anxious to see you play. I've heard of your prowess in baseball."

"Thanks," said Harry with a modest little bow. This praise was sweet to him. "I understand that each team has won a game so far this season and that there is a special interest in the one to-day in playing off the tie."

"Won't you drive the car out near the diamond where I can watch the game? I'm a regular baseball fan when I know the players, though I never could develop very much enthusiasm for the two or three big league games I saw. Sitting away back in the grandstand, it seemed more like a moving picture than a real game."

So Bradley drove his car through the entrance gates down by the merry-go-round, across the race track, and out to the edge of the ball diamond. Then he left Dorothy while he went to get into his baseball suit.

\* \* \*

FOR Jim Taylor, the fair this year had no attractions. In fact, he was reflecting rather bitterly as he milked his (Continued on page 350)

to go to the County Fair with me, and coming home, I am going to ask her to marry me."

He stopped and waited for Jim to speak.

"Well, Jim," he said. "I thought maybe you would wish me good luck."

"I wish you luck, Bradley. Shall we turn in?"

## CHAPTER VI

IT is difficult for those who are privileged to dwell in these modern days of automobiles, moving-pictures, radios, and other amusements of every kind and description within the reach of all to understand how keenly the Speedtown farm folks of a few years ago could look forward with so much anticipation to a holiday off to attend the County Agricultural Fair.

Nearly every family for miles around planned to go to the second day of the fair. Everyone got up an hour earlier than usual and the men hurried through the chores while the last squawk of the luckless rooster showed the preparations of the women for the picnic luncheon. How roosters must curse farm holidays, visiting ministers, and threshing and silo-filling gangs!

The chores done, and the breakfast out of the way, the whole countryside started on its way to the fair grounds. Although a few had automobiles, it was still the day of the horse, and most of the folks rode behind the old farm work horses. Then, as now, degrees of prosperity were indicated by the turn-out. There were the fancy surreys, drawn by the lithe, high-stepping young road horses; there were the shiny buggies; and there were a few dog carts, the old two-wheel gigs which jerked their riders along with every step of the horse. But most frequent of all were the farm "Democrats," which were well named, for they truly were the democratic vehicle of the average farm family, loaded with "Ma, Pa and all the kids."

Out of the hills and the valleys they came, a long stream from every direction, converging toward the fair grounds.



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**H**ERRICK, Illinois, is one of those small towns where you almost have to include the box cars when enumerating the inhabitants. In the spring of 1919, when the local milliner sold her stock of goods for \$150, the local gossips said that she had done a very wise thing, for nobody would ever make anything of a millinery shop in so small a place.

And they gossiped still more when they learned that a farmer's wife, who had recently moved to town, had purchased the stock of goods. But Mrs. Janie Lee, the proprietor of the Ladies' Furnishing Shop, to-day has an income of over \$100 per week. She sells about 500 hats a year, ranging in price from \$3 to \$15; 300 silk dresses from \$15 to \$40 each, coats from \$10 to \$60, and suits from \$15 to \$35.

**Altering While You Wait**

She carries in stock all kinds of notions, and a variety of garments for women and children. If you purchase a dress that requires altering, it is done while you wait, as Mrs. Lee keeps a sewing machine in the shop for this purpose. If you have in mind a certain dress or hat, and she doesn't have it in stock, she will order it for you by mail from St. Louis. This mail-order service and her "alter-while-you-wait" system has won her hundreds of satisfied customers, scattered far and near. Women have even come from Decatur, Illinois, fifty miles away, to buy at her little shop. And if they come once they always come back again.

Another popular feature of her business policy is that if you haven't the money, she will sell you a dress or a hat on the installment plan just as the mail-order houses do. July and August are dull business months, but Christmas and Easter are such busy times that she finds it necessary to employ an assistant.

Mrs. Lee has built up a profitable trade because she plans to give her customers what they want in the way most convenient to them. Again it is proved that "service counts."—MRS. CARMEN WELCH.

**Using What We Have**

**I**T is a severe hardship when an untrained woman is suddenly left to support herself and young children. One such woman of my acquaintance had a small farm, but she sold it at once and with the money, plus a small insurance, started anew in the city.

She bought a lot and built a small house; on time payments she bought an electric washing-machine. A canning factory, employing help only during the summer and fall, gave her its laundry work and this income she devoted to improvements on her place. The first year she secured city water, cement walks, paid for her machine and installed a telephone.

She had kept the older child in school, using him to collect and deliver the laundries outside of school hours. Laundry work for the townspeople paid current expenses and started a bank account.

**Home Work Keeps a Family Together**

More family work was offered her, but she was unable to handle it alone. For a few weeks during the busiest season she had a woman to help, but to have enlarged her business, as would have been easily possible, she felt would add to her responsibilities and take away the home atmosphere. She had only a moderate education and had always had rather poor health, but the regular hours, assured income and freedom from anxiety agreed with her and she kept in good health, even during the busy canning season when her work was heavy. She refused to work on Sunday, and had no vacation the first year, but she had established a prosperous business and succeeded in keeping her children with her.

To accomplish this demanded the

qualities which bring success in any line of work—constant application to the task in hand, willingness to work hard, and the ability to deny oneself small pleasures, plus a painstaking attention to details of excellence.—VINCY PRESTON LOOPS.

**Enter the "Middle-Woman"**

**MISS IDA PEYTON** always wanted to go into business. She is on the sunny side of fifty. And "sunny" plus "efficient and energetic" form a first-class description of her.

She lives on a little farm, and nearly always boards the teacher and, until recently, has always had an ailing relative on her hands. But now she has a Ford roadster and a telephone, and has realized the ambition of her life.

The neighborhood where she resides is two miles from the post-office and eight miles from town.

She goes around and gathers everything that the farm women have to sell even if it is only an extra cucumber, and puts it with what someone else has. She sells everything over the telephone; gathers them up, packs, and carries them to the post-office and ships by parcel post. She carries our berries to town three times a week herself, to be sure that they get there fresh and in good shape.

She begins with cowslip and dandelion greens in the spring, and sells a surprising amount of them. Then come asparagus, Swiss chard lettuce, onions, radishes, etc. Mrs. Eaton sends light homemade bread and biscuit, Mrs. Tallman doughnuts and cookies, and Miss Elsie Gray pin-cherry jelly, the prettiest eatable you

ever saw as well as excellent. Cottage cheese and dressed poultry also sell well. Pop corn is an excellent seller. Miss Peyton will not take anything that is not fresh and first class. She packs her garden truck in strong paper bags tied with a string that is unbreakable, a point that is appreciated by the postmaster.

She calls herself a "middle-woman" and I do not know what we would do without her. None of us are getting rich, but we have much more than ever before, and Miss Peyton says she is satisfied with her percentage. "I saw how short our farm women were for money," she says, "myself even more than the rest, and I saw much going to waste that might be sold, so I started out to see what I could do to help all of us a little."—MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

**Selling Late Vegetables**

**T**HE best money for garden truck is made before and after others grow garden ordinarily. I have sold fall garden truck to good advantage and it is at this season that it is easier to grow as it comes on so much more rapidly. You can plant corn after potatoes, plant beans for snapbeans in August and sell them freely for canning, plant beets about the same time, greens like mustard and spinach, even peas of the early sorts, and you will find them welcomed at this season when so little garden truck is available. Housewives like to eat vegetables in the cool fall weather and if they can buy them at a reasonable price will use them in quantity, and it is this quantity selling that makes it especially profitable.—BERTHA ALZADA.

**A VARIETY OF PATTERNS FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS**



No. 1528—A cunning romper for a little boy or girl. Suitable for linen, gingham or chambray. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 takes 2 yards of 36-inch material with 3/4 yard contrasting. Price 12c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly, enclose proper remittance, in either stamps or coin (stamps are safer) and send to the Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

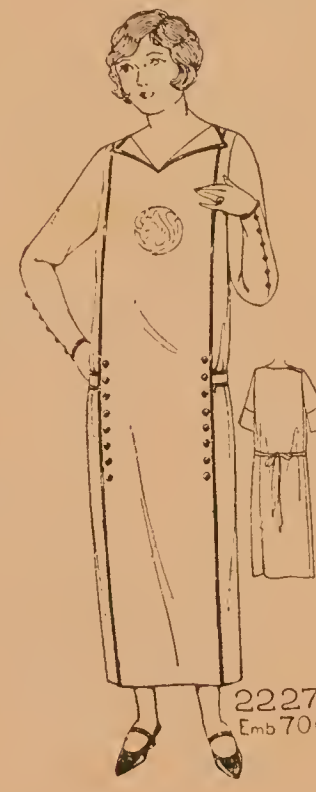
No. 2153—An attractive house dress which is comfortable and loose on any figure. It cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches. Size 36 takes 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard contrasting. Price, 12c.

No. 2227—A one-piece style with short or long sleeves. If your last year's dress was spotted down the front, make it over with a new panel front by this pattern. Sizes, 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 1/4 yards material. Price, 12c. Hot iron transfer pattern 706, in blue or yellow, 15c extra.

No. 2256—Is the new straightline tunic-blouse with short or flowing sleeves. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 12c. Skirt No. 2073 comes in sizes 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure (to scale). Price, 12c. Hot iron transfer No. 729 (blue or yellow), 15c extra.



No. 1439—Girl's bloomers and underwaist for wear in the "gym" or on cold days. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size takes 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for bloomers and 1/2 yard 36 for waist. Price, 12c.

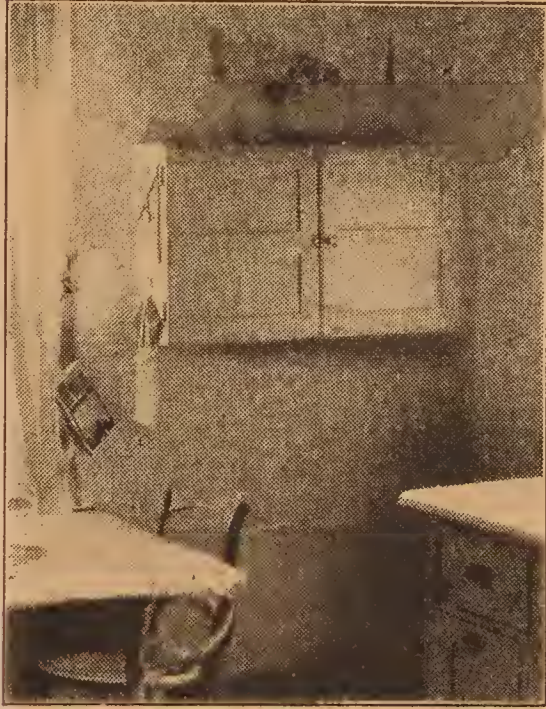




# Cabinet for Medicines

## Useful Kitchen Chest—Amusing the Baby

EVERY kitchen should have a medicine cabinet for the storage of all bottles and boxes which do not rightly belong in the cupboard. The cabinet shown, you will notice, is high enough so that small children cannot open the doors from the floor. But inside is a small compartment with a second door which is kept locked at all times. In this compartment are the poisons and the key is kept by an adult. To prevent taking the wrong bottle in



the dark, however, each bottle of poison should be marked. One way is to place a cardboard disk about the necks of the bottles. Another is to glue sandpaper about the bottle. For boxes of poison, sandpaper glued on all four sides and the top will notify fingers in the dark that it contains poison.

The cabinet is ten inches deep, eighteen inches high and about thirty inches wide. The sides and door frames are cut from half-inch pine while the panel effects are secured by nailing composition on the back of the door frames. When painted the result is quite attractive, yet no special tools have been required.

Notice that the top forms a convenient and useful shelf.—DALE R. VAN HORN.

### Dressing Up Cold Meat

MAKE a sauce of 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 peeled onions, parsley, 2 bay leaves, 3/4 cupful of gravy or meat stock, 1/2 cupful grape juice or the juice of a lemon. Make it exactly like a cream sauce, using the gravy in place of milk and adding the grape or lemon juice after it has thickened. Let simmer for 1/2 hour. Then take out the onions, salt and juice of 1/2 lemon. Put in the meat and heat through. This is a French concoction. Another sauce they use is:

#### Tomato Sauce

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 6 tomatoes               | 1 bay leaf          |
| 2 large onions           | 4 sprigs of parsley |
| 1/2 cupful of cold water | pepper, salt        |
| 2 tablespoons flour      | 1 tablespoon butter |
| 1 cupful milk            |                     |

Put the first five ingredients together in a small pan and boil for 1/2 hour, then put through a sieve. Reheat the liquid. Smooth the flour in a little cold milk and bring remainder of milk to a boil. Add the smoothed flour, the butter and the seasoning to the hot tomato mixture, stirring until it thickens. Thin as much as you wish with the hot milk and add the slices of meat. They will be better than a fresh stew. This sauce is excellent with fish, rice, macaroni, and vegetables that need something to give them flavor.—MRS. GEORGE GRAY.

### Amusing the Baby

WHEN my children were babies, I hit upon a very successful scheme for keeping them busy while I did my housework. The distracted mother, in the story, who gave her young hopeful a feather dipped in molasses to play with had the right idea so far as he was con-

cerned. He must have been blissfully happy for a time, pulling the feather off first one finger then another and sucking the molasses. That's only a story anyhow, but I can think of things I'd rather do than wash molasses-gummed furniture, clothes and babies! Besides, suppose the precious infant had swallowed the feather along with the molasses!

Acting on my experience as a kindergarten, I laid out my campaign of amusement. It applies to a very young baby not yet walking, as well as to an older one. The mother must, of course, use her judgment as to the objects selected in connection with the age of the child. First I secured two shoe boxes (you can have as many as you like) of the common paper variety. Next I scoured my house and my relatives' houses for playthings to put in them. I don't mean toys, necessarily. You know, a baby learns by handling things and at first he has no conception of anything outside himself. Soon he becomes conscious of his hands and feet and other objects which for some reason attract his wavering attention. At this stage, where he begins to investigate toes and fingers, he will be vitally interested in a "box of junk," as my son puts it. Something to handle and feel of.

### Paint Is Indigestible

Right here, let me caution you, concerning this "junk." Be very, very sure that there is nothing injurious in any of the boxes. Nothing with a small top that can come off and be sucked down the throat. Nothing with paint to be sucked off, nothing sharp and so on. You know, after the baby has held each object in his hand a bit, he will next try to see if it is edible, by any chance, and here is the danger. Of course you expect to teach your offspring, eventually, not to put everything in his mouth, but until then don't take chances. It makes me positively feel ill every time I think of the poor mother, of whom I read a short while ago. Her baby in some way managed to open a talcum powder box with which he was playing and drew the powder into his lungs. He died soon after in spite of every effort to save him. There are many safe objects with which to play, however—as safe, that is, as anything can be in this world.

In my collection of "junk" there was a rubber ball (too large to swallow), a cloth dolly, a woolly lamb, a small cardboard box with sliding cover, a rubber tiger, a small wicker basket, several clothes pins, a stocking darning, a needle book (minus the needles), a small shiny silver dish, several empty spools, a tablespoon and other comparatively innocuous and attractive things. A baby who is well will sit in his chair or carriage a long time, contentedly handling and fingering the contents of one of these boxes. When he is tired of it, remove it always, before giving him another, thus keeping a fresh and, from his point of view, a new box in reserve. Many an ironing and many a mending basket I have conquered, with my baby near me, entertaining himself busily with his "box of junk."—ESTHER HULL DOOLITTLE.

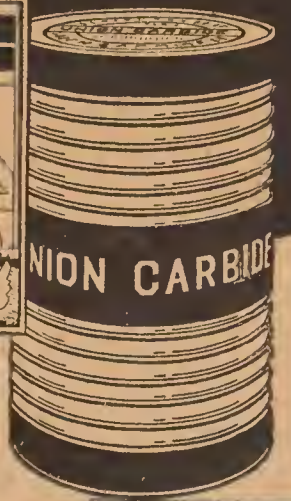
Do you stop, look, and listen at grade crossings?

### Stamped Towels for Gifts



AN unusual embroidery bargain! If you order at once, we can supply two stamped and hemstitched towels, 18 by 27 inches, one yellow and one blue, on excellent quality material, for \$1.00 for the two. Order by number—E42-71. Towels are not sold separately. Send to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York.

# UNION CARBIDE



## Increases egg production

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS who desire to increase their income, find that the installation of Union Carbide-gas lighting in their hen-houses lengthens the hen's winter day to fourteen hours.

This added feeding and exercising secure greatly increased egg production at a small cost—and at the time of year when eggs are most profitable.

Union Carbide itself is a crystalline material, like crushed granite in appearance. It has many uses besides lighting of farm homes and buildings—such as for cooking, ironing, oxy-acetylene welding. It is used in millions of miners' lamps; in many government lighthouses and buoys.

Over 409,000 Carbide-gas plants have been installed on farms during the last twenty-five years, and each year adds thousands of new ones.

Carbide-gas is made in a simple, easily-operated apparatus known as a generator. In this generator Union Carbide is brought into contact with water, which immediately produces the gas. Concealed iron piping (which does not disfigure walls, floors, or ceilings) then carries it to the rooms where its cheerfulness and comfort are enjoyed; to the kitchen for cooking, ironing and heating water; to the barn for light and safety; to the hen-houses for increasing egg production in winter.

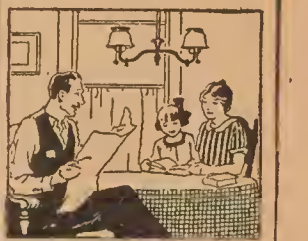
If you already have a Carbide-gas plant but are not using its light in the hen-house, send for our interesting booklet on the subject of egg production. You can easily have your piping extended to the poultry buildings.



Ironing



Cooking



Lighting

We supply Union Carbide in generator sizes direct to the consumer at factory prices through 175 Union Carbide warehouses. There is one near you.

### UNION CARBIDE

World's Best Quality, Highest Gas Yield, Standard Throughout the World for More Than a Quarter-Century, Greatest Gas Value, Purest Gas.

### UNION CARBIDE SALES COMPANY

30 East 42d Street, Dept. 16, New York, N. Y.

Please send me, without obligation, information on UNION CARBIDE Lighting and Cooking. (eggs)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

I am  NOW a Carbide user

Note: Every owner of a Carbide-gas Lighting and Cooking Plant should write us, so he will be kept advised of our lowest direct-to-consumer prices and nearest warehouse address, and his name placed on our mailing list for future helpful service.

## HEAR MUSIC and TALKING 1000 MILES AWAY

### New Radio Set Has No Outside Wires or Storage Batteries

The new Trans-continental Radiophone which is the most simple, and the clearest toned radio set you have ever listened to, is the invention of Mr. Coats, of Chicago. This radio outfit is entirely different from all others. No outside wires needed. No troublesome storage batteries. It comes complete, in a beautiful mahogany finish cabinet (console type) and a loud speaker built right in so the entire family can listen to it just like a phonograph. It is guaranteed to have a range of 1,000 miles. Listen to the musical concerts, singing, lectures and speeches. Get the market reports, latest news and sports by radio. Mr. Coats wants to place one of his amazing new radio outfits in each locality and is making a special reduction of 40 per cent for the first outfit placed in each community. Write Mr. E. L. Coats, 338 W. 47th St., Chicago, for his special low price offer and be the first in your locality.



## Post Your Farm

### and Keep Trespassers Off

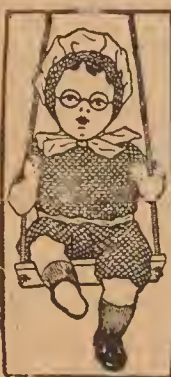
We have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are made of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the New York law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST  
461 4th Ave., New York City

## Girls! It's Yours

### BIG MA-MA DOLL + SWING AND GLASSES

Yes, it is yours! Just think! This big, beautiful Ma-Ma Doll with glasses and swing. She talks, walks, sleeps, and winks. Over 15 inches tall. It's yours for distributing only 25 packages beautiful Post Cards at 10c a package. It's easy, because everyone buys Post Cards. Extra prize for promptness, so mail your order for Post Cards Today, NOW. Sent Postpaid. SUN MFG. CO. Dept 561 Chicago





# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## MILK PRICES

**THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association** announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of November for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. *It is to be understood of course that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.* *Class 1:* milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$3.07 per hundred pounds, an advance of 47c per hundred over the October price. *Class 2A,* used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90; *Class 2B,* used chiefly in the manufacture of condensed milk and ice cream, \$2.05; *Class 2C,* used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05.

Prices for *Class 3* are to be determined on a different basis than has been used heretofore. The New York League price will be based on the average price paid by a specific group of condenseries located in the Middle West with a freight differential added.

*Class 4,* prices will as usual be based on the butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announce the following price for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone: *Class 1,* \$3.07 per hundred; *Class 2,* \$2.00; *Class 3,* \$1.50; *Class 4,* determined by market quotations on butter and cheese.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-pooling Dairymen's Cooperative prices for *Class 1* milk is \$2.80 per hundred; *Class 2,* \$2.00; *Class 3A,* \$1.60, with freight and fat differentials.

### Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia Price Plan) announces that receiving station prices, or the price to farmers in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk, is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

## BUTTER TENDING EASIER

The butter market has been holding up remarkably well for the past week. As the week ending November 8 closed, there was some feeling that we could look for a slight break in the market, at least an easier turn. This did not materialize, for on Monday, the 10th, business was as brisk as ever and the market held its own, with a firmer undertone clearly evident. The chain stores have been buying quite freely due to the consumptive demand, which is reported as very satisfactory. On top of this good consumptive demand we are receiving only light receipts of fresh goods that can be called at all fancy. As a matter of fact, not enough fresh goods are arriving to go around and as a result there is a larger amount of business being done in storage butter, and withdrawals are on the increase.

Prices have advanced slightly during the week on fresh goods and unless we see a radical change they bid fair to hold their own, although there is little likelihood of their going beyond. Creameries scoring better than extras (93 score) is now quoted from 41½ to 42c. Creamery extras (92 score) reach 41c with enough firmness to establish that price

## SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

## Live Poultry Shippers

IF YOU WANT HIGHEST PRICES returned promptly—market reports and information—free use of coops AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED—SHIP TO:

BERMAN & BAEDCKER, Inc.  
West Washington Mkt., 28 Thirteenth Avenue  
New York City

### FARMS FOR SALE

125 Acres, Valuable Wood  
18 Cattle, Horses, Crops

Bull, hogs, separator, gas engine, machinery, vehicles, hay, vegetables, firewood included, to settle affairs; estimated pulp, 100,000 ft.; timber should pay for all; good quality soil, brook-watered, wire-fenced pasture, variety choice fruit; good 6-room house, piped water; large basement barn, silo, garage, etc. Unusual value at \$4,500, only one-third cash. Details: p. 26, New Illustrated Catalog, 152 pages money-making farm bargains. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau St., New York City.

168 Acre Dutchess Co. Farm  
Tractor, 3 Horses, 30 Cows and

Heifers, 150 poultry, 9 hogs, implements, 40 tons hay, big quantity oats, corn, buckwheat, potatoes; overlooks beautiful lake, near R. R. town; city markets, 150 acres tillable, woodlot; 50 apple trees, pears, plums, cherries, grapes; 8-room house, good 62 ft. barn, new silo, cow barn, tenant house. To settle immediately, all for \$12,000, part cash. G. W. Travis, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

as a definite quotation, although a great deal of business has been done at 40½c. Creamery scoring 90 to 91 is bringing from 37 to 40c, while 88 to 89 score is quoted at 34 to 36c with lower grades ranging downward.

## CHEESE NOT MUCH BETTER

The cheese market has not shown very much improvement over its condition of the last several weeks. A little more confidence has been shown in the New York market and prices in some cases have advanced slightly. However, on the whole trading is slow to expand. Advices from the West give evidence of a firmer tone out there with a result that Daisies advanced slightly. This strengthens the views in the local market with the result that prices advanced correspondingly. New York State flats are held steady, primarily because they are not in heavy supply. If the demand were more active, we would be very likely to see lower prices in the cheese market.

Wholemilk State flats, held, grading fancy to special, are quoted from 20½ to 21½c with average run goods selling from 19½ to 20c. Fresh wholemilk State flats, grading as fancy and special, are bringing from 20 to 20½c with average run good, selling at 18½ to 19c and undergrades a cent lower.

## EGG MARKET SHOWS NO CHANGE

The egg market remains just about the same as it was last week and what we have said before holds true now. Fancy large new laid nearby whites are scarce and firm in price. Receivers are having difficulty in filling orders. Lower grades and less desirable qualities are very irregular and consequently are showing a wide range of offerings. "It is practically impossible to get real fancy eggs at the present time," said a retail merchant to the writer during the past week. This is the situation in a nutshell and the poultryman who takes advantage of conditions and is shipping in real fancy eggs is getting good prices and has the market eating out of his hands. It is a seller's market almost all the way through.

Fancy, closely selected extras from Jersey and other nearby henneries whites are still bringing anywhere from 81 to 86c, depending upon package, etc., while average extras are worth 76 to 80c; extra firsts 70 to 75c and firsts 60 to 68c. Nearby gathered whites grading firsts to extra firsts are bringing from 60 to 72c with undergrades from 50 to 58c. Pullets are bringing anywhere from 40 to 58c, depending on size. Fancy nearby brown eggs are bringing anywhere from 60 to 70c.

## LIVE POULTRY MARKET SLOW

The live poultry market has been slow all the week and unless things turn in a hurry we are going to see it continue that way. The freight market is slow and this has had a corresponding effect on the express market. However, there is a slightly steadier undertone for good fowls. Where stock is mediocre to poor, it is practically impossible to find an outlet.

Express fowls have been hitting slow trading and in general offerings are down. This is especially true with white Leghorns and other breeds of that class. Express chickens are slightly steadier, although they have been selling none too well and outside quotations are rather extreme. Fancy colored fowls arriving via express are selling for 24c, while average stock is selling anywhere from 19 to 23c. Stock has got to be real fancy to bring 24c. The fanciest Leghorn fowls are selling from 18 to 19c but most of the stock is average run which brings from 15 to 19c.

Colored chickens are bringing from 25 to 26c, while Leghorn stock is holding about the same price with most business a cent below. Broilers are bringing anywhere from 28 to 35c a pound. Extremely fancy stuff may bring a few cents premium.

## POTATO MARKET DEAD

The potato market seems to be deader than a door nail. In fact there is no market at all. To get an idea of the situation, on Friday the 14th, there were 350 or 400 cars of potatoes in the city yards. That is quite a pile of potatoes and is one of the chief reasons why prices are way down. There are too many potatoes in the country. Another reason why there is little or no trading is because people are not buying potatoes. As this copy is being written, the weather is delightfully mild and New York feels like a spring day.

As a result of this dull situation, prices have slumped, and now States are quoted at \$1.60 a bag and between 95c and \$1 per cwt. in bulk. Maines are worth \$2 in 150 pound sacks and \$1.15 per cwt. in bulk. Long Islands have also taken a slump. As a matter of fact buyers aren't very eager to take on stocks and they are offering \$1.90 to \$1.95 a bag, but they will not take on stocks at prices any higher

than that. A few nearby farmers who are delivering direct to grocers are getting slightly better prices. Some are getting as much as \$1 a bushel, but the grocer in this case is paying for service and extremely closely selected goods.

## NO CHANGE IN HAY

The hay market continues about the same as it has been for the past several weeks. Prices are holding fairly steady and there is pretty good trading going on. No. 1 timothy is worth \$27 while No. 2 grade is bringing from \$24 to \$25 and No. 3 from \$22 to \$23. This is for stock in large bales. Light clover mixed is bringing anywhere from \$20 to \$26 depending on the grade it comes in. Second cutting alfalfa is bringing from \$30 to \$31 for No. 1 stuff, while No. 2 grade is bringing from \$25 to \$26.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed November 1.

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as 5c per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report.

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats...	.58	.59	.57½	.57	.54¾
No. 3 W. Oats...	.57	.58	.56½	.56	.53¾
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.23	1.24½	1.22	1.21	1.17
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.22	1.23½	1.21	1.20	1.16
Ground Oats...	43.00	43.60	42.60	42.30	40.90
Spr. W. Bran...	30.50	31.10	30.10	29.80	28.40
Hard W. Bran...	31.50	32.10	31.10	30.80	29.40
Standard Mids...	32.50	33.10	32.10	31.80	30.40
Soft W. Mids...	40.00	40.60	39.60	39.30	37.90
Flour Mids...	37.50	38.10	37.10	36.80	35.40
Red Dog Flour...	47.00	47.60	46.60	46.30	44.90
D. Brew. Grains...					
W. Hominy...	43.25	43.85	42.85	42.55	41.15
Yel. Hominy...	43.25	43.85	42.85	42.55	41.15
Corn Meal...					
Gluten Feed...	47.25	47.85	46.85	46.55	45.15
Gluten Meal...					
36% Cot. S. Meal	45.00	45.70	44.60	44.10	42.90
41% Cot. S. Meal	47.75	48.45	46.35	46.85	45.65
43% Cot. S. Meal	50.00	50.70	49.60	49.10	47.90
31% OP Oil Meal					
43% OP Oil Meal	50.00	50.60	49.60	49.30	47.90
Beet Pulp...					

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. No. 2 White Oats, —; No. 3 White Oats, —; No. 2 Yellow corn, —; No. 3 Yellow corn, \$1.15; Ground oats, —; spring wheat bran \$26; hard wheat bran, \$30.50; standard middlings, \$28.50; soft wheat middlings, \$35; flour middlings, \$36.50; red dog flour, \$42; dry brewers grains, —; white hominy, \$40; yellow hominy, \$40; corn meal, \$45; gluten feed, \$42.75; gluten meal \$51.75; 31% old process oil meal, —; 34% old process oil meal, \$45.50.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price ¼ cents on oats; ½ cent on corn, 10 cents on cotton seed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## BEAN MARKET FAIRLY STEADY

The bean market is holding fairly steady. Old stocks are practically all cleaned up and only new goods are being reported. The market has been more or less unsettled but with the cleaning up of old stocks and the taking on of new interest have calmed down with offerings somewhat more clearly defined. Pea beans are selling at fairly steady figures, while red kidneys are somewhat irregular. White kidneys are reported as meeting a dull market, when higher prices are talked. Pea beans are quoted at \$6.35 to \$6.50; red kidneys \$9.25 to \$9.50; white kidneys \$10 to \$10.50; yellow eyes \$6.75 to \$7.00.

## FANCY APPLES SCARCE

Fancy apples of the larger size are quite scarce and when they do come in they are selling very promptly at firm prices. Undergrades and poor qualities and, in fact, ordinary qualities of pretty near all varieties are rather quiet and easy in price. Fancy Greenings are bringing anywhere from \$5 to \$7.50. Fancy New York State McIntosh are bringing up to \$7 and \$8 with Vermonts reported as commanding \$9 and \$10. Wealthies of A grade strictly fancy have reached as high as \$5.50, some sales reported at \$6. Very few fancy Baldwins are arriving and these are bringing anywhere from \$4.50 to \$7.50, depending on size, pack, etc. Some extra fancy marks are reported bringing lighter quotations than mentioned above. The apple market in general can be called strong where fancy uniformly packed goods are involved. "Tree-run" is not finding rather such a good outlet.

## LIVE STOCK

There was practically no change in the live-stock market. Prime state veals top at \$14 with most business going on at \$12.50 to \$13.50. Common veals are down as low as \$8. Prime lambs are bringing from \$14 to \$14.25 with average stuff quoted anywhere from \$10 to \$13, depending on grade. Common to good ewes are worth from \$4.50 to \$6 per hundred

## Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle. Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

## PATENTS

Write for my free Guide Books "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Invention and Industry" and "Record of Invention" blank before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for instructions. Promptness assured. No charge for above information. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 734 Security Bank Building, directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

## TRAPPERS

Money counts. Better prices—better grading—reliable quotations means more money. We need your Furs—You need us. Free bait. Price lists, tags, etc. O. FERRIS & CO., Dept. 17, Chatham, N. Y.

## Classified Ads

(Continued from page 344)

## EGGS AND POULTRY

READY NOW—Big, dark Rose Comb Red Cockerels, free range, best selection, \$5 each. Good breeders, 3 for \$10. M. B. GOULD, West Pawlet, Vt.

500 BARRON, April hatched, White Leghorn pullets, from imported, trap nested stock, now ready to lay, \$2 each. VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; Mammoth Pekin ducks; Mammoth Bronze turkeys; Pearl guineas. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

CORNELL CERTIFIED single combed white Leghorn hens, cocks and cockerels—also selected breeders, yearlings, and May-hatched pullets. Have large stock to dispose of immediately. Breeding excellent, prices right. ROY E. RATHBUN, Cincinnati, N. Y.

PARKS STRAIN. Barred Rocks, pedigreed cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale at reduced prices. NORTON INGALLS, Greenville, N. Y.

R. I. RED COCKERELS single comb, well-colored and developed. April hatched, bred for production with standard qualities maintained. Prices and full descriptions, free. E. C. WEATHERBY, Box 114, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Toulouse and White China geese, Golden Seabright Bantams and Guernsey cattle. J. H. WOLEY, Mercer, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE geese and Narragansett turkeys. ROY E. HILTS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—390 egg size Cyphers and Prairie State incubators. Complete, perfect condition. SHERIDAN FARMS, Sheridan, Pa.

## TURKEYS

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—Six, eight and ten dollars; also Barred Rock pullets, \$1.25. MRS. EVA D. BRESSES, De Kalb Junction, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Narragansetts, Black, B. Reds, Bronze, \$6 to \$12 before December 15. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Cornish Leghorns, etc., cheap. Write WALTER CLARK, Freeport, Ohio.

THOROUGHbred Mammoth Bronze turkeys, large boned healthy stock. Perfect marking, "North Country Wolf" strain. Prompt delivery. FLORENCE McNICKLE, La Fargeville, N. Y.

A FORTUNE in turkeys properly managed. We are specialists. Never lose birds from blackhead or liver trouble. 24 capsules \$1.00; \$3.50, 100. Hundreds of testimonials. Free feed formula with order. TURKEY HERBS REMEDY CO., 816 South Main, Santa Ana, Calif.

## PRINTING

BEST PRINTING, LEAST MONEY—You save 10 to 50%. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

PRINTING and advertising for farmers and poultrymen. 250 bond letterheads and 250 envelopes, \$3; 500 of each, \$4.50; 1000 of each, \$7. Postpaid. PARK PRESS, 74 Green St., Leominster, Mass.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! WRITE FRANKLIN PRESS, Milford, New Hampshire.

with 50c premium for prime stuff. Hogs are meeting a fairly steady market with a good demand, Yorkers bringing from \$10 to \$10.25 a cwt. In general the live-stock market seems to be steady, good demand all the way through, with the exception of cows, meeting slow demand.



# Chicken Chatter

## Forcing the Hen's Molt Hinders Early Laying

THE common idea that if hens are compelled to molt early they will quickly feather out and commence laying early in the winter is erroneous. This statement is made by the poultry men of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, after several years of observation.

Laying hens should be allowed to molt naturally. An early molt does not signify quick resumption of production. Usually the late-molting hen is the heavier producer. In fact, a lack of feather growth is one of the things to look for when selecting hens for holding over a second year for the breeding pen.

Very often show birds are forced into a molt by a restriction of feed. This is done so that the birds may be in full feather once more for the show season. This should never be practiced with utility stock. It will cause production to stop and will weaken the hens at a time when their full strength is needed.

It is unwise to change the general character of the feed during the molt. The addition of some oil-carrying ingredient, however, such as sunflower seed, will aid in the development of new feathers.

### A Creditable Pullet Record

THE items we have published about early pullets have created quite a bit of interest. We received dozens of letters from subscribers, telling of their success

with early-laying pullets. Mr. A. H. Hotaling of West Lebanon, N. Y., writes that he had a utility White Leghorn pullet in April and in 3½ months she laid her first egg. But more interesting still is Mr. Hotaling's note that from a flock of 115 pullets hatched on June 19 he had an egg record of 2,700 eggs and the birds were housed in NO up-to-date hen-house. That is quite a record for pullets. Part of this can be explained by the fact that Mr. Hotaling culls his flock thoroughly every year.

### Easy Method of Picking Fowl

WHEN picking a fowl, first scald the bird in hot water at a temperature of about 160 degrees Fahrenheit. A minute or two at this temperature is sufficient. Then wrap the bird quickly in a burlap sack, leaving only the neck exposed. This permits very thorough steaming.

The feathers are removed by rubbing instead of picking, starting from the neck and working back. The burlap sack is removed as the work proceeds. The sack should not be removed more quickly than the feathers, for the feathers must be steaming while being rubbed off. It will not take more than ten minutes to clean a duck or goose in this way, and a chicken can be cleaned in four minutes. —E. WHITTAKER.

## T B in Columbia County

(Continued from page 343)

that were under test represented about 75 per cent. of the entire township the names of those who had not applied for the test were again divided up among the committee and this time different individuals were given new names. In addition two men agreed in each case to make the trip to the various men and to urge their cooperation in the work towards the end that the town could be cleaned as an area.

### A Thorough Piece of Work

As a consequence of this clean-up 32 more men signed the agreements and had their herds tested. This left seven herds of the total of 155 in the town who had not been reached. The total number of cattle owned by these 7 men was less than 20 head. This being over 95 per cent. of the herds, a report was made to the Commissioner of the Department of Farm and Markets in regard to the situation, calling his attention particularly to the fact that these seven men were mostly those who owned cattle for their own use and who were as a rule working at other trades and for this reason were hard to reach to bring proper information to.

The Commissioner addressed these men at some length, calling their attention to the fact that the greater part of the township had been tested and that for the good of the community they should subject their animals to the test, thereby avoiding the necessity of an individual quarantine on the part of the State. This letter immediately brought results, for of the seven, five immediately applied for a test. Leaving two who did not, one of these two owned one animal and the other two.

Thus, in a period of two months a township was tested with the exception of three animals. It will be no question but what these will also very shortly come under the test, as there is no opportunity for the owners to secure bull service in the county unless their animals are tested.

### Follow-up Well Organized

To follow up the work of eliminating diseased cattle the county purchased a spray outfit and a quantity of disinfectant. Immediately that reactors were removed from an owner's premises the veterinarian made a trip to the place and

supervised the thorough disinfection of the premises. Usually this has been done by a man that was hired especially for this work but the committee felt that this was one of the most important parts of the work to hold the area free from subsequent infection and that the most qualified man that they could assign to the work was the man that made the test. Such a procedure brought a man to supervise the work that was thoroughly familiar with conditions at that particular farm. This supervision of disinfection was made at no cost to the owner with the exception of the wholesale cost of the disinfectant that was used, this usually running from a dollar to two dollars per man. The fact that 24 per cent. of the cattle in the township were condemned at the first test as tuberculosis made the follow-up work in the cleaning of the stables very important.

An arrangement was made in the township whereby cattle could be removed for slaughter at a New York City packing-house the day after they were appraised. This prompt removal of animals was greatly appreciated by the farmers and was one of the well-worked out plans of the committee. In addition excellent service was maintained as far as the appraiser was concerned, orders being rapidly executed from seven to ten days after the tests were completed.

### How Campaign was Conducted

At the same time as this was taking place in the township of Kinderhook other sign-up campaigns were in process under direction of the manager. The way that these campaigns developed was left almost solely to the initiative of the communities themselves. The ground was prepared by a certain amount of publicity on the part of the Bureau and as a result three townships made definite requests for area work at the start. Meetings were called in these communities and the work was explained in detail, and the methods of proceeding about the work were set forth. As a result in all three cases from the initiative of those in attendance, a committee was appointed, one man from each school district, to canvass the district for cooperators in the work and to report back to the Farm Bureau office so that a summary could be made. Further plans will establish the names of the cattle

### My Engine Will Do the Work of 6



## Try This Remarkable Engine FREE

**Burns Kerosene**  
Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

**How About This Sawing Record!**  
G. E. Gilbert, of Frost, Ohio, says: "I bought an Edwards Engine in October 1920. I have been sawing wood right beside an 8 H. P. engine. The 8 H. P. sawed twenty-four cords and, in the same length of time, I sawed thirty-two cords and we had the same kinds of saws. He used four gallons of kerosene and I used two gallons, so you see that the Edwards is some motor. I can tear up and move while the other fellow is tearing up, on account of the weight and teams it takes to haul a big engine. "Well, I have tried it on loads that surprised the people and

**Change Power as Needed**  
It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1½ H. P. when you need only 1½, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."  
—A. V. EDWARDS

**EDWARDS FARM ENGINE**

## Free Trial Offer

Now—I want to prove my claims to you. I want to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. Just write your name and address on coupon and mail. I will send at once complete details about my farm engine and about my free trial offer. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon now.

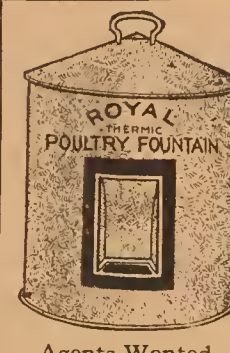
MAIL THIS COUPON

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.  
133 Main Street, Springfield, Ohio

Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

Name.....

Address.....



Agents Wanted

### A ROYAL NON-FREEZE FOUNTAIN—Warm Drinking Water—More Eggs

Use a Royal non-freeze drinking fountain this winter and keep the hens healthy and happy. Warm drinking water keeps the birds in good health and they have the pep to turn out eggs when the price is highest. No more frozen buckets to thaw and no hens without water, if you use a Royal non-freeze drinking fountain. Royal Thermic Fountains are made of the best quality of galvanized iron with double walls and packed with an efficient insulating material; keeps the water warm in winter and cool in summer; insulation is completely around the inside tank. Extra heavy handle, well fastened, for carrying. Special reinforced bottom ¾" off the ground. Extra wide and deep pockets. Inset pocket and cone top, keeps water in drinking pocket clean. Well crated and absolutely guaranteed.

Your dealer should have our full line of poultry supplies, including the Royal brooder non-freeze fountain, waterers, chick feeders, troughs and leg bands. If he cannot supply you, write or send us your order.

PRICE:	Leg Band Prices
2 Gal. - \$3.50	Celluloid spirale bands, 10 colors.
3 Gal. - 4.00	50.....\$ .45
5 Gal. - 5.00	100......75
	250.....1.70
	500.....2.95
	1,000.....4.95
	State Breed and color. Order today.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 114, TOLEDO, O.

owners in the towns and a comparison may be had between the number that is signed-up and the total number of owners. The County T. B. Committee is pledged to authorize work in that township that has the largest percentage signed-up at the conclusion of the work in the preceding town.

Following the completion of the work in the town of Kinderhook, work was started in the town of Stuyvesant. In three weeks out of the total of one hundred and four herds in the town there were under test some eighty-five. The names of the owners of the remaining nineteen herds were given back to the committee the same as was done in the case of the preceding town of Kinderhook. Although all records are not as yet complete indications are that equally good results will be had in this case as well. This will make two towns that have been completed in a little over five months while at the same time the retests have been regularly made at ninety-day intervals. This will provide for the starting of the third township about the first of January.

### Factors that Control Success

The orderly proceeding of the work is due mainly to the following factors: (1) Intelligent knowledge of the work and local county conditions on the part of the men in charge; (2) Control being centered in an organization that is qualified to represent the county interests for the farmers; (3) Testing being done by a highly competent veterinarian; (4) A thorough sign-up campaign at the minimum of effort; (5) Prompt appraisals and removal of reactors; (6) Thorough disinfectant of premises under strict supervision of a competent man; (7) No retests allowed to run more than ninety days after the condemnation of reactors; (8) No community being urged to conduct a sign-up campaign but rather that the request to enter the work came from their own choice; (9) and lastly only that work was promised that could reasonably be completed within the period of a year.

## STRONG, STURDY

# LEGHORN AND RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS

From the best strain in existence; no better at any price; parents raised on my own model farm. February, March and April delivery. Limited number to be sold. 10% down; balance three days before delivery. Order now and be assured of something better in chick line than you ever saw.

Bank reference—inspection invited.

**HIRAM SOUTHGATE**  
R. D., LONG BRANCH, N. J.

## Squab Book FREE

Squabs selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 24 years. Write now for big illustrated free book, How to Make Money Breeding Squabs.

**PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.**  
434 H St., Melrose High., Mass.

**Tom Barron Pedigree Strain S. C. White Leghorns** exclusively. Nice healthy Pullets, hatched May 5th, beginning to lay. Price \$1.50 each.

**FECK'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, CLYDE, N. Y.**

**TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE.** Breeders at special prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **HIGHLAND FARM, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.**

**Large stock** Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Collies, Hares, Pigeons, Chicks. Eggs, low. **Car. PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.**

Saves Logs—Falls Trees—Buzzes Branches—Does Belt Work

10-Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms.

**One Man Saws 15 Cords a Day!**

—Easy with the OTTAWA Log Saw! Wood selling for \$3 a cord brings owner \$45 a day. Use 4 H. P. Engine for other work. Wheel mounted—easy to move. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branch houses. Write for FREE Book—"Wood Encyclopedia"—today.

**OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.**  
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## BIG MONEY PULLING STUMPS

Send today for Big Free illustrated book and special cut price offer on Hercules Stump Pullers. Learn how you can clear your land quickly and cheaply, then make big money pulling stumps for neighbors. Rip logs of low made \$10,000 in spare time. It's easy. Write quick.

**HERCULES MFG. CO.**  
1423 - 29th Str., Centerville, Iowa



## The Trouble Maker

(Continued from page 345)

cows on the morning of the second day of the fair that he seemed to have lost interest in nearly everything, and for a young man was thinking altogether too frequently. "What's the use?"

But his sister wanted to go to the fair. She was nothing but a kid anyway, Jim thought, and she had far too little fun for him and his grouching to stand in the way of her holiday. So after the chores were done, the two Taylors joined the procession toward the fair grounds. When they got there, he drove the horse down in the back end of the grounds, unhitched her from the wagon, and tied her to the tree. Then they went back up to see the sights.

His sister soon found some girl friends, and Jim strolled about talking with friends and listening to the various inducements put forth by the mid-way artists to sell their wares or to get the passing crowd into their fake shows.

Among these was a grizzled veteran of the Civil War who had seen better days, but who for years had been coming to the Speedtown fair as a vendor of cheap merchandise. No one knew what this man's real name was, but there were hundreds who attended the fair who always listened with pleasure to the sales talk and lectures of "George, the Whip Man," for the whips were the leading articles which he sold. In the most perfect English he would entertain the crowd with lecture, anecdote and story, and wind up by selling them some of his wares for which they had no need.

When Jim came along, old George was just opening up, and the boy paused to hear the harangue.

"Look at me," cried the old man. "Once I was high in the councils of the Republican party, once I was mayor of a big city. Look at me now."

**Y**ANKING away his collar and pointing to an ugly weal on the side of his neck, he cried:

"Do you see that scar? That is where one of old John Gordon's men put his mark with a peak-pointed iron on the end of a rebel musket. He is dead now, that fellow; been dead a long time; been deader than Julius Cæsar thirty years on the tenth of next June, the anniversary of that unpleasant time at Coal Harbor.

"But look at these other scars that were cut deeper than the Johnny bayonet thrust, cut way deeper into the soul. And the party that made them is still alive, and up to all of his old deviltry! Look at the lines on my face, look at these dim, bleared eyes, these trembling hands, this gray head, this stooped, slouched body, that should yet be erect and vigorous! Those are the marks left by old John Barleycorn, the rampant rebel of the Inferno, whose accursed legions have never yet met up with a Gettysburg nor come to an Appomattox Court House."

Turning abruptly to the big trunk on the platform at his side, old George picked out and held up an article of small merchandise.

"We have here," he said, "an ordinary comb, such as the daughter of a family uses to arrange her locks on an evening when she expects male company. Its ordinary price is thirty-five cents but I am not going to ask that for it. I shall just put in another comb of the same size," suiting the action to the words, "and another one still a size smaller, and another with fine teeth for the hired man to rake the June bugs out of his whiskers. And with it, this package of gold strings, a paper of pins and two spools of cotton thread, number forty, and the first man, woman, child, or other creature who offers two York shillings, twenty-five cents, or a quarter of a dollar, gets the lot."

**T**RADER was brisk for a few moments and when it began to slacken the salesman tried another scheme. Select-

ing a razor from among the endless variety of articles in the big trunk, he removed it from the case and held it up for inspection.

"This little throat tickler of genuine Sheffield steel is something that every man in this fair audience stands in need of. Gentlemen, buy one and peel off those dismal shrouds of hay-colored draping that now obscure your countenances; and your wives will cease to run away with lightning rod salesmen.

"Ladies, buy a razor; keep your corns peeled, and your tempers will improve to an extent that your husbands will come to prefer your company to that of the young widow who is the object of your suspicion and dislike.

"This razor sells for a dollar, but the first party who hands me a dollar bill as its purchase price is going to get the surprise of his life!"

**J**IM, who had been listening to the salesman's patter with considerable amusement, at once pulled a dollar from his pocket and handed it to George. Taking the bill, the old fellow wrapped it around the case containing the razor and handed both it and the razor back to Jim. Immediately the whole crowd surged forward waving dollar bills.

"Hold on," old George shouted, "just give me a minute and I shall tend to all of your wants in the corn-paring line. Now, gentlemen, if I were to give you each a razor and a dollar in return for your dollar, I would soon be unable to attend these annual and joyous reunions of you people whom I love. Ah, yes, my dear friends, I do love you all. I wish that my arms were long enough and strong enough to gather you all, men, women and children, in my embrace—in order that I might extract a half dollar from each of your pockets!"

Having halted the charge of the dollar-wild crowd with this sally, George picked up another razor case, dropped it into a small pasteboard box, added to it a coin whose denomination could not be ascertained by the onlookers, and held the package toward the crowd.

"Who will give me a dollar for this?" he demanded. "Take it or leave it now on terms of your money back if you are not satisfied."

In the brisk exchanges that followed, a purchaser sometimes found a dollar bill in the box with his razor, sometimes a quarter or a ten-cent piece, and more often nothing. Such was the humor of the crowd, however, and its deep American sense of taking "hoss-trade" loss without a murmur that few, if any, demanded their money back in settlement of a poor "deal." (Continued next week)

### A Public Market in a Dairy Section

(Continued from page 337)

conditions are right the public market offers a fine solution of the high cost of living for city cooks, and of how to increase the incomes on the farms."

She pronounced the Binghamton markets the finest of any she had ever seen, unless those of Seattle be excepted.

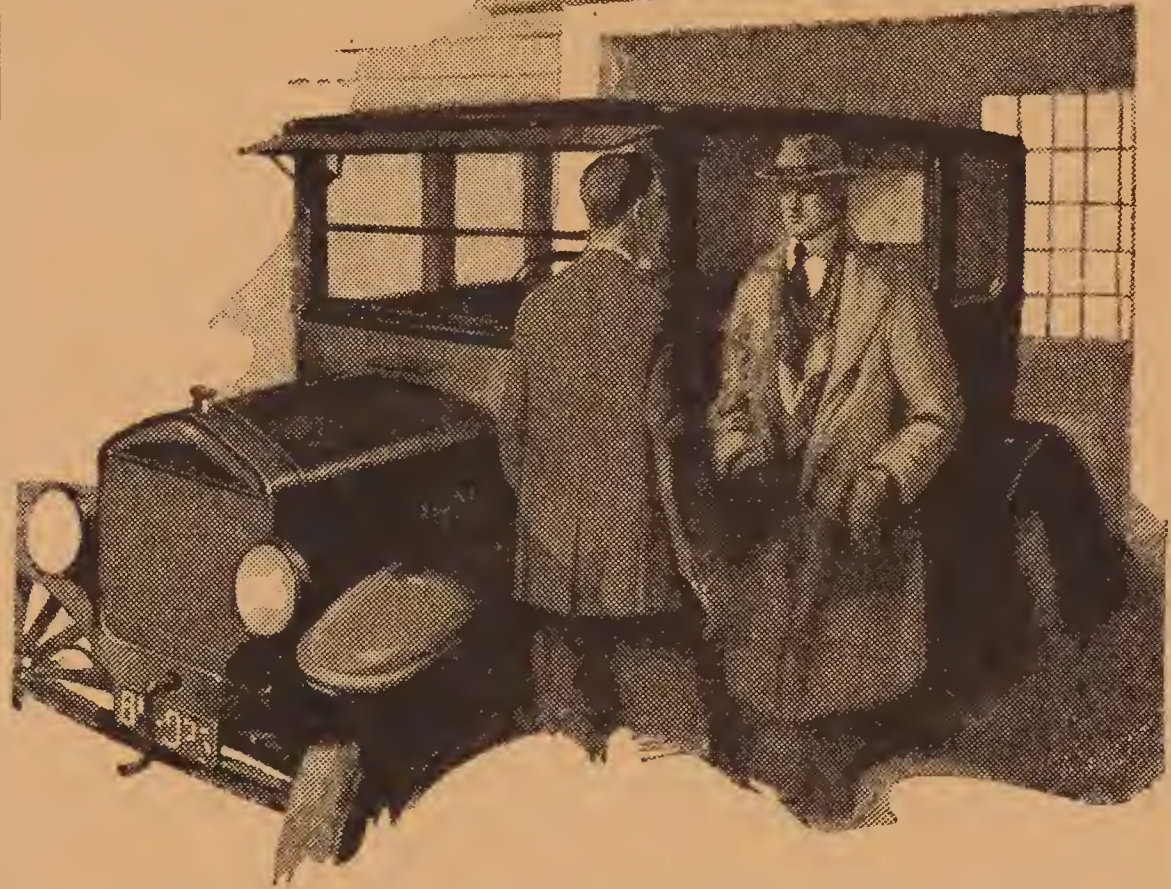
E. R. Eastman, editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, was one of the chief speakers on Friday. His slogan "Kill a cow this winter" applies well in this section, as the farmer can sell a part of it on the market if it is more than his wife cares to eat, pickle, or smoke.

This study was brought about through the foresight of Mrs. Lewis Seymour of Binghamton, Chairman of the district, who recognized the great truth that before a great deal can be done to improve the farm home, the farm income must be strengthened. The Broome County Home Bureau, and its popular agent Mrs. Anne Phillips Dunbar, also did much to make the tour a success.

Always sign your letters. Communications with initials attached cannot be answered. We will not use your name if you do not wish it printed.

# 4 FORD questions asked every day

## HERE ARE THE ANSWERS



**QUES.** How can I minimize carbon deposit in my Ford engine?

**ANS.** Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" frequently report running 10,000 and even 20,000 miles without taking off the head. The reason for this is that when Mobiloil "E" reaches the combustion chamber and burns, it leaves only a very light, fluffy soot, most of which is blown out through the exhaust.

**QUES.** How can I overcome "chattering"?

**ANS.** Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" gives all the freedom from "chattering" that can be secured from a *high-grade, pure petroleum* lubricating oil. "Chattering" is usually due to incorrectly adjusted bands or worn out linings, and is aggravated by the mixture of unburned fuel with the lubricating oil. When Mobiloil "E" is used from the beginning (when the band linings are new) little trouble from "chattering" will be experienced.

**QUES.** How can I avoid overheating—particularly when it is necessary to use low speed continuously?

**ANS.** One most common comment of Ford owners who use Mobiloil "E" is that they enjoy marked freedom from overheating. This is because the scientifically correct body and character of the oil enable it to resist to an unusual degree the heat developed under any condition of operation.

**QUES.** Isn't it true that I may get better results by using a heavier-bodied oil?

**ANS.** Serious damage may accompany the use of oil heavier than Mobiloil "E". Your primary need is to adequately protect every moving part. Mobiloil "E" reaches every friction surface and protects your Ford regardless of its age or the mileage which it has covered.

For the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified by the Chart of Recommendations.

#### Domestic Branches:

New York (Main Office)	Buffalo Chicago Dallas Des Moines	Detroit Indianapolis Kansas City, Mo. Milwaukee	Minneapolis New Haven Oklahoma City Peoria	Pittsburgh Philadelphia Portland, Me.	Rochester Springfield, Mass. St. Louis
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### VACUUM OIL COMPANY



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

NOVEMBER 22, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*When a Feller Needs a Friend (with apologies to Briggs)*

Developing the Rural Community—By Clarence Poe





## The People's Telephone

The telephone knows no favorites. It does the bidding of the country store and of the city bank. It is found in the ranch house kitchen and in the drawing-room of the city mansion. Its wires penetrate the northern forest, stretch across the prairie, are tunneled under city streets.

The telephone knows no favorites. Its service to all the people is of the same high standard—the Bell System standard. Twenty-four hours a day it carries the voices of all. For the benefit of all, the long-distance circuits are kept in tune. Numberless discoveries and improvements developed by the Bell System have made the telephone more useful for all the people. In America, all can afford the telephone, for Bell System service is the cheapest, as well as the best, in the world.

The telephone knows no favorites. It is not owned in any one locality or by any particular group of men. It is owned by 350,000 stockholders, who represent a cross-section of the thrift of the whole country. The owners of the telephone are those it serves.

In America today the 15,000,000 telephones of the Bell System contribute to the security, happiness and efficiency of all the people.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

**BELL SYSTEM**

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

## FASTEST CUTTING 350 Strokes Each Minute. **EASY, NOW, TO SAW 15 Cords a Day!**



**A Work-Saver—A Money-Maker**  
"Good to make money,"—L. LaHouse, Mass.  
"Made over one thousand dollars,"—J. Wenger, Pa.  
"In no time I paid for my saw,"—W. Shew, Mo.  
"Saves fire on side hills; do all claimed,"—J. Cable, Mont.  
You need all this power—fastest sawing—6 strokes each second; Easiest Moved, Cheapest To Own. Used by U. S. Government!  
**4-H-P**—EASY TERMS—monthly payments so small you won't miss them—a whole year to pay—also sold for cash.

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# Importance of Local Units

They Put the "Operation" in Cooperation

By M. C. BURRITT

Twenty-five of us were seated around the office in the Grange Building when President Wilbur Chase called the meeting to order. It was the weekly session of the Parma Cooperative Fruit Growers' Association at Hilton, N. Y., held each Wednesday night during the busy packing season. The purpose of these meetings is to keep members well informed about their business and to settle the problems which are constantly arising in democratic fashion. Some of the matters requiring attention to-night were: plans for the ensuing week, what varieties should be picked next, whether or not members wanted to load a car of ciders, whether the second grade Twenty-Ounce should be packed B's or sold in bulk to the canning factory, whether or not we should purchase another car of bushel baskets and where, and other minor matters. Checks for Dutchess apples were also distributed.

The meeting began promptly at 8 p. m. and the chairman promised adjournment not later than nine o'clock, remarking that both he and the secretary had to go on the Rochester Public Market early the next morning and that they didn't intend to meet themselves getting up when they went home to bed. We have found that the members like this promptness of opening and closing a meeting and the dispatch with which business is done and that many more attend than used to when the meetings were started late and dragged along to eleven o'clock. Three years has taught us how to work together effectively.

The chairman conducts the meeting in a most democratic and yet expeditious way. He asks each member his wishes or gives him a chance to express his opinion on each question. Were his Kings ready to pick this week? When did he think Kieffer pears would be ready? Would he draw any ciders at sixty cents a hundred weight if enough others could do so to fill a car this week? Did members prefer to accept an offer of \$1.50 per hundred for B grade Twenty-Ounce, ciders and culls out, buyer to haul from packing-house or would they prefer to pack them B grade in barrels and chance getting a larger net return that way? How many bushels baskets would each member need for Kieffer pears? Every member expressed himself freely and majority opinion ruled. Sometimes there is unanimous agreement without vote. Usually there are differences of opinion but close votes are rare. After full discussion, differences are settled by a showing of hands.

### A Superintendent's Troubles

Superintendent Smith was called upon for suggestions. Abe has his troubles trying to keep 34 members happy, a packing-crew of twenty working efficiently and the Central's orders filled and shipped promptly. But he is always cheerful, a hard worker and with the good backing he gets from officers and members alike always comes out on top of his problems smiling. As usual he had some recommendations and some questions to be settled. Members would have to regulate their deliveries this week to varieties being run and to floor capacity. The regular packing-crew was working overtime four nights this week to try and keep ahead of the rush of Twenty-Ounce and Greenings, but even so without the coop-

eration of members in accommodating this week he couldn't keep ahead. The packing floor was not only jammed at one end with tree run stuff to be packed, but at the other with culls and with packed barrels for which Central had orders and wanted loaded at once, so they couldn't be rolled into storage—a short cut out of the way and often a source of needless expense. The culls must be sold at once and he had an offer of 80 cents for Greening culls and 65 cents for all other. Should he sell? He was authorized to do so, and incidentally assured that no one would think he had exceeded his authority if he got 90 and 70 cents. A lively sense of humor in some of the members always enlivens the meetings.



M. C. BURRITT

Kieffer pears would probably have to be packed next week. They were to go over the Burke grader and could be packed on the Grange Hall floor. The regular crew was too busy. Would members work evenings from seven to ten o'clock next week at regular help's pay and relieve the pressure. Sure they would. Twelve men were selected and scheduled for two nights and twelve for two other evenings. So all Abe would have to do was to superintend the day and evening crews, load a car of ciders, two cars of 3-inch Cataract Twenty-Ounce, a car of 2 1/4-inch Cataract Greenings, a car of 2 1/2-inch Greenings, a car of Pound Sweets and a mixed car. Does it take a real man to keep sweet, not lose his head, and get the work done in a cooperative packing house? It does!

### What a Local Unit Is

This local cooperative unit is one of the members of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association. It is organized under Article 13A of the cooperative law and is a non-stock corporation financed on members' non-interest bearing notes, which are used as collateral to borrow operating funds at the bank. This unit does not own but rents its packing-house. It owns its graders and other equipment. Last winter it doubled its membership and its members now have a production capacity in a full crop year like 1922 of more than 40,000 barrels of apples, 4,000 bushels of pears and 4,000 bushels of peaches.

The local unit's function is to assemble, grade and pack the fruit of its members. It contracts with the Central to sell and pool its fruit under the Central's Cataract Brand and rules and regulations. Government inspection at shipping point is the buyer's guarantee of the product. Eighty to ninety per cent. of all fruit is sold F. O. B.

### The Grower's Viewpoint

As operated this cooperative is absolutely in the grower's hands. Its policies and plans are determined by him. He participates, if he will, in all decision and his interests are always first in mind. He is as efficient as he and his associates can be and he shares the results of good and poor decisions with all.

Some individual growers think that they can do better by themselves but most growers feel that they arrive at wiser decisions by talking problems—picking dates, selling prices, grades, storing, etc.—over together. They feel that they are running their own business and

(Continued on page 363)

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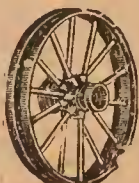
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THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

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Volume 114

For the Week Ending November 22, 1924

Number 21

## Developing the Rural Community

By Clarence Poe, Editor of the Progressive Farmer

ALL of us, whether farmers or agricultural workers, who want to make American country life a little better for our having lived and labored—what are the most important facts for us to keep constantly in mind?

The fundamental fact about the rural problem, as I see it, is that farm life must be made both financially satisfying and socially satisfying. Neither larger profits alone nor a richer community life alone will avail. We must have both.

Edwin Markham, the famous author of "The Man with the Hoe," once remarked to me that "Man's supreme needs are represented by three B's—Bread, Beauty, and Brotherhood"—a profound truth. By bread he meant the material satisfactions of life which we must all have. But equally essential to any well-rounded life is the satisfaction of our innate craving for human comradeship and for brotherhood. Consider this remarkable statement by one famous American student of agricultural conditions, Dr. Thomas N. Carver:



MR. POE

"Paradoxical as it may seem, it is a matter of actual observation that the sections of the country where the land is richest, where crops have been most abundant, where land has reached the highest price and the farm owners attain to the highest degree of prosperity, are the very sections from which the farm owners are retiring from the farms most rapidly and leaving them to tenants."

### Country Life Not Organized

Why are they leaving? Why does Iowa, the richest agricultural state, yet show a steadily declining agricultural population? As I see it, there can be but one answer. The country life of America has not yet been adequately organized in recognition of the fact that man is "a social animal."

"In all his politics, in all his economies, in all his movements," says a distinguished thinker, "man is feeling his way to his inevitable destiny of harmonious life." There you have, in my opinion, a phrase which largely explains the continuous drift to the cities. It is not for larger profits only that farmers go to town. "Man, instinctively a social animal," is indeed ever "feeling his way to his inevitable destiny of harmonious life," that is to say, toward a life which fully improves upon all the rich possibilities of comradeship and of cooperative action with his fellows, industrial, civic, and social; and he goes to the city largely because he feels we have not yet provided for the development of these relations in our country districts.

So it is that the chief task of the rural reformer today is the creation of the Rural Community—involving, of course, the three essentials of (1) scientific farming, (2) business cooperation, and (3) an adequate social life. The first two necessary to make it financially satisfying, the second two to make it socially satisfying.

Mr. George W. Russell of Ireland (whom I am tempted to call the greatest of rural sociologists), reminds us of our elemental

weakness when he says that while we have had people living here and there in rural sections heretofore, we have not had rural "communities," the word "community" signifying a group of people with common interests organized to work together as one body in their aspirations, hopes, ideals, ambitions.

### Too Few Country Communities

Just to have a number of dwelling-houses scattered here and there over a farming area does not make a community; it becomes a real community only when it passes through the experience of Kipling's "Ship That Found Itself" and there develops among the people a common feeling of loyalty, pride, and identity of interest. This is what the organization of the town quickly develops, and what the lack of organization of the country has prevented from developing there. In the town there are ample agencies and organizations through which the townsman may work for better streets and better lights and better schools, and for parks and playgrounds and public buildings and country clubs and pretty suburbs, and to get more progressive people to come for neighbors with him, and so on, and so on. But it is a sad fact that while we have had people living here and there in country sections, we have not had country "communities." We have not had this unity of interest, this community consciousness.

And why have we not had them? Partly, of course, because of the individual character of farm life—a characteristic which cooperation in buying and selling, and in farm work, will steadily overcome. But in an even larger measure I believe the failure to develop the Rural Community has been due to a failure to provide the machinery for its development and expression.

### Not Purely Economic

It is an indictment, and a true indictment, of

the leaders of our race which Mr. Russell draws up when he says that great minds from Aristotle in Ancient Greece to Alexander Hamilton in our own country have given much thought to the organization of cities and States, to the problems of municipalities and commonwealths, but have "treated the rural problem as purely economic—as if agriculture were a business only and not a life." The result he finds exemplified in the contrast between facilities for progress in his own city of Dublin and the absence of such facilities in the surrounding rural regions:

"If Dublin or any other city wants an art gallery or public baths, or recreation grounds, there is a machinery which can be set in motion, there are corporations and urban councils which can be approached. If public opinion is evident—and it is easy to organize public opinion in a town—the city representatives will consider the scheme, and if they approve and it is within their power as a corporation or council, they are able to levy taxes to finance the art gallery, public bath-houses, recreation grounds, public gardens, or whatever else. Now let us go to a country district where there is no organization. It may be obvious to one or two people that the place is decaying, lacking some center of life. They want a village hall (a community meeting-place), but how is it to be obtained? They begin talking about it to this person and that. They ask these people to talk to their friends, and the ripples go out weakening and widening for months, perhaps years."

And so nothing is done. In other words, the civic impulse, the social instinct, can find machinery for expression in the city, but cannot in the country; and so, as Mr. Russell says: "The difficulty of moving the countryman, which has become traditional, is not due to the fact that he lives in the country, but to the fact that he lives in an unorganized society."

There, as I see it, is the whole situation in a nutshell. Country people are in heart and mind just as progressive as city people, but haven't the facilities for expressing the spirit of progress. The power-belt of organization has not been attached to the throbbing dynamo of rural aspirations.

Consider this fact, that the country community is the only social unit known to our civilization without definite boundaries and without machinery for self-expression and development—"without form and void," as was chaos before creation.

There is the Nation, with its government and its flag and its definite boundaries—and we are all ready to fight for it, sing of it, die for it!

There is the State, too, with its government, its history, its flag—and each of us is passionately devoted to his State.

There likewise is the county, with its definite boundaries, its history, its government by means of which its people can express themselves—and there is all over the country a more or less definite feeling of county pride among all classes.

And then for the townsmen, there is the town or city with its definite boundaries, its local government, its varied local organizations, its ample machinery for proper self-expression.

(Continued on page 357)

### Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service

This is the second of a series of special articles by members of the Standard Farm Paper Editorial Board. The members of this Editorial Board are as follows:

C. V. Gregory.....Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.  
D. A. Wallace.....The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.  
H. A. Wallace.....Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa  
Clarence Poe.....Progressive Farmer, Birmingham, Ala.  
Donald Keefer.....Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, Cal.  
E. R. Eastman.....American Agriculturist, New York City  
T. A. Leadley.....Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb.  
John Cunningham.....Wisconsin Agriculturist, Racine, Wis.  
A. J. Glover.....Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.  
DeWitt C. Wing.....Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

Clarence Poe, author of this article, has been identified with the development and progress of Southern agriculture for a generation. He is one of the outstanding leaders of the South. Mr. Poe has always been deeply interested in people and in their relationship to one another in the social life of the community. You will find his article full of interest and inspiration.

The next article in this series will be by DeWitt C. Wing, editor of the "Breeder's Gazette," entitled "Pitfalls of the Young Breeder." It will appear in our December 20 issue.



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by  
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114

November 22, 1924

No. 21

### Announcement

IT has been our aim ever since we have been with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to keep the fads and the frills out of the paper, and to have everything in it written by men and women who know what they are talking about. We believe that farmers are tired of being told this and that by writers and speakers who would be flat failures as farmers. First-hand experience by first-hand and first-rate farmers, written in an interesting way, makes, in our opinion, the best kind of a farm paper.

That is the reason we are pleased to have such men on our staff as the veteran farmer, H. E. Cook, of Denmark, New York, one of the best and most successful diarymen in the State.

Another one is your good friend, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., whose people have lived for generations on the same farm in Schoharie County, New York.

And now we have added M. C. Burritt, fruit-grower of Hilton, New York. Mr. Burritt is known all over the East as the successful extension director of the New York State College of Agriculture. But he never got very far away from his large fruit farm at Hilton, and now he has taken his family back there, depending upon the farm and his own efforts for a daily livelihood.

Few men in the State have a better knowledge of actual fruit-growing and of general farming as it is practiced in western New York than Mr. Burritt. For several weeks, he has been writing for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST fruit and farm notes from Western New York. He will also furnish an occasional feature article about the problems that the farmer faces in his daily work.

We are glad that we have been able to get Mr. Burritt to write for you, because he fits into our plans of furnishing a practical farm paper which will be of some use in the hard job of farming on which all of you work every day.

### No More Land Reclamation

"As a subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and as a callous-handed practical—perhaps it is impractical—farmer, suffering from acute vacuum of the bank account, I wish to call your attention to the enclosed clipping from a Philadelphia, Pa., paper:

"With normal crops resulting in world surplus, as you have intimated in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and these normal crops selling always on a buyer's market, do you agree that reclamation work, other than that already begun or that designed as relief in districts already colonized, should be attempted?"

"Do you think that in considering future reclamation

projects we may safely 'ignore agricultural depression?' You will note Mr. Mead refers to 'increasing arrears of payments by settlers' and 'widespread demand for postponement of payments . . . on irrigated projects.' Is this consistent with anything but an extremely conservative, if not absolutely antagonistic, policy regarding future reclamation projects? Why tax farmers—or others—to extend agriculture, to help glut already glutted markets, to make more farmers miserable, and to increase the difficulty the already established farmer has, by further increasing production?"

"I say, 'Let a shortage of food in this country be the next stimulant for land reclamation, and to those who ignorantly continue to clamor for cheaper food, 'a prosperous farmer means a prosperous country.'

"What do you say?"—W. D. L., Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

THIS correspondent has put his finger on a movement in this country that every farm paper, every farm organization, and every farmer ought to oppose. The clipping refers to a report made by Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation, after he had made a nine thousand mile inspection trip in the West.

The report urges more Government activity in reclaiming land for farm purposes. Thus we have one set of so-called Government experts talking about aiding farmers all of the time, and another set urging the expenditure of large sums of Government money for the expensive reclaiming of land projects.

The curse of farmers for generations has been the low prices caused chiefly by overproduction. There is enough good land already in cultivation to swamp the country with farm products any time that prices are fair enough to pay the costs of production. The huge expenditure of federal funds for reclamation schemes is foolish from every standpoint and would be a direct injury to the American farm industry.

### Taxes Must Come Down

THE cost of government—national, state and local—has reached staggering proportions. When taxes were low, it did not make so much difference who paid them. They were not unduly burdensome to anyone. Now that they are high, it is imperative that they be distributed more fairly. Farm land is carrying an unfair proportion of the tax load. It cannot stand the strain. That is why we must have a square deal in taxation.

Read the outline of what AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST proposes to do in its tax-reduction program, and then do not fail to write us.

### The Best Place to Live

WE hope you will not miss the article about the farm community on the feature page of this issue by Clarence Poe, editor of *Progressive Farmer*. This is the second one in the series by the Standard Farm Paper editors.

Clarence Poe is not only a great farm editor, but he is noted throughout the entire South for his good words and work. His particular hobby has been to do what he could to make the farm neighborhood the best place in the world to live.

### The Majority Want the Truth

"I have been going carefully over each number of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as it comes out and have noticed the constant building up of the paper with considerable enjoyment. I believe your efforts for the things you stand for will in the long run reap reward."—O. H. C.

LETTERS like the above help along the day's work. We are trying to carry out certain fundamental policies which seem to us to be based on plain common sense. Unfortunately for us, perhaps, there is nothing spectacular or loud-sounding in these policies. Common sense and worse are seldom team mates. Sometimes when we are a bit discouraged, it seems to us that loud noise, sensationalism and propaganda are what the people want.

But we cannot believe this to be true of farmers. We think that a majority of farm people want

facts. They want the truth, even if it hurts sometimes. Anyway, this paper, even at the risk of failure, will not court popularity if we have to do it by advocating schemes that we know are not sound.

### The Real Feed Test

IN a recent address the president of a large feed manufacturing company stated that it is a fair estimate that during the current year of 1924 farmers of New York State will purchase grain and feed for their dairy cattle at a cost to them of more than forty million dollars.

"And it is likewise an equally fair estimate," said the speaker, "in fact a very moderate one, to state that five million dollars of this amount represents an economic waste; that is, unnecessarily spent for milk production."

He goes on to call attention to a bulletin published by Cornell University showing an actual study of 149 farms in Broome County. This study showed that it took an average of 42.8 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds of milk. The manufacturer said that this same milk production could have been secured by proper feeding methods with 28 pounds of grain per 100 pounds, and the saving thus resulting on the 149 farms would have amounted to more than seven thousand dollars.

We think the above estimates to be very moderate. We believe it a fair statement that there is a loss of from 20 to 25 per cent. on grain fed to dairy cows in the average dairy, which amounts to eight or ten million dollars a year to the farmers of New York State alone. Much of this loss is caused by indiscriminate feeding without regard and often without exact knowledge of the production of each cow.

We have nothing to say, for we have been guilty of this kind of feeding ourselves in years past. But how often you can go into a barn at feeding time and see the dairymen take a bushel of feed and a smaller measure and go down the long line of cows, dipping it out to them without much regard to whether the individual is producing ten pounds or sixty pounds a day. At \$50 a ton, every pound of feed is worth 2½ cents. If a man will stop to think of this, perhaps he will be more careful how he throws the valuable stuff around.

Even where a farmer has made a careful study of feeding values, and knows the protein and other food content of his grain, he is quite apt to feed at a loss. The speaker went on to say that the only true test of a feed is the response the cow will make to it. It may show, he said, quite a large protein content and yet not come through in actual milk production.

He is largely right. We believe that the analysis of feed to determine the amount of protein, carbohydrates, etc., may be used for a rough guide, but in the end, the real test is the cow herself.

And it is comparatively easy to make this test. All that is necessary in testing out different feeds is to be sure that other factors in the cow's feeding and care practically remain the same. There is so much involved and the difference between profit and loss in milk production is so close that it is well worth every farmer's attention to make absolutely sure that he is getting full value from his concentrates.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

YOU have probably heard of the New York City consumer who said she was not worried about the dairymen's problems because, as for her, she got her milk from the milk man!

This may be a little like what Mark Twain said about reports of his death, "Very much exaggerated"; but it certainly is true that the lack of knowledge of farm conditions on the part of the average dweller in the big city is perfectly astounding.

What started me off with this thought was the story that one of the men on our staff just told about the city boy who refused to go to the country for a summer vacation. "Because," said he, "they have thrashing machines in the country, and it's bad enough for a feller in the city where they do it by hand!"



# Farm Taxes Must Come Down

*American Agriculturist Outlines Plans of Campaign—Will You Help?*

FOR nearly two years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has carried on a constant, insistent campaign against the high taxes that are ruining so many farmers. They are a burden to all of them. As our readers know, this campaign has not been one of words, but of action, with the result that we secured through the aid of the Governor and the State Legislature of New York last year a reduction of one-half mill in the direct property tax. This single reduction amounted to approximately eight million dollars in which every farmer owner of property in the State benefited to some extent.

We have stated, however, that this was only the beginning and last week we promised you in an editorial an outline of the things we wanted to work for during the coming year that would result in further relief in the tax situation. In this article, there is a brief outline of some of the things that we believe are wrong, with suggestions as to how we think they should be remedied. This work will be done not only for the farmers of New York but in all the States where AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has large numbers of subscribers.

## Everyone Must Help

Without your help, we can do nothing. But with more than 135,000 farmers who subscribe to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST back of us, we can do much, as has already been demonstrated. Will you, therefore, carefully read this article and preserve it. Are the principles that we have outlined in accordance with your belief? If so, will you lend us your support? We ought to have thousands of letters telling us wherein you agree and disagree with the suggestions in this article, letters that we can use with the Governor and the Legislators showing them how you really feel on this tax situation. Failing to hear from you with at least a brief note, in support of what we are trying to do will mean to us that you are perfectly satisfied in going on and paying the high taxes.

Now let us consider for a moment some of the reasons why the tax situation is so bad. The taxes which the farmers of the United States were called upon to pay in 1922 amounted to a larger sum of money than the total net incomes of the farms of the United States of the same year. Think of it! It took the net income of every farmer in the country to pay the cost of maintaining the government!

Look at it another way. In the nine years from 1912 to 1921, taxes increased \$280,000,000, or more than 140 per cent. During this period not a single State in the United States decreased its expenditures and hardly a State showed an increase of less than 100 per cent. New York almost exactly doubled its expenditures. Massachusetts increased from \$6,250,000 to \$14,500,000. Pennsylvania increased from approximately \$32,300,000 to \$62,250,000. Those are the increases for nine years. They were as bad for the ten years previous to 1912, so that in the last twenty years the burden of support of the State governments alone has been multiplied by four.

## Local Conditions Also Need Attention

So much for the Nation and the State. What about the county and the local government? County expenses increased in about the same ratio as State expenses. Cost of county government in New York grew during that period from \$19,000,000 to \$38,500,000. Taxes in the districts and townships are worse still. The cost of local government in New York, county, township and district, grew from \$62,250,000 to \$139,300,000.

Summing this up in percentage figures, there has been an increase in the last nine years of 140 per

cent. in State taxes, about 100 per cent. in county taxes, and from 100 to 300 per cent. in local, township and district taxes. These figures are only up to 1921. Since then, the increases have been even more startling.

These are a lot of statistics maybe, but they tell a dangerous story, for unless farmers and other taxpayers of this country pay some attention to them, we may as well quit business.

Every farmer knows what the growing tax burden has meant to his business, to his family, and to his happiness. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received last year over 15,000 petitions from our readers asking for help in reducing the farm taxes. Many of these petitions were accompanied by letters which one could hardly read without tears in his eyes. Thousands of farmers were unable to get hold of enough cash to meet their taxes. It was without exception the most saddening,

should be raised in some other way. Tax experts state that this is about the only country in the world where direct property tax is collected.

Taxation should be on income and not on property. A man may have a \$10,000 farm, but if conditions are such that he makes no income on that farm, it is unfair to tax him.

SECOND: There should be no further reduction of income taxes until government expenses are reduced, so that taxes will not have to be raised in other ways. This seems to be so right and plain to us that it should need no discussion. When a man is making a large income why should he not be the one to pay the taxes? Some business men argue that this discourages business and brings about hard times and that it particularly leads to the investment of capital in tax exemption bonds instead of regular business enterprises. This leads us then to

THIRD: The issuance of tax exempt securities should be discontinued. The exemptions of securities or incomes of any kind from its just share of the tax burden is absolutely wrong. We will discuss this in detail in other statements. We are sure that a great majority of farm people agree with us.

## Some Astounding Figures

Sufficient to say here that there are approximately \$24,000,000,000 of income accumulated during the six years of 1916 to 1921, inclusive, which escaped the individual Federal income tax because such income was held by corporations as undivided profits. Such a sum is beyond the comprehension of any mortal, but we can all realize how much lighter the tax burden would be if this vast income was paying its share of taxes. Then we will add to that some more billions, \$12,310,000,000 to be exact, which is invested in tax free bonds

and therefore pays nothing toward government support. In the name of common sense, and in the name of all justice, why should farm people be taxed to ruination when all of these billions, most of which belong to the wealthy, go untaxed?

Some argue that the tax free bond is the taxpayer's own credit instrument, from which the public derives a direct and considerable benefit because it is issued and sold bearing a low rate of interest. That argument may hold for that share of the public which lives in the villages and the cities. It does not hold to any great extent for farmers.

FOURTH: There should be a carefully planned and prepared budget of proposed government expenses in the nation, in every state, and in every county, city and town. Many of these divisions now have budgets. The national budget system has already saved the nation many millions. In some States and in many counties the budgets are more or less of a joke. They should be uniform; they should show in considerable detail what is proposed to be spent for the coming year and for what purposes. They should be published in the local papers and under no circumstances should the allowances for any particular item be exceeded. Then at the close of the year, every municipality from the nation to the last town should furnish to taxpayers a copy of the budget and a report showing just how much money was spent and for what purposes.

## For Publicity of Tax Expenditures

FIFTH: This report should be published in the newspapers and it should be rendered to every taxpayer with his tax bill. In New York City and in a few other cities when the taxpayer receives his bill for taxes, he finds on it a statement of what his moneys have been used for. This gives the taxpayer an opportunity of check-

(Continued on page 368)

## American Agriculturist Tax Program

- I. The abolition of a direct State tax on property.
- II. No further reduction of income taxes until government expenses are reduced.
- III. Discontinuance of the issuing of tax exempt securities.
- IV. A carefully prepared detailed budget for every government unit from the nation to the county.
- V. Full publicity and information to taxpayers showing the exact purposes, with amounts, for which taxes are spent.
- VI. We are also in favor of:
  1. Larger taxation of personal property.
  2. Gasoline sales tax, and
  3. Taxing billboards along sides of State highways.

Read the explanation of this program on this page and then write American Agriculturist, either giving your approval or stating wherein you disagree.

disheartening situation which it has ever been our misfortune to know intimately about.

"All right," you say, "what can be done about it?"

Nothing so long as you are willing to let the situation drift along without even writing a letter. Speaking generally, the big thing that must be done is for the people of this country to so assert themselves that the outstanding thing in every official's mind, from the town supervisor to the President of the United States, is the absolute necessity of cutting out so many government activities, of increasing the efficiency of government and of cutting down the taxes.

## What A. A. Stands For

Speaking specifically, there are certain definite things that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST believes we may rightfully demand of all of our representatives in local, state and national government. You will find these specific things outlined in the box in the center of this page. We will discuss each of them very briefly here and will have much more to say about them later. Particularly do we want to know what you think about them and have you discuss them in the paper, so we can use your arguments and your opinions where they will do the most good.

FIRST: The quickest way to bring some relief to every farmer taxpayer is to get a further reduction or an entire elimination of the direct State tax. Last year in New York State, before AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tackled the job, the direct property tax was two mills; that is, two dollars on every thousand dollars of assessed valuation. We got the State government to reduce this one-half a mill, so that the tax is now one mill and a half.

Direct property tax by the State is wrong in principle. It should be eliminated entirely, and government expenses reduced to meet the smaller revenue, or else if absolutely necessary, the money



# Buy The Best Silo on the Easiest Terms

For more than a quarter century the Harder has been the standard silo for Eastern Farmers. The earliest Harder Silos are still giving service. The new patented Harder-Victor Front is the most important silo improvement of recent years.

Now, you can buy this genuine improved Harder Silo on the most liberal terms ever offered to silo purchasers. You can meet the payments out of your milk checks, making the Harder pay for itself.

## HARDER SILOS

You owe it to your business to investigate this new and different offer. Write for particulars and our free book, "Saving with Silos." It contains chapters by Prof. C. H. Eckles, Prof. E. S. Savage, and others noted in the dairy world. It explains the exclusive features found only in the Harder-Victor Front.

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Fully 90% of all dairy rations are lacking in bulk and succulence, say authorities. Bulky feeds, mixed with concentrates, aid digestion. They also keep the bowels open.

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Ask Your Feed Dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING CO., Detroit, Mich.

### CATTLE

## Guernsey Bull Calves

**Special Offer** We are offering choice of two bull calves about eight months old for **Price \$100.00**

Both bulls sired by May Rose bulls and out of cows either on test or with official records. Send for pedigrees and description, they are bargains. Herd officially tested for tuberculosis.

OAKS FARM Cohasset, Mass.

## REDVALE FARM Guernseys of Quality

ACCREDITED HERD

Two bull calves five and six months old, by Herdlea Enterprise No. 63632 out of dams with records or on test for quick sale, \$75 each. Send for pedigrees or call. JOHN W. GERMAN, REDDING, CONN.

## HOLSTEINS & GUERNSEYS

250 head of fresh cows and close springers to select from. If you are in the market for fancy young cows that are large in size and heavy producers it will pay you to see this stock. Tuberculin test.

A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y. Telephone 1476

FOR SALE

## JERSEY HERD

Consisting of 19 head of Registered Stock. Herd Sire, Dogwood Oxford Raleigh No. 196391. All young good Blooded Stock. Tested. To be sold at a sacrifice.

MIDDLE BROOK FARM, FAR HILLS, N. J.

**I OFFER** Reg. Jersey bull 6 months old whose Dams produced 18,050 lb. milk, 938 lb. fat, 12,000 lb. milk, 600 lb. fat each per year. Buy now for next Spring and save half cost of bull. Price \$75. S. B. Hunt, Hunt, N. Y.

### SWINE BREEDERS

## 200—Pigs For Sale—200

Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All good healthy pigs six to seven weeks old, \$3.75 each; eight weeks old, \$4.00 each. I will ship from one to fifty C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for crating. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

An Ad This Size Will Help Sell Your SURPLUS STOCK 10 Lines, \$3.50 per Insertion



## SAFEGUARD Your Cows During the Dry-Feeding Period,

**I**N WINTER the milk-making organs are subject to severe strain. Dry, rough feeds are harder to digest and assimilate than green pasturage.

To keep up the health standard and the milk yield as well, some outside aid is needed. Otherwise a profitable volume of milk is doubtful and disease is likely to creep in.

Kow-Kare is a sure winter aid to profitable dairying. It is a great medicine- tonic to build permanent vigor into the milk-making organs. A tablespoonful twice a day, one week in each month enables the cow to make the maximum of milk from her winter diet.

As a preventive or as a reliable treatment for Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc. Kow-Kare is known and praised from Coast to Coast. No dairyman should be without it.

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Write us for free copy of our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor." Thousands of dairymen ask for it each year.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc. Lyndonville, Vermont

# Montgomery Milkers Meet

## Discuss Surplus and Distribution—Kow Letters

**F**OLLOWING an adjournment through the several summer months, the first monthly fall meeting of the County Milk Conference Committee, held at the Old Court House, Fonda, on October 29, afforded an interesting and profitable program for about 125 dairymen who assembled from all parts of Montgomery County. The meeting was called to order by John Ingersoll, chairman, who briefly outlined the original purpose of why the committee was chosen. Mr. Ingersoll pointed out the apparent need of all dairymen gaining a clearer conception of the marketing problem, which would better prepare for greater harmony among producers and ultimately stimulate a greater directing force for constructive action in marketing fluid milk.

### Reviews Work of Committee of 15

Frank Bauder of Fort Plain, member of the Committee of Fifteen and who has attended regularly the meetings of this body, gave a comprehensive report of the work of the Committee. He stated that the Committee of Fifteen was striving for closer harmony between the several groups and to unify dairy interests in New York State. Considerable stress was placed upon the business side of approaching the problem with closer unison between the groups and that time must necessarily be allowed for results.

He also pointed out that a solution of the problem was not up to a few of the dairymen in every section, but rather to every dairyman throughout the State. Concerted action is constantly needed, not of the sensational type but along sound far-seeing lines.

C. E. Sniffen, statistician and market reporter for the Dairymen's League Cooperative, was next introduced by the Chairman. By the use of charts, Mr. Sniffen presented very graphically some of the many intricate phases of the milk marketing problem in New York City. He stated that so far as New York City affords a market all milk of classes number one and number two, also cream, rightly belong to the producers in this territory and that outside milk should never be received only in case of an actual shortage. But outside of these two classes, classes three and four would naturally elaim competition. Because milk is perishable and not readily transported over long distances only under very ideal conditions, the present range of shipping distances is very apt to prevail.

### Where Competition Comes

The speaker next pointed out the two typical groups of venders of milk who largely control the milk after it leaves the producers. One group is the retailer who engages his milk very largely direct from the producers. Here little competition exists. The retail consumption is a very uniform factor throughout the year and the price to the consumer is very stable, without great fluctuation.

The peddler who comprises the second group is by far the greater in number. He does not operate country plants, but purchases milk largely through the wholesale dealers. This milk goes to the

various trades, like stores, restaurants, etc. And it is here where the competition exists and where price-cutting is carried out. The peddler is unconcerned with the price he is obliged to pay for his milk so long as he can hold his class of trade and make the desired margin, which ranges from a cent and upwards per quart. It is the dealings between the peddler and the stores where continuous competition exists.

### Surplus Determines Price

On the whole, competition is based on the original price of milk and the factor of surplus is responsible in determining this price. But the producer is able to control this situation if he will only understand and realize his position as a collective body toward the whole.

As a suggestion of correcting some of these abuses which so generally affect the producer, producers should not sell a greater amount of milk than their ability to furnish in the short season. A persistent and careful study must be made of the milk territory contributing to the large market centers. This will reveal a basis of getting at the factor of surplus. As far as determining what the surplus factor is in depressing the New York City market, figures taken of the State are not adequate, without a careful survey of the amount of milk used in upstate centers, the milk used for cheese and butter, also all condensed and similar milk products.

The speaker presented a very interesting report of the many phases of the marketing of milk. Following this a very full discussion was entered into by the many who attended. Everybody felt that a clearer and sounder grasp of the marketing problem had been gained.

### We Are Killing Kows

**H**ERE are a few messages from our readers who are taking active part in The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Kill a Kow campaign. Read what they say:

"I am sending in a 'Kill a Kow' agreement. I have already sold one cow for beef and am going to sell another soon."—W. J. T., New York.

"I killed a cow October 23rd, and sold for meat on October 24th. It brought \$39.52."—C. J. M., New York.

"Being very much interested in your plan of reducing surplus milk and increasing profits of dairymen suggested in your valuable paper, I am enclosing slip properly filled out, and hope the campaign will not stop with ten thousand but twenty."—F. M. A., New York.

"I endorse your proposition to slaughter one cow for meat purposes before March 1. This is to certify that I intend to kill one cow for meat."—M. C. J., Penna.

"Go to it! I sold one fine two-year-old heifer to a butcher for beef and will sell two cows or kill them myself. I see no other way to raise the price of milk."—A. R. M., New York.

"I think if every farmer will cut his dairy in half, it would be better still."—A. A. F., New York.

"It's not one cow that ought to be killed by each farmer, but nine times out of ten the herd should be cut in half. Few cows get enough feed for good production."—E. N. H., New York.

"I am a reader of your paper and think it a very fine farm paper. In your last paper of October 18th I saw a coupon for the 'Kill a Kow' campaign. I will agree to get rid of two. Here is hoping you can get 5,000 boarders and near-boarders besides mine."—O. W. M., Penna.

### Kill a Kow

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my herd between now and March 1, 1925.

Name.....

Address.....

Cut this out, sign it and send it to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.



# "How Doth the Busy Little Bee"

## An American Agriculturist Radio Talk Broadcast from WEA F

By R. B. WILLSON

AS FAR back in history as we have written accounts we have records of bees and honey. The early Egyptians used the queen bee as a symbol of royalty, for, since she was the only one of her kind within the hive, large and always the center of a ring of attendant bees, she was thought to be the leader or king. Instead of being an adored monarch modern times have discovered her to be merely a highly specialized female, mother of all the bees in the hive and perhaps the hardest worker of them all, since she is a veritable egg-laying machine capable of laying more than her own weight in eggs in a day.

Aristotle, the ancient Greek philosopher, was a beekeeper and wrote extensively about them. Virgil, the Latin poet, devoted a fourth of his great poetical treatise on agriculture, his Georgics, to beekeeping. But in those days beekeeping was very important, for honey was practically the only source of sweet. Beekeeping or honey production is not so essential today, but that bees be kept abundantly in existence is more important now than then, for our agriculture is largely dependent on the pollination of blossoms by insects, chief among which insects is the honeybee.

### Honey Industry on the Increase

The advent of cane sugar in the sixteenth century brought a cheap and abundant sweet and until the middle of the last century beekeeping slumbered on. From about 1850 until the end of that century great and rapid development was made in honey production, so that it emerged into the twentieth century a

thoroughly modernized industry which affords a good field as an occupation to men adapted to the keeping of bees. This improvement has resulted in the raising of tremendous crops of honey from a natural resource, the nectar of flowers, that otherwise would be wasted, and the placing on the shelves of our food stores everywhere in our country at a price within the reach of all the only other food besides milk that apparently is made exclusively for food.

### What Bees Do With Honey

The bees are able to do some remarkable things with honey. The baby bees, from the time the egg hatches until they are ready to spin their cocoons and pupate, multiply in size fifteen hundred times. Their diet is largely honey. The queen that was mentioned, some days lays more than her weight in eggs, is fed about every twenty-five minutes, and her food is mainly honey. In the winter the bees, contrary to general belief, do not freeze up and hibernate, but prove themselves to be in one respect equal to man, being the only other animal besides him capable of keeping its house warm. This they do by creating heat from muscular activity; and their food during the winter is entirely honey. Perhaps still more remarkable than these phenomena that we might be tempted to call feats is the fact that the beeswax itself is made from honey. This the bees do by gorging themselves with honey, when wax is needed, raising the temperature to

about 95° F. and about twenty-four hours after the process has commenced tiny scales of wax start to appear on the four pairs of wax plates on the under sides of their abdomens. Delicate as we all know tender honeycomb to be, it is so strong and skillfully made that two pounds of wax will hold one hundred and eight pounds of honey.

It is evident from these few things that honey is no common food. The very processes of its making are full of interest. Its source, as you know, is the nectar of flowers. In its search for nectar the bee carries pollen from one blossom to the stigmas of others and in this way very materially assists in the wedding of the flowers that the parent plants may bear fruit. Thus is honey born in the fragrance of blossoms and in the purity of golden sunshine.

### What Goes on in the Hive

Nectar comes into the hive a thin liquid about 60% water, but should you go out to a hive on a warm night late in June after bees had spent a busy day on the clover blossoms, by holding your hand at the entrance you could feel a great rush of air coming out. This evidence of insect power, the result of organized direction of self-created air currents inside, will give a great thrill to any nature lover experiencing it. What the bees are doing, of course, is evaporating from the newly stored sweet all of the excess water. Not until it is but 20% water is it sealed over as the ripened product—honey.

## Developing the Rural Community

(Continued from page 353)

But for the country community there is no organic means of expression whatever. There is, of course, in many States, that shadowy and futile geographical division known as the township—but it likewise often serves no purpose except to define voting boundaries and limit the spheres of constables and sheriffs' deputies—a mere ghostly phantom of a social entity that we need not consider at all.

So it is true we have Nation, State, County, and Town, each with machinery for self-expression and development, and only the country community voiceless—formless, indeed, "powerless to be born." Thomas Jefferson a hundred years ago saw just the situation thus described—saw that County, State, and Nation were organized and that the town was organized, but that there was no organization in the rural communities; and time after time he declared that as long as he had breath in his body he would fight for two things—education and provision for organized rural communities—"the subdivision of the counties into wards," as he put it. His idea was to organize all over America rural communities of about six miles square into forceful, capable rural democracy—republics—corresponding in size somewhat to our consolidated school districts; and it is now our duty to work out in some fashion the realization of his ancient dream. Though we can't do it through government—as yet—we can do it through voluntary organization.

As I see it, for the development of the Rural Community, there must be:

- (1) Community Organization;
- (2) Community Centers;
- (3) Community Self-Knowledge;
- (4) Community Rivalry.

First of all there must be Community Organization. And foremost in effecting this result we must have the local organization of the farmers themselves, a Farm Bureau, a Farmers' Union, a Grange, the local organizations of the general cooperative marketing association, or some other farmers' club—a practical, wide-awake business organization that amounts to something. In learning the value of cooperation in making, marketing, and

financing farm crops, our farmers will learn the value of cooperation in a hundred brightening and socially uplifting ways, and in the long run this by-product of business cooperation may prove its more valuable result.

God helps them that help themselves; and while other agencies may and should help, it is our farmers themselves individually and through their organizations who must chiefly work out all our problems of rural betterment. It is better for the farmer to belong to the wrong sort of farmers' organization than to none at all. The local farmers' club must be the foundation of community organization, working along with equally progressive local organizations of farm women and of the boys and girls. The most successful town organizations are now those that combine the ancient pastime of eating with their social and business activities—"luncheon clubs" such as the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Civitans, etc. I am almost persuaded that the most successful and enduring farmers' clubs must be modeled along the same lines. Down in Georgia recently I was greatly interested in a club which has been working successfully for 40 years—twelve members meeting once a month at the farm homes of the members, in rotation, for a dinner served by the host, a tour of his farm, a discussion of some important farm subject, and

the transaction of such business of buying and selling as they wish. I commend this plan to farmers everywhere.

Then in the second place there must be Community Centers. The development of such centers must be a growth, of course, but if we only have the ideal and realize keenly enough the value of that ideal, it will come—slowly perhaps, but surely. The consolidated school with high school features—with its school farm, its cooking and sewing room, its library and museum of nature study and local history—this should be the central feature, and about its beautiful lawns and grounds should be grouped the neighborhood churches, lodge halls, fair grounds, the athletic grounds, the homes of preacher, doctor, school principal, etc., and to this center all the people of the neighborhood should come, not only for school and church and Sunday school occasions, but for the public speakings, the meetings of farmers and farm women's clubs, for picnics, ball games, debates, musicals, lectures, local fairs, moving-picture shows, corn club or canning club meetings, etc., etc. There comes to my memory now the long twilight of an English summer evening when on such a community playground I saw a survival of the practice which obtained in Goldsmith's "sweet smiling village" of another era:

In the ripening process, fortunately, the essential oils which give to the flowers their fragrance and to honey its savor, are not dispelled. And somewhere between the time the nectar is gathered out in the fields and the time it becomes real honey there is added to it from the bee's body a magical substance, an enzyme called invertase, which changes the sugars to simple invert sugars that render honey virtually a predigested food. This property of honey is one by which it may well lay claim to preeminence as a health food.

There is something uncanny about the neglect by the public of this choice food. It cannot be because of its price, for butter at twice the price of honey never ceases to be bought by all classes. It cannot be because it is not liked, for most adults and all children, as far as I know, like honey. The food experts and dieticians have done their best, for to a man, they recommend the use of honey. Perhaps it is the fault of the bee men themselves who, according to a prominent corporation lawyer in New York city, ought to have their bees taken away from them and "Any group," he continued, "Who can so successfully withhold from the public the wonderful story of the food value of honey ought to be put in the U. S. Secret Service."

As a result of this challenge to their wakefulness and as a result of stimuli from other sources, beekeepers in America this week are celebrating their first National Honey Week having decided that it will be good for them and good for the public that they divulge their secrets.

(Continued on page 369)

"And all the village train, from labor free,  
Led up their sports beneath the spreading  
tree . . .  
The young contending as the old surveyed."

The most encouraging fact I know with regard to the whole problem of rural community development is found in the gradual but sure and steady recognition of the modern, consolidated rural school as the logical community center. Such a school fast becomes the virtual capital of a little rural community—republic—just as Washington is the capital of our national republic and some other city our State capital. And the coming of the automobile, happily for this generation, has made it possible for us to enlarge our school districts and hence our community boundaries so as to take in large enough rural groups to really get effective organization along all lines.

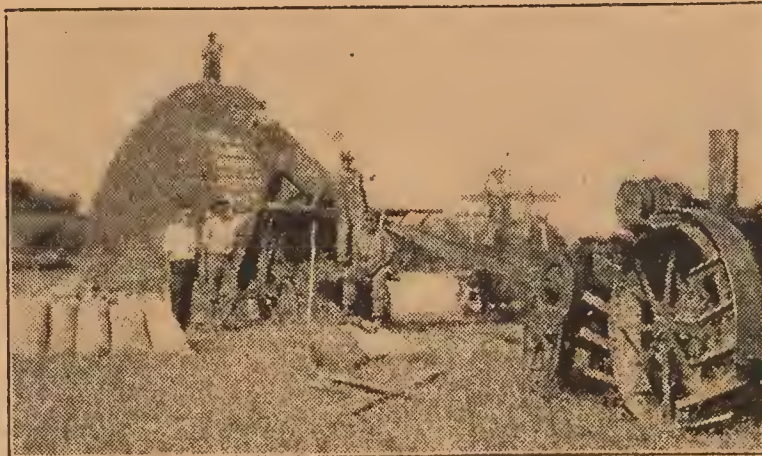
Thirdly, there must be Community Self-knowledge, which means as a prerequisite that there must be community surveys. It is a prime duty of the community leadership to make such a survey covering roads, wealth, occupations, agricultural conditions, schools, churches, social life, sanitary and health conditions.

Fourthly and lastly, there must be Community Rivalry. What stirs the civic spirit in our towns like generous rivalry with neighboring towns—rivalry exhibited in everything: Chambers of Commerce, baseball teams, population figures, post-office receipts, motto slogans, etc., etc.

So I believe in our country districts we shall add this incentive of generous rivalry as soon as we get a sense of community boundaries and community organization. Besides having each community working to distinguish itself in each line of activity. I believe we should have in every county a county fair or some organization which should award some form of trophy or pennant or certificate of honor to the school district or community distinguishing itself in any of a dozen forms of civic achievement.

Such, all to inadequately sketched, is my vision of the Country Community of  
(Continued on page 370)

This is a snapshot of Isaac Bird's threshing outfit just as he finished the job on John Dillinger's farm, Bangall, Dutchess County, N. Y. Mr. Dillinger realized a yield of 600 bushels of oats in 12 acres of land. Mr. Dillinger is a very prominent farmer living in the northern part of Dutchess County. It is interesting to note that all of the help in the picture are readers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The picture was taken by L. R. Wilcox.



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# Farm Federation for Tax Reduction

*New York Farm Bureau Holds Annual Meeting—Lee Reelected*

By MARY K. FENNELL

IF AN annual farm bureau federation meeting may be considered as a cross section of sane and progressive farm opinion and outlook—as I think it may—in New York State there is evidently a rather general feeling that “things have been as bad as possible, now they are on the up-grade.” The hundred farmers from fifty counties who attended the annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at Syracuse on November 6 and 7 seemed unanimous in this. Farm bureau membership follows the fortunes of farmers and in some counties during the past year they got down to bed rock, but, as one delegate declared “that’s where you have to get to build a skyscraper.”

**Service on the Increase**

Fortunately farm bureau service did not decrease with membership. In fact, President Enos Lee, in his opening address, stated “the county agent leader’s office can give you statistics to prove that more service was rendered by the county farm bureaus this past year than any year since bureaus were organized, and fifty per cent of this service was given to persons not members of the organization. This same spirit of service has been dominant in the federation. By the way, this continued service is now being

recognized in many counties by many new members.

The federation’s place in New York agriculture was defined by the president in these words “I emphasize the same statements I have made many times, that the farm bureau must be an educational service organization, that legislation, co-operative marketing, and other panaceas are not the only means to agricultural success, but we can, through working and thinking together, keep this fundamental industry in its proper relationship to all other activities.”

The report of secretary E. V. Underwood and of the committees on marketing, transportation, legislation, reforestation, and T. B. eradication summarized the federation’s activities during the year past.

The committee on marketing reported on two important investigations, one into the opportunities for marketing New York’s poultry products through the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers Co-operative Association, and the other into the canning crops marketing situation. After the first investigation the committee refused to recommend the Atlantic Coast Association to New York poultrymen until certain changes in policy and

management had been made. These having been made, the committee in its report offered for consideration the organization’s plan of taking shipments of eggs on trial for two months for New York poultrymen, charging them one per cent more per dozen for sales than by members paid.

Also at the suggestion of this committee, their report stated, certain changes were made in the New York State Canning Crops Cooperative Association. As to the future of cooperative marketing for canning crops, the committee had this to say: “We believe there is need for a bargaining organization to handle canning crops, particularly tomatoes and possibly cherries, and that the experience of the past two years should be used as a basis for developing a strong association for the future.”

**Coverdale the Main Speaker**

The chief speaker of the meeting was John Coverdale, secretary of the new \$26,000,000 Grain Marketing Company of Chicago. Being grain users, rather than grain growers, the delegates were interested in the possibilities of the patronage dividend plan which, Mr. Coverdale stated, is an important feature of the new cooperative association. H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, who followed Mr. Coverdale, explained that New York State farmers are set up, through the G. L. F. Exchange, to take advantage of this plan if it proves practicable. Mr. Babcock talked on cooperative buying.

Carl Ladd, director of extension at the state college of agriculture, talked on farm organization, particularly cooperative marketing. “We have these assets,” he said, “four or five years of successful effort, trained management, and some working capital. Our liabilities are these: Some local organizations are very much over-capitalized, the membership expects too much; there are too few leaders. In the farm bureau, as well as in the co-operative associations, we need a much larger rotation of effort, more men who step up from the membership to become leaders and then take their place in the ranks again where with their experience they can do as much good, or more, than “up front.”

**Resolutions Include Tax Reduction**

The general property tax, as it applies to farmers, was discussed with keen interest by the delegates after a short talk on the subject by H. E. McKenzie of Walton. Two of the seven resolutions passed were concerned with taxes. It was recommended that the agricultural conference board give careful attention to the state and local tax system and that a united program of tax revision be agreed upon. Another resolution stated “we are opposed to any further issues of state or county bonds for road construction and recommend that the users of the roads be taxed through license, gasoline, personal property tax, or otherwise in an amount sufficient to provide for the entire upkeep and from 59 to 75 per cent of the cost of new construction.”

A resolution was passed urging a modification of the highway law so that a special license may be granted after proper road test to persons over 15 years to drive to and from school. The suggestion that farm boys be privileged to drive the truck to the milk station mornings was approved but not included in the resolution for fear it might cause unfavorable action on the entire request.

**Rural School Situation Discussed**

The rural school situation was the subject of a long resolution declaring that “First, there should be a local unit of administration and taxation larger than the present district unit, and of adequate size to make it possible to provide within such unit of administration and taxation necessary school facilities from the

(Continued on page 368)



*When you don't know what's burning*

There is wonderful comfort in being properly insured, and for practically every risk a farmer takes there is insurance in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

The Hartford local agent specializes in farm insurance. He will insure your house, your furniture, your barn and other buildings, their contents, your crops, implements, live stock—everything. A Hartford policy will satisfy your banker. He knows that for more than a century the Hartford has paid every honest loss. Mail the coupon for a handy inventory book called “My Property,” wherein to list everything you own. It is free.



A Seal of Certainty on an Insurance Policy

INSURE IN THE  
**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Hartford, Conn.

Δ A. 9

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:  
I operate a ..... acre farm.

Please send me a free copy of your inventory book—“MY PROPERTY.”

Name

Address

Mail this Coupon for the booklet. It is **FREE**



# More Popular Than Ever with All-Steel Bodies

In adopting *all-steel* bodies for both closed and open models, Overland has risen to even greater strength in public favor. After all, everybody knows that steel is far superior to wood; that steel will not warp or crack; that steel outlives wood many times over. *Steel is 30 times stronger than wood!*

Most motor car bodies are skeletons of wood with thin sheets of steel nailed outside. The modern *all-steel* body is a frame of steel covered with steel—*all-steel*—welded into one-piece solidity and strength. Only coachwork built entirely of steel can be finished in hard-baked enamel—a finish that defies mud, dust, miles and the flight of time.

Everybody appreciates the great added safety of all-steel coachwork—and the lasting beauty of it. Overland's big power, its reliability, its fine comfort and great economy have always appealed to owners, because they know Overland is a "round trip" car—a car that gets you there and brings you back!

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO  
Willys-Overland Sales Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada



# OVERLAND



The shadow illustration in the background shows the difference in height between the one and four-buckle style of arctic.



*It's there —*

**The extra  
wear and  
warmth!**

## How HOOD builds extra wear into this new shoe



The only  
Kattle King

The popular  
HOOD Red Boot

Plainly, by building into this one, two and four buckle arctic the same extra wear that has made the Kattle King the wet weather choice of outdoor men. Note the thick extension sole. Run your hand over the soft, thick, wool lining. Compare the strength and appearance of the heavy cashmerette upper. This shoe is built for warmth as well as for wear and foot protection.

You should know the improvements HOOD is making in rubber footwear. The popular Red Boot — with its sole of the same tough rubber used in tire treads — red rubber upper practically proof against cracks and leaks. White Rock Rubbers — with their longer wear — for all the family.

This is a HOOD season — gain by it. Use the name HOOD as your buying guide. It is a time tested guarantee of design, materials and workmanship.

White Rock  
Rubbers  
—for all the family



HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO. Inc.  
Watertown, Massachusetts

**HOOD** → **RUBBER PRODUCTS**

BETTER RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1896







# Valspar on the Farm— Mrs. Miller tells an interesting story!

Dear Sirs:—

MAGNOLIA, IOWA,  
April 11, 1923.

I have often thought I would write to you of our experience using Valspar Varnish, and on opening the American Magazine I saw your page and decided that now was the time.

Some years ago, in the fall, I Valsparred different pieces of furniture. After giving them several coats of varnish, I had almost a pint left. My husband had just finished his fall plowing and had driven into the yard. He started to grease his plow with the axle grease, like all farmers do, saying as he did so, "What's the use? The pigs just lick it off. Now if we had a machinery shed, my cultivator, shovels, lister and plow would be bright and shiny next spring."

I said, "Let me put some of this on." I Valsparred cultivator, shovels, plow and riding lister. Had about one-half cup left, and for good luck started on one side of our new planter. After painting one seed box and side, the Valspar gave out. The next spring the implements stood out bright and shining. Also the planter has been out for four years in the sun, rain, and snow. The Valsparred

side still looks new, but the other side shows its age. Use Valspar on the farm to save the implements from rust and wear.

Hoping you can use this, I am

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) MRS. R. E. MILLER,  
Magnolia, Iowa.

Mrs. Miller's letter is only one of thousands we have received from farmers and housewives telling us of the wonderful satisfaction given by Valspar. You, too, should use Valspar for waterproof protection or beautiful finish on either wood or metal surfaces indoors and out—in the house and dairy—on farm implements, tools, automobiles, incubators, brooders, chicken houses, etc.

Valspar is also made in a variety of beautiful colors—Valspar Varnish-Stains and Valspar-Enamels. Unequalled for floors, doors, walls, chairs and all farm equipment—in fact, wherever you want waterproof protection combined with lustrous beauty.

Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Varnishes in the World

**VALENTINE'S**  
**VALSPAR**  
The Varnish That Won't Turn White



**This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 Cents**

**VALENTINE & COMPANY, 460 Fourth Ave., New York**

I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample each of Clear Valspar, Varnish-Stain and Enamel supplied per person at this special price.)

*Valspar Instruction Booklet with Color Charts, 15c extra.*  
Print full mail address plainly.

Dealer's Name .....

Address .....

Your Name .....

Address..... City.....

Clear Valspar   
Valspar-Enamel   
Choose 1 Color .....

Valspar-Stain   
Choose 1 Color .....

Valspar Booklet

S. F. P. 11-24



# 1847 ROGERS BROS.

## SILVERPLATE



Salad Fork, Individual

Ice Cream Fork

Orange or Grape Fruit Spoon

Cold Meat Fork

**W**ITHOUT, bright winter sky. Within, glow of hearth . . . gayness of holly and mistletoe . . . laughter . . . and "1847 Rogers Bros." in keeping with life's happiest moments! Naturally this finest silverplate is selected for gifts at holidays, weddings and anniversaries. Constantly it graces well-set tables everywhere. For more than three-quarters of a century the most fastidious hostesses have appreciated its beauty and durability. To-day, as always, it represents the peak of good taste! The Anniversary pattern is illustrated. Your dealer has "1847 Rogers Bros." in a number of patterns and in a variety of pieces to encourage correct table setting.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY, MERIDEN, CONN.

*For further illustrations of the Anniversary and other patterns, write for folder X-100.*

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.



## \$1 BRINGS YOU THIS WINTER OUTFIT



Men's sheepskin lined coat, value \$14. Waterproof Rubber Hip Boots, value \$5. Total value \$19. Our price \$12.50 for both and a pair of genuine sheepskin moccasins **GIVEN** with every order. *Only one outfit to each customer.*

The coat is 36 inches long and lined with genuine sheepskin fur pelts. Has a big beaver sheepskin collar to cover up the ears, four pockets, belted model. Outside material waterproof moleskin. A stylish, comfortable, warm coat on cold and rainy days. Regular value \$14. Our price \$9.75 if ordered alone, in sizes from 36 to 46 inch chest. Sizes 48 inch to 52 inch chest \$11.

Here is a big bargain in waterproof rubber Hip Boots. Made for the U. S. Government, these boots were slightly worn. They have been carefully inspected and reclaimed and are guaranteed in good condition. Sizes 7 to 11. Value \$5. Our price \$2.50 a pair if ordered alone.

**GIVEN** A pair of genuine sheepskin moccasins for use inside of Hip Boots will be included, free of charge, with each order for one outfit at \$12.50. If the coat or boots are ordered separately, no moccasins will be included. Price for moccasins alone, \$1.25 pair. Price for Hip Boots and moccasins \$3.50.

Complete satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We have a limited supply on hand and this offer may be withdrawn any time. So RUSH your order NOW, enclosing \$1 deposit. Balance by parcel post C.O.D. plus postage.

**SPECIALTY SPORTWEAR CO.**  
Dept. 91, 205 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

# Among the Farmers

## Western New York Fruit and Crop Notes

At last the apple crop is picked and in the packing houses and storages. Practically every grower is through picking Baldwins and Ben Davis, the last varieties to be harvested. We finished up with Rome Beauty on Election Day, November 4. There may be a few Russets and possibly Ben Davis to pick yet, but not many. High winds have prevailed during the last week or ten days, and many growers, late with their picking, have suffered quite a little loss through wind-falls. The late varieties, especially Baldwins, seem to have held out well, in most cases exceeding the estimates by from ten to twenty-five per cent. But the total amount is so small and the quality so poor that this will not affect the visible supply materially.

### Prices Holding Up Well

Prices have held up well, and finished stronger than they opened sixty days ago. The fall varieties ranged upward from \$3.75 to \$4.50 per "A" grade barrel for Hubbardsons to \$5.50 for Greenings and \$6.00 to \$6.50 for McIntosh. Not many "A" grade Baldwins have moved out of the territory but have been sent to cold storage. The Baldwin price has moved up from \$5.00 or \$5.25 to \$5.50 and \$6.00 for "A" grades. Spys are being held at from \$7.00 to \$8.00. Ben Davis move at from \$4.00 to \$4.50 "A" grade.

By-product prices are still stronger relatively. Bulk and tree run sales average around \$1.75, with eiders and eulls out. Good dryer stock brings 85c to \$1.10 and even \$1.25, while eiders have brought as high as one dollar a hundred-weight. The prevailing price for eiders, however, is from 65 to 74 cents.

Only a few cold storage houses will be well filled with Eastern apples this fall, most of them having much empty space. It looks like a safe year to store, in spite of good fall prices, because the quantity of high grade winter fruit is simply not available. After last year's experience, everybody is slow to put many "B" grades into cold storage. High storage rates and the high cost of barrels added to bulk fall prices with shrinkage and losses making a "B" grade apple rather expensive by spring.

### Crops Need Rain

Western New York is experiencing the first real drouth of the season. With the exception of a light shower on November 7th, no rain has fallen since September 30th. Wheat, especially late sown wheat, shows the lack of rain seriously. Cisterns are beginning to go dry and even wells are very low. A soaking rain before freezing is very important to this country.

Most growers still have their orchards to "clean up" of drop apples. But since picking was finished last week, most of the potatoes have been dug. This is not a potato section, soils being too heavy and poorly drained but the season has been so favorable that yields have ranged from 100 up to 250 bushels per acre. Quality is good, with the exception of size which tends to run too large. Prices range from 35 to 40 cents at loading stations up to 60 and 65 cents on the Rochester market. Many potatoes will be stored.

Cabbage harvest has begun. The price dropped from \$6 or \$8 dollars to \$5, and last week one dealer was offering only \$3.50 a ton. The yield is high and the quality good except for over-size. Growers hesitate to store as the price outlook is none too good, and yet present prices hardly warrant harvesting. Many crops will undoubtedly be fed to stock or left in the field.—M. C. BURRITT.

### Cornell Poultry and Egg Show December 2-4

The Third New York State Production Poultry Show Judging Demonstration, Judging Contest and Egg Show will be held on December 2, 3 and 4 in the Animal Husbandry Judging

Pavilion at the College of Agriculture at Ithaca. This show and contest has become an annual feature of the work of the Poultry Department at the College of Agriculture. The show is radically different from all other poultry shows in that the birds are judged on those physical characteristics which indicate powers of production. Furthermore, the exhibitors are able to see their own and their competitors' birds placed by expert judges and hear the reason why the judges place the birds as they do. This educational feature has been responsible for the popularity which the show at the college has enjoyed.

The egg exhibit is another outstanding feature of the show. In connection with this, demonstrations and lectures are conducted to show the importance of breeding for egg quality as well as egg production. Those who are interested in not only exhibiting but attending the show are urged to communicate with the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the New York State College of Agriculture, which department will gladly give all the details regarding exhibits and judging contests.

### Boys and Girls to Exhibit

An added feature of the show this year will be the poultry exhibits of the members of the poultry clubs from all over the State. This is the first time a special department has been provided for the boys and girls and indications are that they will be well represented. One feature of this junior exhibit, will be the award of the Tioga Sweepstakes trophy, a solid silver cup, donated by the Tioga Mill and Elevator Company of Waverly. It will go to the county whose junior exhibitors win the most points on the scale of a certain number for each premium won, so many for second, third and so on. This trophy will be awarded each year and becomes the permanent property of the club members of the county when won three times.

### National Grange Proposes Balanced Production

ONE of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the National Grange opened its sessions at Atlantic City, New Jersey, November 12. Delegates were present representing one million farmer members.

The most outstanding sentiment expressed by the Grange was its proposal for a nation-wide system of balancing production. In line with this sentiment a resolution will be passed favoring the amending of the Tariff Commission Act so as to give the Department of Agriculture authority to compile costs of production statistics at home and abroad, that this information may be used to prevent crop shortages one year and a big surplus another.

On the same principle, the Grange will oppose any further irrigation and reclamation work by States or the government in the far West, "because no artificial stimulation of agricultural production is either justifiable or desirable from the standpoint of the welfare of our nation."

### Opposes Issuing Tax-Exempt Securities

Another proposition which is receiving much discussion and will undoubtedly be followed by a strong resolution for opposition to the issuance of any more tax-exempt securities. Like the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the Grange believes that the unfair tax situation which unjustly discriminates against farm real estate should be adjusted so that all property pays its rightful proportion for government support. The Grange is practically unanimous against daylight saving and will pass a resolution condemning it.

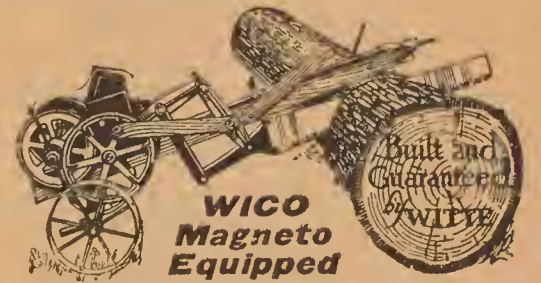
The sessions will continue until Wednesday, November 19th. The next week's AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will contain a further report.

## EASY NOW TO SAW LOGS AND FELL TREES

**WITTE Log-Saw Does the Work of 10 Men at 1/20 the Cost—Saws 25 Cords a Day.**

A log-saw that will burn any fuel and deliver the surplus power so necessary to fast sawing is sure to show every owner an extra profit of over \$1,000.00 a year.

Such an outfit is the WITTE Log-Saw which has met such sensational success. The Witte, equipped with the celebrated Wico Magneto, is known as the standard of power saws—fast cutting, with a natural "arm-swing" and free from the usual log-saw troubles. It uses kerosene, gasoline or distillate so economically that a full day's work costs only twenty-two cents.



In addition to sawing from 10 to 25 cords a day, the powerful Witte Engine can be used to run all other farm machinery—pump water, grind feed, and other back-breaking chores.

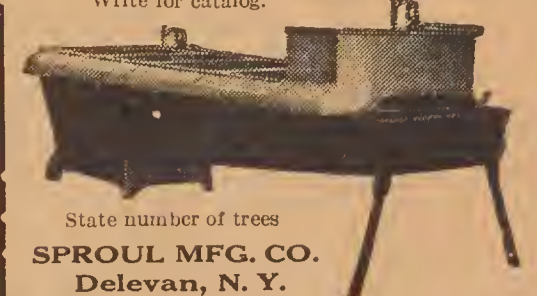
Mr. Witte says that the average user of a WITTE Log and Tree Saw can make easily \$40.00 a day with the outfit and so confident is he that he offers to send the complete combination log and tree saw on ninety days' guaranteed test to anyone who will write to him. The prices are lowest in history and under the method of easy payments you can make your own terms. Only a few dollars down puts the Witte to work for you.

If you are interested in making more money sawing wood and clearing your place at small cost, write Mr. Witte today at the Witte Engine Works, 6802 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or 6802 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full details of this remarkable offer. You are under no obligation by writing.

### KEYSTONE EVAPORATOR Famous Everywhere

because one man can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40 per cent.; uses all waste heat.

Write for catalog.



State number of trees  
**SPROUL MFG. CO.**  
Delevan, N. Y.

### As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed staunch, durable and dependable. Cost as little as \$10.

### Hertler & Zook SAW Portable Wood

Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-saving prices. Made of best materials. \$10,000.00 bond backs our guarantee! Write today for **FREE CATALOG** showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixer and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.



**HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.**  
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

### THIS LOG AND TREE SAW \$21.95

Fitted with Atkins Special Steel Guaranteed Saw



9 Cords in 10 Hours by one man. It's King of the woods. Catalog Y 3 Free. Established 1890.  
Folding Sawing Machine Co., 2633 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.

**LEARN AUCTIONEERING** at World's Greatest School. Term opens December 1st. Students have advantage of International Live Stock Show for live stock judging. Write today for large free Catalog. **JONES NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING**, CAREY M. JONES, Pres. 32 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO** Chewing 5 lbs \$1.50; 10 lbs \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs \$1.25; 10 lbs \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free.  
**FARMERS TOBACCO UNION** D1 PADUCAH, KY.

**PATENTS** Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.  
**WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer**, 644 G Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## THIRD ANNUAL New York State Production Poultry Show and Exchange

WILL BE HELD AT THE

New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

**December 2, 3 and 4, 1924**

OPEN JUDGING

All judging will be done as a demonstration in the presence of exhibitors

A Chance to Learn A Chance to Win

Entries close November 20th

Write to Poultry Department, Ithaca, N. Y. for Premium List

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO** Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. **CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Paducah, Ky.**

## \$25 Down Buys Holstein Bull

We have several exceptionally well-bred registered Holstein bull calves that we offer for sale on the installment plan. Here is your opportunity to break into the purebred game without an immediate heavy outlay of cash. This should appeal to the average farmer who wants to boost the average production of his herd without having it cost him too much money right on the jump.

### A Double Descendant of "OLD DUTCH"

One of these offerings traces back, both on his sire's and his dam's side, to Dutch-land Colantha Sir Inka, "Old Dutch," the greatest proven transmitting son of Colantha Johanna Lad, the famous "milk" sire. The calf's sire is a grandson and his dam is an own daughter, of Dutch-milk blood on both sides of the family. Dutch has 95 A.R.O. daughters, 16 having 7-day records of 30 pounds of butter or better, two are in the 1000-pound class. The calf's sire has 22 A.R.O. daughters with records up to 29.83 pounds butter in 7 days, and is the son of a 30-pound cow. This well-bred individual can be bought "on time."

Write for particulars

**FISHKILL FARMS**  
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner  
Hopewell Junction New York

## Post Your Farm and Keep Trespassers Off

We have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are made of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the New York law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**  
461 Fourth Ave., New York City



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

#### CATTLE

FOR SALE: Purebred Guernsey bull, born Nov. 8th. May Rose, King Masher and imported breeding. Price \$40 F. O. B. G. LEWIS COLLINS, Aurora, N. Y.

GUERNSEY BULL, yearling, A. R. dam. May Rose breeding, good individual, accredited herd. J. HAROLD IKLER, Columbia Co., Millville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two Ayrshire bull calves; accredited herd; born August. First calf by Top Notch's Butter Boy; a bull by imported sire, dam of calf, Peter Pans Maggie of Briers, strong in production, price, \$75. Second calf by Top Notch's Butter Boy, dam is Flossie Rose, a cow with strong milking propensities, price, \$60; two calves, \$125. LEONARD H. HEALEY, Woodstock, Conn.

#### SHEEP

FOR SALE—A few Registered Delaine rams, yearlings and two year old. Prize winners. Address DONOVAN E. PIATT, Angelica, N. Y.

DELAINÉ RAMS—From largest registered flock in state, bred for size and heavy, long staple fleeces. Grown on upland pastures which adds to their natural hardy and disease resistant qualities. Like produces like. See them; write J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

#### SWINE

GUINEA PIGS for sale, breeding age. \$2 pair. Also laboratory stock. Write for prices. CHESTER D. AVERELL, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—World's Grand Champion, big type. O. I. C. male pigs, 12 weeks old, \$10 with pedigree; gilts and service boars, \$25 each. VERNON LAFLEUR, Middlesex, N. Y.

O. I. C.'s—Choice Registered pigs, \$10 each; bred from quick growing, easy feeding, big type stock. Pairs no-akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

#### DOGS AND PET STOCK

FERRETS for killing rats and game. November prices—Males \$3.00; females \$3.50; pair \$6.00; one dozen \$30.00. Yearling females \$5.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. Instructive book free. W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio.

POINTERS, of real class and quality, proven hunters. Finest registered stock. FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

AIREDALES—The all-round dog. Puppies and grown dogs for sale. Will ship C. O. D. SHADY SIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

BUY your English and Welsh Shepherds now. They will bring your cows next summer. Splendid bunch. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

HUNDRED hunting hounds cheap. Trial C. O. D. Beckennes, AAN, Herriek, Ills.

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

BEAGLES, well trained, ready to train, puppies all ages. P. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

FERRETS trained for driving. Rats, rabbits and game from their dens. We have white or brown, large or small males \$3.75, females \$4.25; pair \$7.50. Good healthy stock. Shipped C. O. D. anywhere. E. YOUNGER, Dept. 6, Newton Falls, Ohio.

#### RAW FURS AND TRAPPING

TRAPPERS—My method of catching foxes has no equal. Will send free. EVERETT SHERMANN, Whitman, Mass.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED, raw furs, ginseng, etc. Write for prices. For sale, rare walrus, ivory carvings, bought from the natives by our fur buyers in the Land of the Midnight Sun. STERN, Route 6, New Brunswick, N. J.

#### FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE—Avery 18-36 H. P. Tractor. Been used moderately. Must be sold before December 1. A bargain. Address FRED R. PIATT, Fillmore, N. Y.

If There is Anything That You Wish  
To Buy, Sell or Trade  
**ADVERTISE**  
in the Classified Columns  
of the  
**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

Additional Classified Ads. on page 368

#### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

HONEY—White Clover, 5 pounds, \$1.15; 10 pounds, \$2.15, Light Amber Clover \$1.00, \$1.90; 60 pounds \$7.75. Buckwheat \$1.00, \$1.75 and \$6.85. Postpaid third zone. HENRY WILLIAM, Romulus, New York.

#### REAL ESTATE

WANTED to buy or rent, small farm, sandy loam soil on State road near markets. Box 338, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

FARM FOR SALE—Between Baltimore and Philadelphia on good road, new house, well watered, \$5,000. T. UPHOLE, North East, Md.

10-ACRE FARM, good home with porch, el. barn with basements; mail route. Yanked neighborhood, school, church, \$550. Don't stop to write, come and be first. Also others, RALPH T. BARNEY, Canaan, N. H.

WESTFORD FARM—82 acres, equipped, water in house, high school, Macadam road, 60 acres tillable, \$2,000. U. O. BUNTING, Westford, N. Y.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

VARBLAC ELASTIC, Roof Paint—Bbls. 60c per gal. 1/2-bbls. 65c per gal. 5-gals. 80c per gal. gals. (6) 90c, at Boston THE PECK COMPANY, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BLACK WALNUTS, Butternuts, 7 lbs., \$1.00. Delivered postpaid. SUNNY BROOK FARM, Winterton, Sullivan County, N. Y.

GEO. F. LOWE AND SON, Fultonville, New York, ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

TOBACCO—HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2; 20, \$3.75. Pipe FREE, Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

#### WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

LADIES' FLEECE LINED cotton stockings, seconds, extra good value, 4 pair \$1.00. Men's woolmixt socks, 4 pair \$1.00. Big line of other fast sellers for agents. GEO. B. TALBOT, Norwood, Mass.

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

LOOMS ONLY \$9.00—Big money in weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home, from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free loom book; it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.90 and other looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

#### HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### PRINTING

BEST PRINTING, LEAST MONEY—You save 10 to 50%. HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

EVERYTHING PRINTED! WRITE FRANKLIN PRESS, Milford, New Hampshire.

200 NOTE PAPER and 100 envelopes printed and delivered for \$1. 3 lines only. QUALITY PRINT SHOP, Arcade, N. Y.

#### HONEY

FINEST quality clover honey in 5-lb. pails. \$1.15; buckwheat, \$1; postpaid 3d zone; few 60-lb. cans buckwheat, \$6; satisfaction guaranteed. ED. A. REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY—White, extracted, 5-lb. pail, \$1 00; 10 lbs., \$1 90; 60 lbs., \$9. F. O. B. Here. C. S. BAKER, La Fayette, N. Y.

HONEY—White clover, postpaid, 3rd zone, 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95 Wholesale list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, New York.

# Service Department

## Licensed Fruit Dealers Outside of New York City

LAST week we published the list of fruit dealers operating in New York City exclusively. In the following list are fruit dealers operating in New York State, outside of the city of New York. This includes Brooklyn and such cities as Rochester, Buffalo, Albany, etc. These dealers are licensed and bonded by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. As we said last week, we do not guarantee the integrity of these firms, but the fact that they are licensed and bonded gives some assurance that they are more to be depended upon than unlicensed dealers. Cut out this list and save it for future reference.

#### ALBANY:

Aiello & Bro., John, 85-87 Beaver St.  
Ciccolello Co., Inc., Joseph, 4-6 Grand St.  
Doyle, Leslie J. (Wholesale), 104 Hudson Ave.  
McMahon & Sennett, 6-7 Lyon Block.  
Mahar, George F., 106 Hudson Ave.  
Rich, John W., Inc., 100 Hudson Ave.  
Ryan, John J., 2 Grand St.  
Sgarlata Brothers, 5 Lyon Block.  
Stephens, James & Sons, Hudson Ave. and Philip St.

#### BALLSTON SPA:

Ballston Refrigerating Storage Co., The, 14 Bath St.

#### BINGHAMTON:

Empire Produce Co. 75 Prospect Ave.

#### BROOKLYN:

Berrian Bros., 30 Wallabout Market.  
Brooks Bros., 117 West Ave.  
Brooks, S. & Sons, 140 West Ave.  
Bruno, Alphonse, 126 25th St.  
Buonocore, Salvatore, 1012 Wallabout Market.  
Bushwick Produce Exchange, 257 Johnson Ave.  
Busy Three, The, 25 Wallabout Market.  
Cisternino & Mangels Co., Inc., 1008 Wallabout Market.  
Cuneo, A. & Co., Wallabout Market.  
D'Albora, Felix & Co., Wallabout Market (116 West Ave.).

Emma, G. & Sons, 206 Market Ave.  
Emma, G. & Sons, 2044 Fulton St.  
Fehring, William K., 1006-1007 Wallabout Market.

Fierro, J. M., 1 Wallabout Market.  
Fierro, S. & Co., 5 Wallabout Market.  
Freedman Bros., 193 Hooper St.

Friedman, H. & J., 130 West Ave.; Wallabout Market.  
Gale, James, 231 Market Ave.

Gerds, John H. & Sons, 27 Wallabout Market.  
Gleichmann, R. & Co., 1019 Washington Ave.  
Goetschius, L. W. & Co., 1015 Wallabout Market.

Gruccio, A. & Co., 1016 Wallabout Market.  
Herold's Sons, Casper, 142-143 Wallabout Market.

Jacobs & Berkowitz, 213 Market Ave.; Wallabout Market; 333 East Ave.; Wallabout Market.  
Jill Bros., 1108 Fleeman Ave.

Kornblum, Richard, 134 West Ave.; Wallabout Market.  
Lippman, Milton, 1030 Wallabout Market.  
Lippmann, Julius, Inc., 10 Wallabout Market.

Losio & Capestro, Wallabout Market.  
McDicken, Alex., 18 Washington Ave.; Wallabout Market.

Meldrum & Mecklenburg, 23-24 Wallabout Market.  
Montesani, Frank, 101-103 Wallabout Market.

Patterson, C. H., Inc., 1006-1007 Wallabout Market.  
Peluso, Campo & Co., 1002 Wallabout Market.

Petchesky, F. & Sons, 240 Market Ave.  
Phillips, John, 148 West Ave.; Wallabout Market.

Postinick, Louis, 118 West Ave.; Wallabout Market.  
Sabel, Joseph, 123 West Ave.; Wallabout Market.

Simensky Bros., 131-133 West Ave.; 1-7 B St., Wallabout Market.  
Simensky & Levy, 104 West Ave.

Springer, H. & I., 14 Wallabout Market.  
Stanco, Nasta & Co., 1001 Wallabout Market.  
Wallabout Produce Exchange, Inc., 362-364 East Ave.; Wallabout Market.

Wulforst, Alexander, 132 West Ave.; Wallabout Market.

#### BUFFALO:

Altman, Morris, 161 Michigan Ave.  
Bean, B. H., 133 Michigan Ave.  
Berman, Barney, 150 Michigan Ave.  
Brennisen, F. & Son, 156-158 Michigan Ave.  
Buffalo Distributing Co., Inc., 156 Michigan Ave.

Carpenter, Melvin, Inc., 44 West Market St.  
Coward, F. P. & Son, 82-86 W. Market St.  
Harlow Bros., 141 Michigan Ave.

Potter & Williams Co., 144 Michigan Ave.  
Rea & Witzig, 46 W. Market St.  
Rothenberg Bros., 138 Michigan Ave.

Unger, Fred., 175-177 Perry St.  
Wiener Bros., 58-60 West Market St.  
Wood, Francis D., 129 Michigan Ave.

#### CORNING:

Empire Produce Co., 71 W. Market St.

#### ELMIRA:

Elmira Produce Co., 101-105 E. Gray St.  
Keaton's Sons, F. A., 123 Baldwin St.  
Post, Volker & Co., Inc., 160 Lake St.

#### GLENS FALLS:

Caruso, Rinella, Battaglia Co., Inc., 1 Dix Ave.

#### HORNELL:

Empire Product Co., 69 Canisteo St.

#### ITHACA:

Hook, J. W., Inc., 113-115 S. Tioga St.

#### JAMESTOWN:

Treat & Ogilvie (Berries), 208 Pine St.

#### LOCKPORT:

American Fruit Growers, Inc.

#### OLEAN:

Empire Products Co., 121 W. State St.

#### ONEONTA:

Caruso, Rinella, Battaglia Co., Inc., 141 Dietz St.

#### POUGHKEEPSIE:

McCormick, Hubbs & Co., 351 Main St.

#### ROCHESTER:

Cohen & Bloom, 66 Public Market.  
Dugan & Macks, 43 Public Market.  
Eber Bros. & Co., Inc., 53-57 Public Market.  
Kennedy Fruit & Vegetable Co., Inc., 56 Public Market.

Lays Brothers, Public Market.  
Warren, A. J. & Son, Inc., 3 Public Market  
Whipple, Walzer & De Smit, Inc., 28 Public Market.

#### SARATOGA:

Caruso, Rinella, Battaglia Co., Inc., 42 Phila St.

#### SCHENECTADY:

Ballston Refrigerating Storage Co., The, Edison Ave.

Caruso, Rinella, Battaglia Co., Inc., Foot Hamilton St.  
Ludington, Frank E., Foot Hamilton St.

#### SCHODACK LANDING:

Ransen Gardenier & Sons

#### SYRACUSE:

Burton, Oliver L., 508 Pearl St.  
Caruso, Rinella, Battaglia, Co., Inc., 412 Pearl St.

Gregory, D. D., Jr. & Bro., 560 S. Clinton St.  
Klock, Arthur V. Co., 424 Pearl St.  
Roscoe Fruit Co., Inc., 417 N. Clinton St.  
Sieglar, Albert L., 418 Pearl St.  
Syracuse Fruit Company, 414 Pearl St.

#### TROY:

Birney & Nicholson, 220 Fourth St.  
Caruso, Rinella, Battaglia Co., Inc., 33 Hill St.  
Nugent & Powell, 214 4th St.

#### UTICA:

Anthony & Jones Co., 29 Whitesboro St.  
Cardamone, A. & Sons, 437-439 Main St.  
Gennis-Speiler, Inc., 31 Whitesboro St.  
Jones & Co., G. M., 27-29 Catherine St.  
Linkie, C. E., 140 Hotel St.  
Start, L. J. Co., Inc., 36-40 Whitesboro St.

#### WATERTOWN:

Calen & Co., 221 Court St.  
Harrington Bros. & Co., Inc., Buck Terminal  
Myers, C. J. & Co., 260 E. Main St.

#### DRIED FRUITS

#### BUFFALO:

Altman, Morris, 161 Michigan Ave.  
Hendel, Albert, 155 Michigan Ave.

#### NEW YORK:

Cavagnaro, A., Inc., 224-226 Washington St.  
Saitta & Jones, 468 Greenwich St.

#### UTICA:

Cardamone, A. & Sons, 437-439 Main St.

#### DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS

#### NEW YORK:

Cuneo Bros., 230 Washington St.

## Look Out for Acme Plant Food

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is warning Pennsylvania farmers against the fertilizer fraud that has just been discovered. The so-called fertilizer is called the Acme plant food, made by the Acme Fertilizer and Plant Food Company in Lancaster County. An analysis of a sample of this fertilizer by the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry showed it to contain only about \$1.75 worth of plant food per ton and yet the material was selling for about \$28.

While only 2 per cent. of total plant food—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—was guaranteed, the fertilizer contained less than one per cent., Dr. James W. Kellogg, Chief Chemist in charge of the analysis, reports. Furthermore, over 60 per cent. of the material in the fertilizer was either sand or other matter which would not dissolve, even in acid. Records show that the Acme Company sold 300 tons of the "plant food" to farmers largely in Pennsylvania last year. The manufacturer was prosecuted and fined.

\* \* \*

## Tell Us Your Troubles

"Accept my sincere thanks for the collection. I believe your bureau bears the relation to the rural people that the good fairy bore to the princess." H. W. P., Ontario Co., N. Y.

Every mail brings us nice little notes like the above, which do much to help us over a hard day. We do not claim to be a "good fairy," but it is a source of satisfaction to feel that we can help out our folks when they are in trouble.



# The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

## CHAPTER VII

LEAVING old George, the Whip Man, Jim walked down the midway. The ball game or the speech-making had not yet begun and the folks were wandering back and forth in quest of novelty and amusement. Country boys loitered along swinging hands blissfully with their "best girls," while conversation between them was somewhat slowed up by the newly made sticky taffy on which they chewed industriously. The cheerful rattle of the soft-drink bottles mingled with the popping of the corks constantly enticed nickles from the pockets of the hot and thirsty crowd. The merry-go-round, with its tunes ten years behind the times, surrounded by a pushing, jostling crowd of hilarious children, all added to the jollity of the holiday spirit.

While it was rather early in the season for crop and vegetable exhibits, a trip through the exhibition halls reminded Jim again of the ability of farmers to produce, and produce well. Great yellow pumpkins and squash, any one of which would have taxed his strength to carry far; early varieties of husk corn and the green stalks of the silage corn rising fifteen feet in the air; colorful apples of every variety, pears, peaches, grapes, and in fact nearly everything which can be grown in the north temperate zone filled the halls and the booths to overflowing, all striking proof that farmers could, if necessary, still live, and live well, as their fathers lived before them, from the products that they themselves grew on their own farms.

BECOMING tired, Jim left the exhibits and wandered over to the race-track. Faintly above the noise of the midway he could hear the approach of beating drums and on the other end of the grounds he could see the Speedtown band coming through the entrance gate. Resplendent in their uniforms with shining instruments gleaming in the morning sunshine, they swung across the lot and came up the race-track toward Jim. A body of uniformed men, large or small, marching to drums stirs one of the strongest and most elemental emotions of men. If religion is an appeal to all that is noble and uplifting in our natures, then the insistent and powerful call of the drum and of music is indeed true religion. "Come!" it says, "Come! Come along with me! Come! Come! Come along with me! Leave that earthy body of yours and come with me to the land of spirit, to the land of beauty and exaltation and happiness, where all things are right!"

Against that call of the drums of the band, the attractions of the midway paled and the people rushed toward the track to hear and see the village band marching up the track to their stand. Most of the crowd knew the boys who played in the band. Many worked with them in the same fields, or in the village stores.

But the bandsman now was not plain Joe Barrett, the farmer, or Henry Underwood, the mail carrier. They were instead, somehow, some kind of higher beings who marched in uniform to the call of the drums. Lucky indeed, you were if they saw you as they marched by, and gave you a brief nod of recognition!

AS THE band came near where Jim stood, there was an extra rattle of drums and then the opening strains of a march. Watching them go by, Jim, with a blur in his eyes and a lump in his throat, thought of that older brother who had once played in a country band and had marched gaily by to the call of the drum. Perhaps now in the Unknown Somewhere, Charlie was still in line, keeping cheerful step to the onward beat of the drum:

"Come! Come! Come along with me! Come! Come! Come along with me!"

With the band in its stand, the crowd flocked back to the midway and Jim drifted along with it, nodding to ac-

quaintances here and there, and stopping often to visit with friends.

Suddenly, someone slapped him on the shoulder so hard as almost to knock him from under his hat. Turning around, somewhat irritated, he saw Bill Mead grinning at him. Bill had found a drink or two and was feeling, as he expressed it, "mighty fit."

"Come over here, Jim," he said. "Got a little somethin' I want to let you in on."

"I don't want a drink, Bill, thank you just the same."

"Drink nothin'," snorted Bill. "Who said anything about drink, you darn fool? If I had one, s'pose I'd give it away?"

"Well, what's bitin' you then?"

BILL was always interesting. He could always be depended upon to furnish entertainment, and just then Jim was willing to be entertained.

"What ails you, Bill?" he repeated.

Bill was hauling him to one side.

"Wait till we get out of this cussed crowd and I'll tell you."

### What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far

**BRADLEY**, the young county agent, has taken Dorothy to the county fair, and Jim Taylor, her childhood sweetheart, goes by himself. Jim, after much thought about the unfairness of farm conditions, has started to talk organized rebellion among the dairymen around him and his bitterest opponent is old Johnny Ball, Dorothy's father. So when Bradley confides to Jim his love for Dorothy, the young farmer feels that everything is going against him.

However, he goes to the fair, where he expects to talk with neighbors about a new organization, the Dairymen's League. He stops to listen to "George the Whip Man," an old-time trader, who amuses a growing crowd.

"First place," said Bill, when they got where they could talk, "I thought I wasn't goin' to have no fun at all at this gosh-danged old fair. Got started wrong-end-to, this morning."

"How's that?" asked Jim.

"Well, I've always held this fair charges too much admission. Two bits is two bits. Have to milk a lot of cows for old Johnny Ball to earn twenty-five cents. Ma always told me to be savin', too. So this mornin' 'stead of comin' in at the gate and payin' good coin of the realm to them grafters, I sneaked down the backside of the grounds and elum over the high, tight-board fence."

"It's a wonder you didn't get caught," said Taylor.

"Gosh hang it! That's just what did happen. When I lit on the inside, I'll be hornswoggled if there wasn't old Jerry Snaggs, one of them fair cops, settin' on a stump waitin' fer me big as a coffin! I started to go away from there as fast as I could, but the danged old gooseberry hollered fer me to stop or he'd shoot. Wouldn't know no better than to pop away either, so I put on the brakes and the old tin sojer came up and said he was goin' to run me in."

"I told him I wasn't aimin' to stay to see his cussed bunch of swindlers anyway, that I'd just dropped in as 't were fer a minute while I was lookin' fer some strayed young stock, and if he'd let me go, I'd drop right back out again."

"Well, did he?"

"The dod-rotted old pepper-pod said he was lookin' fer strayed stock, too, and that by heck, he'd found one—found a breechy jackass that had strayed right over the top of the fair ground fence!"

"Then he put you in the coop, I suppose."

"No, the old blue-bellied Presbyterian took me up to the gate and made me pay a whole dollar for a family ticket! What do you know about that—me with a family ticket, and no family and no prospects of none!"

"What are you kicking about?" asked Jim. "I think you got off mighty lucky. Had no business climbing over the fence anyway."

"Mebbe so, but it took me a long time

to earn that dollar to get in here with, and now I'm goin' to raise a little ruction 'fore I git out. And that brings me to what I really sot out to tell you in the first place. You seen this wild man show down on this here midway?"

"I saw where it is," said Jim. "I saw the pen and heard the barker, but didn't go inside."

Bill stepped up closer and lowered his voice.

"Well, I did, and what do you think I found?"

"A real wild man, maybe."

"Wild man nothin'! I found an imitation and a danged poor one at that. What's more, I knew him!"

"What!" said Jim. "You knew him?"

"Yes, sir, I knew him."

"Do you mean to tell me you associated with wild niggers in your younger days, Bill?"

"Hain't no nigger. His face is all painted up and he's got some special false teeth with long tusks colored black. Over his dirty, worthless hide they've

BY THIS time, Bill had the close attention of everyone in the crowd, and it was also plain that he had the wild man worried.

"Have reason to remember that there Harkness, too," he drawled on. "Lent him a dollar once and never got it back, by heck. Might've let me in his blasted old show free anyway."

The wild man edged over as closely to Bill as he could get and those nearby were very much surprised to hear him say to Bill in a low voice:

"Shut up, you dinged fool, and go away from here!"

"Hear that, folks?" said Bill. "You all ought to pay me for making this wild man talk. Uses English, too. Probably learned it from the missionaries in wildest Africa. Then again," he added, "he might've picked it up farmin' down Cadwell Settlement way."

By this time even the children in the crowd knew that something unusual was going on, and everyone was laughing and crowding closer to watch the horse-play. Those who had come first made no move to go away, and the crowd was constantly increased by new recruits.

The wild man was plainly uncertain as to how to handle the situation. Should he plead with Bill to go away, or should he treat him with lofty disdain? He decided upon the latter course, and put much new energy into raving up and down in his enclosure, moaning and bellowing and stamping his feet in a loud and vain effort to distract the crowd's attention from Bill's comments.

BUT Bill had called the cows from the pasture for too many years to have his raucous voice easily drowned out by even a wild man, and in spite of the racket, the crowd had no difficulty in hearing his running comment.

"Yes, sir, the more I look at this specimen, the more I feel as if I'd met an old friend. Them ears, now, f'r instance. Just look at them, folks. Bigger than cauliflower, they be. Come to think of it Hank Harkness had ears just like 'em. And that nose, now; I'd know it anywhere, even in darkest Africa! Come to think of it, too, old Hank was so danged homely that he wouldn't need much changin' to make him look wild."

The frantic creature in the pen again edged over under Bill and looking up at him said sotto voce:

"If you'll go away from here and go away fast, I'll give you ten dollars."

"Come to remember," continued Bill, paying no attention to the interruption, "Hank Harkness was always sort of wild, too. Seems as though I recall some story about Hank gettin' drunk a year or so ago and tryin' to rob a store. Disappeared right after that and the officer's been lookin' fer poor Hank ever since."

"By George, that's right," said Jim, catching the cue. "We've been lookin' for the fellow that robbed that store for over a year."

All the crowd, including the wild man, turned to stare at Jim.

"I'm the sheriff, you know," he added, throwing back his coat and giving them a glimpse of his badge, "and I'm certainly obliged to you, sir," turning to Bill, "for locating this Harkness for me."

Then to the dazed man in the pit below, Jim said, pointing to his badge:

"Henry Harkness, in the name of the people of the State of New York, I arrest you. Will you come with me peacefully, or shall I put the irons on?"

Harkness took one long startled look at the badge of authority and with a hoarse bellow of rage and fear, he plunged under the platform, lit running on the ground on the other side, hit the earth about three times between his pen and the outside fair ground fence, and before the amazed crowd had quite realized what had happened, the wild man, scaling the high board fence, disappeared on the other side, and those parts knew him no more.

(Continued on page 370)



# The Pumpkin's in the Larder

Many Ways Besides Pie to Use This Golden Fall Vegetable

Everywhere  
at  
Home

—In the bath-  
room

—In the nursery

—In the guest  
chamber

—anywhere

PERFECTION  
Oil Heaters

in the improved models



STANDARD OIL CO.  
OF NEW YORK  
26 Broadway

**TO PRESERVE PUMPKIN:** Select small, hard-shelled pumpkins, that are perfectly smooth, and wash in cold water, being careful not to bruise them. Wipe dry and seal the end of the stem with warm, not hot, wax. Hang by the stem in a cool storeroom and they will keep until February or March.

**Dried Pumpkin:** Peel inch thick slices of pumpkin, remove the seeds and cut to form pieces about one inch square. Cook until tender and put in colander, pressing out all water possible. Spread out on earthen plates and set in moderately hot oven for ten hours to dry. Remove from

the pumpkin in glass jars, pour syrup over and seal.

**Pumpkin Bread:** Mix one cupful corn meal with one cupful stewed pumpkin. Add one level teaspoonful salt and one small tablespoonful of butter. Beat one egg and add one tablespoonful of sugar and tablespoonful baking powder and one tablespoonful wheat flour. Beat into the pumpkin, pour out in well buttered pan and bake thirty minutes.

**Eggless Pumpkin Pie:** To one quart of sifted pumpkin add three cupfuls boiling milk, two thirds cupful New Orleans Molasses, one half cupful brown sugar and one half teaspoonful salt. Season with one half teaspoonful ginger and the same of ground cinnamon. Pour into tins lined with a good pie crust and put in very hot oven for five minutes. Then reduce the heat and bake one hour.—L. M. THORNTON.

season with a little salt and pepper. This is fine served with mashed potatoes for tea.—IDA A. BROWN.

## Jelly Apple Dessert

Bake as many apples as needed, removing the cores and filling with sugar. When cold, put in cups and pour on jello. Add a little whipped cream to each cup when set.—IDA A. BROWN.

## Cheese-Pepper Salad

Combine one cupful cooked rice with one cupful grated cheese and a teaspoonful of salt. Cook in double boiler until cheese is melted. Let cool, pack into plump green peppers and set in ice box to chill. Just before serving, slice through pepper and filling making slices about one half inch thick and on top of each put a teaspoonful of salad dressing.

## Cheese Sandwiches

Melt one teaspoonful of butter in saucepan, add one slice of onion and fry until a light brown, then stir in one cupful canned tomatoes a seasoning of salt and pepper and a dust of cinnamon. Cook until tomato, begins to thicken, add one cupful of grated cheese and cook until it melts. Remove from fire, stir in beaten yolks of two eggs and set in ice box. When cold spread between layers of freshly buttered sandwich bread.—L. M. THORNTON.

## Snug and Warm for Winter

**NOW-A-DAYS,** the sensible mother does not keep her baby indoors just because it is cold. She knows that sunlight and fresh air—even cold air—are good for baby, if he is snugly wrapped up and protected from direct wind.

So this appealing little set will be just

## Set of "Raggedy Dolls"



**A DOLL,** with dress and cap, a long-eared bunny and a smiling pussycat make up this set of cuddle-dolls for the very small person. You need only scraps of material, or even old stockings to fashion this lovable family and no Christmas present you may give will be more of a hit! Pattern No. 1598 comes in one size only. Send 12c for it to the Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

plates and put in dry, warm steamer for two or three hours. Keep in a large can or in paper sacks in cool storeroom.

**Pumpkin Butter:** Remove paring and seeds from sweet pumpkin and cut into cubes. Stew four or five hours, setting on back of range the last hour to dry out as much moisture as possible. Season with butter and a little salt and serve with fresh or salt pork.

**Pumpkin Preserves:** Cut sweet pumpkin into cubes after it has been pared and the seeds removed. To each pound of pumpkin allow one pound of sugar. Put a thick layer of pumpkin in large earthen dish, spread a layer of sugar over top and pour over the sugar a half cupful of lemon juice. Let stand two days, pour over the sugar a half cupful of lemon juice. Let stand two days, pour in one cupful of water for each three cupfuls of pumpkin. Remove to granite dish and cook until pumpkin is tender. Set away for 48 hours, drain off syrup, add one half ounce ginger root to each two cupfuls of syrup and boil down until thick. Heat

## Other Practical Fall Recipes

**I WAS** interested in the article printed some time ago about using left-over pickle vinegar and wanted to tell you my experience. I had some very thick vinegar left from sweet pear pickles and I hated to waste it, so I added flour and more sugar and it made a delicious filling for a two crust pie. Another time I used a combination of sweet pickle, vinegar and some left-over pear butter, and elderberry and apple pulp with very good results.

Following is my real recipe for using any sweet pickle vinegar:

1/2 cup water	1 cup sugar
1 cup vinegar	4 tablespoons flour
1 egg yolk	1 tablespoon butter

Beat together the egg yolk, flour and sugar. Add the vinegar and water slowly, then the butter and cook until thick in a double boiler. Pour into a baked crust, cover with a meringue and brown slightly in the oven. Serve cold.—MRS. ERY CAMP.

## Finest Sausage

10 lbs. of pork.  
1 ounce finely ground black pepper  
1 teaspoonful finely ground ginger root  
4 ounces fine table salt.  
1/2 ounce finely ground sage leaves.

Have the pork about half lean and half fat. Remove every vestige of the rind or skin and run through a sausage grinder or food chopper. If it is ground through twice it is all the better.

Put the ground meat into a large pan and sprinkle over it the salt, sage, pepper, and ginger, as evenly as possible. Then with perfectly clean hands, thoroughly mix the ingredients as if you were mixing bread. Then I pack it in pans (as when wanted it slices off so nicely to fry). It will require no added grease. Cover the pan tops with melted lard. Keep in a cool place but not in the cellar. It will keep a long time.

I make a strong brine of coarse salt, and immerse all the discarded pork rinds, placing all in a jar and cover with a plate to keep them under the brine. They are fine for cooking in potato stews, soups, or with beans—or a boiled dinner with vegetables. By no means throw any away.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

## Tuna or Salmon Salad

Break with a fork the fish in an earthen dish, then add to an ordinary size can, one cup of celery chopped fine, also two pimentos and 1/2 green sweet pepper cut fine; a small onion, a dash of pepper and salt to taste.

This is fine for supper and is easily made if one has the ingredients in the house.—IDA A. BROWN.

## Salmon Salad

To one can of salmon broken up with fork in granite dish (never use metal), add one cup chopped celery, one small onion chopped fine, and enough of canned yellow mustard to mix thoroughly,



the thing to provide for the winter baby's airings. It is not hard to make, but gay ribbons make it look very dressy. Directions for making both the cap and the saeque will be sent for 15c. Ask for E-4 and address, Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

When it is necessary to weigh molasses flour the scale well before pouring the molasses in and it will run off smoothly, leaving no trace of stickiness.

\* \* \*

All baked puddings if placed in cold water for a few minutes before taking to table will leave the dish freely.—JOHN CARNEY.

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# Looking Forward to the New House

If You Are Planning to Build Next Spring, Consider These Ideas

I SUPPOSE the great majority of farm women still do their washing in the kitchen, boiling the clothes in a tin or copper boiler on the kitchen stove. Many have not yet got the length of a washing-machine and some I know, who did get them, have gone back to the old wooden tub again.

I have always hated wash-days, but necessity and a large family kept me at it one day every week and before it was over I was always tired out by the stooping and scrubbing, the heat of the kitchen and the smell of soap burning on the stove (for the boiler always would boil over and as often as not, there would be a leak somewhere to make matters worse!) Then my attention was always being taken off my work with something about the house, and after I did get the clothes hung out there was the wearisome task of getting the stove clean again and the kitchen floor washed.

At last, one day a brilliant idea struck me. I should have a wash-house. There was a little talk needed to get the man of the house started, but I had my way and in a few days he built a little house about a dozen yards or so from the back door. It looked almost the same as the ehickens' colony houses, only it had no cotton screens, just one single glass window in front. It measured 9'x12' and had a single pitch roof.

## Outfitting the House

We had a large iron boiler which my husband bought in a fit of enthusiasm once to boil roots, etc., for the pigs, but it was seldom used after the first year. We gave this a thorough cleaning out and it was set on its iron stand in one corner of the house. A sheet of tin surrounded the stovepipe in the roof, and the wood behind the boiler was also protected with sheets of metal, so that there was no danger of fire starting. The floor was made of cement, sloping to an opening in the corner where the door was. Then a bench was made for the tubs, a permanent stand for the wringer, a wooden grating for standing on, a shelf for soap, etc., and an open wire frame on the wall to hold the soiled clothes.

Wash-day after that lost many of its terrors. There is no need of heating up the kitchen, for the big copper kettle boils in a few minutes after a good fire is set going under it and it is large enough to hold all the white things at once. I have the tubs set high so that I do not need to stoop, and that in itself keeps one fresh much longer. The change from working in the house also puts more spirit into me for the work and—what I hated most—there is no cleaning up to do afterwards in the kitchen. A pail or two of water and a sweep with the broom is all that is needed. I hope that this will inspire some other farmer's wife to get her husband to bestir himself and provide her also with a little wash-house and an iron boiler that will last for years and years, and into which she can put lye and soap without any fear of their burning the tin off.—MRS. T. THOMSON.

## When You Plan Your Farm Home

THERE are certain rooms that are necessary in every farmhouse. The kitchen is first always, as it is usually the workshop of the housewife. As it is a workshop it should be arranged to save all unnecessary steps. Other rooms are dining-room, which is sometimes a combination of sitting-room and parlor; bedrooms, and occasionally a library, which should be more popular. There is one room, however, that is more often overlooked than the library, and in many cases could in a way take the place of it. This is the office and is the one I wish to tell about.

The farmer's workshop covers a large territory. The average farm contains well over a hundred acres which is all the

farmer's workshop or factory. Did you ever hear of a city business without its office? The farm business is just as big as any city business and a whole lot more important. People live on food and food is produced on the farm. And yet where are the best methods practiced? You all

dump for the whole house. I'll have to admit that ours here at home is in that same condition many times. The room wasn't intended as office in the first place and was "fixed" up to fulfill the duty as best it could.

Here's the kind of office I would like to see on nearly every farm of over fifty acres and in some cases smaller farms. A fairly large sized room with two or three windows to furnish plenty of light and in summer by opening them plenty of fresh air. I would like to see two doors opening into one of the other rooms of the house and one directly to the outdoors. The outside door could well have a glass section to displace one of the windows. The wall could be wallboard or plastered and papered or tinted plaster.

The interior furnishings would be most important. A large table in the center of the room, with books and the latest issues of the best farm papers and magazines on it. I would have the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in that pile. The older issues of the magazines should be kept in a suitable rack and the most important articles indexed in some way so they may be found easily. There should be ample bookshelves with some of the best books on the subject of agriculture; a few novels would add variety and in a way serve a useful purpose. Of course there should be a good desk and a typewriter would find a use on many farms. There should be files for livestock registration, papers, and letters. All these should be arranged conveniently and the plan of the rest of the house will have some influence on the arrangement of the office. Much of the farmer's spare time would properly be spent in the office, so it should be comfortably furnished and convenient. Most of all it should encourage the keeping of records of farm enterprises.—ARCHIE M. BLOHM, New York.

## Thanksgiving Contrasts

THANKSGIVING, the farmer's holiday, is with us again, and like the Pilgrim Fathers we would return thanks for the harvest.

As the housewife prepares the feast she will hardly realize the blessings which are hers, for during the first two hundred years of our nation's history, ways and means were very primitive. There were available only the vegetables that could be stored for winter use, for the art of canning was unknown. Tomatoes, corn, peas, string beans, etc., could be had only in their season. Oranges, bananas and other tropical fruits were unknown, for there were no means of transportation; and hot-houses did not furnish delicacies out of season as now. There was no range, no cook stove, of any kind; not even a match to light the fire in the fireplace. Ice-cream freezers, egg beaters, lemon squeezers, double boilers and food choppers had not been invented. The housekeeper of those days did not have these labor savers, nor anything like borax, bon ami or ammonia for cleaning. Moreover, she did not have baking powder, yeast cake, granulated sugar, flavoring extracts, cocoa, gelatine or mustard. Where is the lady of this age brave enough to undertake a Thanksgiving dinner under such conditions?—MRS. GEORGE GRAY.

## Tomato Preserves

ONE pound yellow pear tomatoes, two sliced lemons, two ounces preserved Canton ginger and one pound of sugar are required. Put tomatoes in aluminum or agate kettle and pour sugar over them. After eight hours add ginger and lemon, bring to boiling point and cook five minutes. Sun cook for three days.—L. M. THORNTON.

## PIECE-BOX PATTERNS



HAVE you in your piece-box a couple of yards of batiste, longcloth or crepe de chine? Cut it out, run up the seams, lace-edge the hems and you have as dainty a combination as you would want to see. At holiday times, no present is more acceptable to a woman than a pretty underthing and No. 1233 is the ideal style to use. It cuts in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 12c.

Send 10 cents for pattern catalog

DO you need a new dress for the holidays? Don't buy new material when your pocketbook is a bit depleted from preparing your gifts! Get out the piece-box again and from two old dresses or remnants you may have make No. 2084, as smart a dress as you could want. Patterns cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 2 yards 40-inch with 2 1/2 yard 36-inch. Pattern, 12c.

Send 10 cents for pattern catalog



AND here is an apron made from—it's a fact—a cretonne curtain! An old gingham dress might do as well, but the curtain was an inspiration, you'll agree. Some "straight and narrow" piece of goods in your piece-box will suggest itself for the purpose. No. 2085 cuts in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 2 3/4 yards of material. Price, 12c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes, clearly and enclose proper remittance in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) and send to the Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

know the answer. The farmer needs a central point to his business, a headquarters from which to direct operations. This is the need the farm office fills.

I have been in many farm offices and have not been favorably impressed by the majority. They were generally very small and often a combination of coat room, "flivver" repair parts department and office—and, oh yes!—a waste paper

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**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of November for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League. Class 1: milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$3.07 per hundred pounds, an advance of 47c per hundred over the October price. Class 2A, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$1.90; Class 2B, used chiefly in the manufacture of condensed milk and ice cream, \$2.05; Class 2C, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.05.

Prices for Class 3 are to be determined on a different basis than has been used heretofore. The New York League price will be based on the average price paid by a specific group of condenseries located in the Middle West with a freight differential added.

Class 4, prices will as usual be based on the butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announce the following price for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone: Class 1, \$3.07 per hundred; Class 2, \$2.00; Class 3, \$1.50; Class 4, determined by market quotations on butter and cheese.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-pooling Dairymen's Cooperative prices for Class 1 milk is \$2.80 per hundred; Class 2, \$2.00; Class 3A, \$1.60; with freight and fat differentials.

### Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia Price Plan) announces that receiving station prices, or the price to farmers in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk, is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

## BUTTER CONTINUES ACTIVE

The butter market has maintained its strong and active tone during the past week. In fact it has gone beyond this in that it has shown improvement, not only in trading but in actual price increase. Creamery butter scoring higher than extra (93 score) is now quoted at 42 to 42½c. The leading grades of fresh creameries have consistently held a strong position in the market for the past couple of weeks. With advices indicating a reduced make, the position of these marks has grown steadily stronger. The recent advance, however, as may be ex-

pected in view of the heavy storage holdings, has had a tendency to restrict buying to some extent. As a result jobbers and chain stores switched to storage stock.

The outstanding feature of the butter market is not only in the advance of price of these extremely fancy marks, but in the greater activity in undergrades of local creamery butter.

Creamery extras (92 score) are now quoted ½c, which was the price of 93 score butter last week, showing that the market has improved practically a full cent; 90 to 91 score is now 37½ to 40½c, which indicates that buyers are selective and values extend over a wide range; 80 to 89 score butter varies from 34 to 36½c, while lower grades vary all the way from 30½ to 33½c.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on November 1 there were in storage in the United States 135,251,000 pounds of butter compared to only 76,472,000 pounds on November 1, 1923. Our storage holdings are almost 59 million pounds more this year than last year.

## CHEESE MARKET MORE ACTIVE

One of the features of the week was the increased activity manifest in the cheese market. This activity goes back to a week ago when Western markets indicated that there would

prices. There is, however, a slightly better sentiment in the market. Just why this is so does not seem to be known. But there is such a feeling. States are worth \$1.50 per 150 pound sack delivered or 90c a hundred in bulk. Maines are quoted at \$1.90 per 150 pound sack delivered or \$1.10 per cwt. in bulk. There is a decidedly better feeling down on the eastern end of Long Island. North side growers are getting 65 to 70c a bushel for bright clean stock, while those on the South side are getting 75c.

Reports are current that the damage from rot up-State is very heavy. In fact there is considerable complaint from New York City receivers. Rot is very evident in many receipts. Maine is coming in for some criticism also, frost damage being evident in many cars.

Extreme care in grading is about the only salvation a potato grower has with a market such as exists at the present time. Bright, clean, well-graded smooth stock will get some consideration, but ordinary stuff is dragging badly. In a recent issue of the New York Paeker, Maine potato growers are reported to be looking to the election of President Coolidge to bring about relief in the potato market. President Coolidge and no other mortal can help the potato situation when the national crop is the largest in the history of the country. Reports from the Department of Agricultural

## When the Radio Markets will be Broadcast

THE "American Agriculturist" radio market reports, broadcast through the cooperation of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, have been put on a definite noon-day schedule for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The only possibility of any fluctuation from this schedule is on Wednesday when the reports may be delayed a few minutes. However, the reports on the other days will be on this definite schedule. Farmers will find it to their advantage to listen in on these reports to get the daily fluctuation of prices. At this time of the year radio reports will undoubtedly be of particular value to shippers of eggs, potatoes and fruits.

be an advance. This has been reflected in an immediate manner in our Eastern markets by an increase in prices. The demand is supporting the increase in price. Fancy to special whole milk State flats, held are now bringing from 22c to 22½c with average run held goods bringing 20c to 21½c. Fancy fresh whole milk State flats are bringing from 20½c to 21½c, while average runs are fairly strong at 20 with undergrades bringing 18c to 19c.

## FANCY EGGS SCARCE

The scarcity of fancy eggs is becoming more acute every day, especially fancy fresh stock for the best carton trade. There is considerable competition in the market to obtain sufficient stores to supply the trade needs with the result that indications are we will see further advances in price during the next week. The supply of mediums and pullet eggs is reported on the increase, which means that it is doubtful if we will see any increase in that grade of stock. The active situation exists where fancy marks are involved.

Prices are as follows: closely selected extras, Jersey and other nearby whites, 81 to 86c, average extras 77 to 80c and extra firsts 71 to 76c; firsts 62 to 70c. Nearby gathered whites of the better grades, first to extra firsts, 62 to 73c, nearby undergrades whites 52 to 60c. Pullets 62 to 58c.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, storage stocks on November 1, totaled 5,295,000 cases compared with 6,645,000 cases at the same time in 1923.

## LIVE POULTRY MARKET BETTER

The live poultry market has shown a decided improvement over a week ago not only in activity but in price. Fancy colored express fowls have been meeting active trade all during the week and the same can be said of fancy express chickens. Fancy colored fowls are now bringing from 29c to 30c with average marks from 23c to 28c. The best Leghorns can not do any better than 22c, while average run Leghorns are from 2c to 3c lower. Fancy colored chickens of medium weight are about the same price as fowls, ranging from 28c to 30c. Heavy chickens are not quite as much in demand and as a consequence are bringing only 26c to 27c. Chickens of broiler size are meeting a much better market and prices are now from 35c to 40c. Long Island spring ducks are quoted at 29c, with breeders at 25c. Other nearby ducks coming in via express are quoted anywhere from 22c to 26c. Express turkeys are meeting a range of 32c to 40c, depending on quality. Geese are only worth 12c.

## POTATO PRICES NO BETTER

Potato prices are no better than they have been since our last report. Arrivals are too heavy right now to permit an advance in

Economics show that the potato crop exceeds all previous records and the New York State crop is the second largest in the history of the State. With those facts facing us, it seems ridiculous to call upon one man to change the situation.

## BEANS STILL DULL

The bean market is very dull and trading is lifeless. Advices and business trend seem to indicate that prices have a tendency to become a little easier. Marrows are quoted at \$11 per hundred for real choice stock. Pea beans are being offered freely at \$6.25 for choice marks. Red kidneys are selling mostly at \$9.25, which is about the top price for fancy. White kidneys are from \$1.25 to \$1.50 better than Reds. Yellow Eyes vary from \$6.75 to \$7. The weather is undoubtedly responsible for much of this lack of activity.

## HAY STAYS THE SAME

Prices are about the same on hay as they have been for the past few weeks. Trading is more or less quiet and receipts are fully ample to take care of the demands. Shipping hay has been scarce. There seems to be a little more No. 3 on the market than will be early taken care of. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$27 with \$1 less for small bales; No. 2 from \$23 to \$26, depending on size of bales. Rye straw is weak.

## Importance of Local Units

(Continued from page 352)

that while in some years and on some varieties they may take losses that if any profits are to be made by anybody they will make them also. They like the feeling that they don't have to worry about selling their fruit or even packing it, but that they have facilities of their own and a certain market for their fruit. The system is generally satisfactory. It needs to operate more efficiently in order that the grower may get the full results.

## Farm Taxes Must Come Down

(Continued from page 355)

ing up on his representatives and at least some small chance of knowing how and why his money was spent.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, with your approval, will stand for the utmost publicity of all tax expenditures.

SIXTH: This part of our program deals with the class of property which largely escapes taxation; that is, personal property. No system of taxation is fair which gets all of the real estate

because it cannot be hidden, and misses such a large proportion of the personal property because it can be concealed. An equitable adjustment of this injustice would greatly relieve the farmer taxpayer. We will have more to say about this later.

A tax on gasoline sales and billboards along the State highways also enter into our program and these will receive additional attention and discussion in future issues.

Now these fundamental principles make up our tax program. We beseech you again to study them, disagree if you wish, but in any case, either approve the whole program as outlined so that we know we have your support, or make any suggested changes. But anyway, let us hear from our great army of readers so that we may have your organized help for accomplishing something on what is perhaps the most serious problem before the American people.

## Farm Federation for Tax Reduction

(Continued from page 358)

kindergarten through the four years of high school. Second, there should be an increase of state aid to rural schools, and such aid should be distributed under a plan that will equalize taxation in the local units of administration, and encourage localities to establish courses of study, and to conduct desirable school activities in addition to those required to meet minimum standards. Third, that no consolidation of school districts shall occur, except on majority vote of the qualified voters in each district affected."

The delegates were divided in opinion on a resolution opposing the proposed amendment to the constitution to make possible further federal regulation of child labor but as those opposing were in the minority the resolution went through.

Enos Lee of Yorktown Heights, N. Y., was re-elected president. Other officers elected were: Peter G. Ten Eyck, Albany first vice-president; E. V. Titus, Glen Cove, L. I., second vice-president; R. M. Thompson, Heuvelton, treasurer. G. W. Young of Broome County was elected director for four years. Mr. Lee and Mr. Ten Eyck were selected as delegates to attend the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago; alternates chosen were Henry Burden, Cazenovia, and E. R. Lupton of Mattituck, L. I.

## Classified Ads

(Continued from page 364)

### EGGS AND POULTRY

READY NOW—Big, dark Rose Comb Red cockerels, free range, best selection, \$5 each. Good breeders, 3 for \$10. M. B. GOULD, West Pawlet, Vt.

500 BARRON, April hatched, White Leghorn pullets, from imported, trap-nested stock, now ready to lay \$2 each. VERNON LAFLEW, Middlesex, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; Mammoth Pekin ducks; Mammoth Bronze turkeys; Pearl guineas. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Toulouse and White China geese, Golden Seabright Bantams and Guernsey cattle. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

TRAP-NESTED Barred Rocks. Catalogue free. ARTHUR SEARLS, B-E, Milford, New Hampshire.

COCKERELS, Pullets. Anconas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Jersey Giants. Good selections now. OWNLAND FARMS, Hammond, N. Y.

R. I. COCKERELS, Pullets, Viberts. Non-broody strain; April hatched. ALLEN COULEY R. 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

ROSE-COMB Rhode Island Reds, famous Red Cherry strain. Choice breeding. Cockerels a specialty. SPRINGDALE FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—390 egg size Cyphers and Prairie State incubators. Complete, perfect condition. SHERIDAN FARMS, Sheridan, Pa.

### TURKEYS

TURKEYS—Narragansetts, Black, B. Reds, Bronze, \$6 to \$12 before December 15. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Cornish Leghorns, etc., cheap. Write WALTER CLARK, Freeport, Ohio.

PUREBRED MAY hatched, White Holland turkeys. They are early maturing, do not wander far, and are very prolific. Hens, \$10.; gobblers, \$12. MRS. LEWIS ATWOOD, Avoca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred Mammoth Bronze toms and hens, turkeys from the best strain, free from all diseases. MRS. CHAS. T. ABBEY, R. F. D. 5, Lowville, N. Y.

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IF YOU WANT HIGHEST PRICES returned promptly—market reports and information—free use of coops AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED—SHIP TO:

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\$1200 Secures 327 Acre Farm  
Crops, Horses, 29 Cows And

young stock, 200 poultry, full equipment, hay, potatoes, corn, oats, etc.; splendid bldgs., noted farming district, best markets; smooth, productive fields, abundance water, valuable woodland, wire fences; variety choice fruit; 9-room house, running water, 30-cow basement barn, silo, other bldgs. Low price, \$6500 for all, only \$1200 needed. Details, pg. 54, Big Bargain Catalog, illus. money-making farms and business chances. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150R Nassau St., New York City.

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Estimate 1,000,000 ft. Timber, 6,000 ft hardwood to more than pay for all; returns assured from log contract, campers, summer boarders, sheepraising, farming, etc.; adjoins State Park with 10,000 acres free pasture, 200 acres tillage loam, 150-acre pasture, 1,000 sugar maples, fruit, berries, good 7-room house, barns, garage, etc. Leaving country, only \$6,500, with 10 cows and calves, 14 hogs, 74 sheep, poultry, 4000 ft. lumber, hay, grain, potatoes, vegetables equipment included. Part cash Chas. Tyre, Corinth, N. Y.

580 Acres at Big Sacrifice  
Stock, Full Modern Equipment

Conservatively valued at \$30,000; ideal for summer boarders; just outside village, many advantages, city markets. 350 acres dark machine-worked loam soil, 150-cow spring-watered pasture, estimated 1,000 cords wood, 500,000 ft. timber; 125 apple trees, 100 pears, plums, cherries; big house with 3 porches, furnace, electric lights, running water, overlooks beautiful lake; 2 tenant houses, 80-ft. main barn with basement, silos, stables, poultry, ice, hog house, garage. Price reduced to \$9,000 by aged owner and if taken immediately 20 dairy cattle, 3 horses, full modern implements, complete operating equipment included. Only \$2,500 required. The biggest opportunity of the year. Must be settled at once. E. J. Steward, Ravena, N. Y.



# Fancy Turkeys Pay

*Folks Will Pay the Price for Good Stock*

IT may not be a well-known fact, but turkeys mature and fatten far more rapidly in autumn when the atmosphere is crisp and fairly cold, such as usually prevails a few weeks prior to Thanksgiving and Christmas. During these holiday seasons such birds are greatly in demand. Warm weather during the week preceding the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays has a marked effect on the demand, and other conditions being equal, the quality of dressed turkeys for the holiday market may be predicted to a great degree by weather conditions.

It is very difficult to ship turkeys alive to market, since the shrinkage is very heavy; that is, when shipped to a distant market. Ordinarily turkeys do not consume much food when confined, therefore, they are usually killed and dressed (which I have always found the best plan), then shipped to market, packed in barrels or boxes.

Turkeys, like chickens, may be either scalded or dry-picked, but the dry-picked birds are preferred, because they keep better and there is no loss of their substance by means of a great deal of the soluble substance being removed by soaking in water, or by packing in ice. There are conditions, of course, where there is no alternative but to pack the birds in ice and ship in barrels. The objection to scalded-dressed turkeys does not obtain to the extent where the birds are dressed and sold immediately to the consumer.

### Our Best Holiday Friend

Thanksgiving and Christmas is only one-half observed when the turkey is absent from the dinner meal, with its highly flavored cloud of steam and sundry tantalizing odors trailing in its wake. The turkey is first in the hearts of his countrymen during the holiday season. However, not every turkey is fit for a king or a feast, as a turkey is only a turkey, when it is in proper condition and then, properly cooked. Some people will buy turkeys at any cost and in any condition, just so they are getting our

feathered friends. A turkey seems to be all they are after and often, oh, such a turkey!

None of your old, poor, thin, bony variety for me, if you please, but the very best that money can buy or can be had, the one that is well-fattened, yellow, of a sweet, fresh odor, dry-picked, and presenting an attractive appearance. For the possession of such a turkey the dealers will strive, and the man or woman will often go to the very bottom of his or her purse. I have always noticed that a fat, neatly dressed turkey will bring from 8 to 10 cents more per pound than a poor, shabby, dirty looking one.

### Good Stock Costs More to Raise

Now, if such quality birds are so much in demand and command such extremely high prices, what is the cost of producing such, over that of the ordinary or common grades? If you will only consider for a moment, you will see that it is very little when compared to the gain thereby. I find that the one secret is simply a little better feeding, say one good feed a day of a ration composed of whole corn, wheat and oats mixed. This feed is only required two or three weeks prior to marketing to put them in the best possible condition for marketing. I say one good feed a day because the turkey is a great forager, thus securing all that is necessary the balance of the day. It also requires a little more care or painstaking when dressing and preparing for shipping. All of the above used together will make the difference in value equal to several times the slight increase in time, labor and expense required.

### The Whole Secret of Marketing

I have always advocated, if we are going to raise anything, why not raise the best, and put it in the best possible shape before marketing. Right here is where the profit or loss comes in raising poultry of any kind and not only poultry, but anything else for marketing.—W. H. HARRISON.

## "How Doth the Busy Little Bee"

(Continued from page 357)

If the food experts recommended honey (and you may check me up on this by referring to any modern text on foods and diet) what are their reasons? The fact that honey is a predigested food has already been mentioned. This property makes it a safe sweet for young and old, for those whose digestive systems have already broken down and for those whose digestive systems as yet have not.

It is recommended because it is a natural food that has not been robbed of its vitamin or mineral content by a so-called "refining" or "purifying" process. It is significant that the death rate from sugar diabetes in the United States has kept an evenly increased pace with the increase in the enormous per capita consumption of granulated sugar. It is also significant that the public is adopting one after another nationally advertised dentifrices that strangely enough are sweetened with the very substance that causes a great deal of our tooth trouble—granulated sugar. Honey not only has its appetite for minerals satisfied but compared to other foods in its class supplies the body with an abundance of minerals, notably iron, so essential for red blood corpuscles, and calcium and phosphorus, needed for bone and brain.

### Some Other Properties of Honey

Honey is also slightly laxative. Old folks and young folks and folks who sit all day in chairs could cultivate with profit to their health the habit of finishing up breakfast with toast and honey or beginning it with grapefruit or any fresh fruit sweetened with honey.

Honey is antiseptic. Fear not that it harbors a culture of germs. Bacteria and

moulds will not grow in it and if kept in a dry warm place it will keep indefinitely.

Honey is deliquescent, i.e., it can absorb moisture from the air. Combined with its antiseptic property it keeps bread, cakes and cookies made with it fresh for months. For your holiday fruit cake which you may want to enjoy for a long time, in making your icing use ¼ cup of honey to each cup of granulated sugar. Your icing will stay soft and fresh till the cake has been consumed.

This and forty-nine other recipes are contained in a U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin entitled "Honey and its Uses in the Home" which we shall be glad to send to anyone free of charge. Address your request to the speaker at the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

### Honey Not Adulterated Easily

The constituent factors of honey that have been discussed, together with its unequalled deliciousness should be sufficient reason to make it a very popular food. I suspect from my contact with the public that there are still those people who think much honey is adulterated. This cannot be, however, for comb honey has positively never been manufactured and the adulteration of extracted honey is too easily detected by our food inspectors even if the public could thus be fooled. The price of honey in the little glass containers it is often found in, to be sure, a hindrance to its increased consumption, but when larger quantities are wanted effort should be made to get directly in touch with the producer through whom a saving of one-third to one-half may usually be effected.

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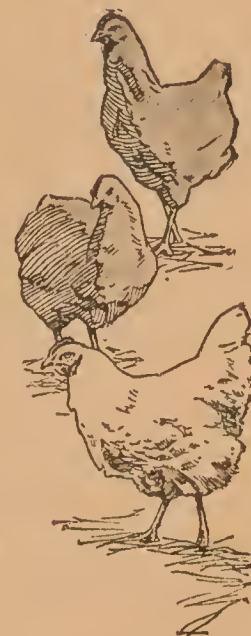
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# The Trouble Maker

(Continued from page 365)

## CHAPTER VIII

"WELL, you're doing pretty well keeping me entertained," said Jim to Bill Mead as they were coming down from the now empty wild man's stand. "Where do we go now? Got any more such friends as Brother Harkness around here?"

"Time for the ball game. Let's go over," said Bill.

So the two men crossed the track and approached the crowd already gathered around the ball diamond.

As Jim crowded through between two cars parked as closely as possible to the roped-off diamond, he glanced idly at one of the automobiles—and then wished he had picked out some other place to get through the line, for the car was Bradley's fivver, and in it sat Dorothy Ball.

In as casual a voice as he could muster, Jim said:

"Hello, Dorothy. Having a good time?"

Dorothy took one glance at the speaker, and without replying turned away her head.

"Well, I'll be hornswoggled!" said Bill, looking curiously at his companion.

But Jim made no comment, and the two crowded under the ropes and crossed to the other side of the diamond where they could get a good view of the game.

There was delay in calling the game. It seemed that Speedtown had pinned its faith and some of its money on young Greene, but early that morning he had sprained his ankle, so that he was now out of consideration.

Jim was too much preoccupied to pay much attention to the conversation, but Bill gathered from the talk around him that Speedtown was put to it to find a substitute for Greene. Greene's injury left only Tom Lynch, who was a fairly good pitcher, but he was so young his judgment was not always to be relied upon. The home fans were sorry to have to depend upon him for this important game.

THE crowd had concluded that perhaps Speedtown had sent a hurried call for a special out-of-town pitcher for the day, and that waiting for him had caused the delay.

However, when Archie Van Norman, who was lame, but in spite of his lameness was the best umpire in that section, limped into the diamond and opened the game with a gruff "Play ball!" he handed the shiny new ball to young Lynch.

Tom Lynch took it from Archie, watched his catcher for the signal, dug in his toes, wound himself up, suddenly straightened out and released the ball. For a split second, the crowd held its breath while the Richland batter fanned the air. Then Archie held up a single finger.

"Strike!" he said.

Speedtown fans raised a great cheer. "Atta boy, Tom," they yelled, "atta boy!"

"Just show 'im a little greased lightning'."

"He missed it by a yard, Tom."

"He's gone to sleep on duty!"

"Give 'im another hot one, Lynch!"

The Richland rooters were just as free with their advice to their batter.

"It only takes one to hit it!"

"Put it over the fence!"

"Pound the leather off'n 'er, Al."

But Al could not find it. Three times in succession he fanned the air with grunts that made even his own friends smile when the lightning went by, and then ingloriously released his club to his successor.

But the new man had no better luck.

RICHLAND'S third batter "popped" a light fly too short, and Richland retired from the field without seeing first base. But in spite of the advice and the both prayerful and swearful encouragement of the home rooters, the Richland battery fanned every one of the Speed-

town batters and the first inning ended with even honors, as did all that followed, up to the sixth. There were no scores and few errors, with no hits on either side.

In his excitement after one of the particularly good plays, Bill Mead jumped up from his seat on the ground in front of the line, and with tobacco juice running down from each corner of his mouth, he ran back and forth shouting and waving his arms. This shut off the view of those behind him, and the crowd began to object. Finally, one of them was so loudly vociferous of his opinions of Bill that he attracted Mead's attention.

"Set down and shut up, you big lunkhead!" he shouted.

"Shut up yourself, you big hunk of cheese!" Bill retorted.

At that, the man ducked under the ropes and came for Bill, who met him on the way and in a half a minute they were tearing up the sod in a very earnest endeavor to break each other's nose. In a short time the fans lost interest in the ball game and began to mill and crowd around the fighting men. The players left their posts and came running across the field to see the scrap.

THERE is only one thing that interests a crowd of American men more than a dog fight, and that is a man fight.

But it only lasted a few minutes. Old Jerry Snaggs saw the commotion, came running down the field flourishing his club and shouting. The crowd opened, letting him through, then closed again. The old fellow waded into the fighters with his stick so vigorously that they gave way before him and finally broke loose.

Turning a belligerent eye on poor Bill, the officer said:

"Twice in the same day is twice too many. Come with me!"

Taking the hired man, he led him back through the crowd out to the fair grounds gate and said to him as a parting shot:

"Now you go on home, milk your cows, and stay there. The only reason I ain't puttin' you in jail is that they ain't none on the grounds!"

Bill glared at the officer a moment and then he grinned.

"Oh, go to h—!" he said. "I told you I'd get my dollar's worth when you made me buy that there family ticket, and I guess I did all right. If you'd let me alone another hour, I'd have busted up your danged old fair!"

Then Bill trudged off up the road, back to a hired man's daily grind.

(Continued next week)

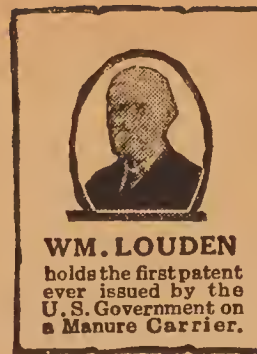
## Developing the Rural Community

(Continued from page 357)

the future. I have of course assumed that it will have as its basis a people of sturdy virtue and that strong religious faith that has always characterized those who live nearest to nature and to nature's God, and that there will also be the two other fundamental prerequisites of education and home-ownership, without which no enduring civilization can be built up. It is on these broad foundations that Denmark has built her new rural civilization, as everybody there assured me, and so it must be here. The importance of education I need not argue; and as for home-ownership, I would only repeat Dr. Carver's declaration that next to war, pestilence, and famine, nothing is so ruinous to a rural commonwealth as absentee landlordism. When Goldsmith could say of what had been his "sweet smiling" rural village or community—

"One only master grasps the whole domain" the doom of that hauntingly beautiful bit of English rural life was forever sealed.

But when we have the prerequisites of character, education, and home-ownership, the development of such facilities for rural organization as I have pointed out should insure sooner or later the Rural Community and with it a new and brighter era in American country life.



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# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

NOVEMBER 29, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Let's Have a Christmas Pageant—By Mrs. E. B. Terbush



# The Fine Old Art of Quilting

*Mrs. J. Leland Fowler Tells How She Classified Pattern Squares*

**M**ANY years of searching and clipping had resulted in the acquisition of a generous collection of paper patterns which always succeeded in becoming well-scattered through my pattern drawer.

At last in disgust at the litter, I sorted the quilt patterns into two piles, selecting them according to the number of pieces in each. Those containing the most pieces were drafted into cutting patterns eighteen inches square, while those containing a lesser number made blocks twelve inches square.

One block was then made like each pattern and enough of these were set together with three-inch stripes of turkey-red cotton cloth to form a convenient-sized quilt. The result was an odd and attractive quilt and a convenient method of conserving my designs. I have four of the quilts, each containing different designs, many of them original.

## Many Are Familiar Patterns

I will not attempt to name them, as I find that different communities know the old patterns under different names. Some of my own designing I have named while others are still without a proper cognomen. I have numbered these blocks, beginning with one at the upper left hand corner.

To cut a pattern from a small picture I fold a paper of the size desired, cross way, then fold it in the opposite direction, thus dividing it into four

six-inch squares for each block divided like the one in the upper left hand corner.

Then with a rule I sub-divide each square into the desired sizes and shapes and cut out each piece for my pattern. When cutting the goods I allow one-fourth of an inch for seams all around. For blocks divided like the one in the lower left hand corner I divide my square into thirds each way, making four-inch squares for a twelve-inch block. Some of the blocks must be formed with the

dividers and you may have to have the assistance of hubby or one of the children who has studied geometrical drawing, but many patterns can be easily fashioned with the lowly twelve-inch rule.

## Keep a Piece Box Going

In making quilts or comforts I always use the scraps which are left from my regular sewing, but if one prefers a quilt with a less-variable assortment of colors or has not accumulated enough scraps they might purchase some of the less-expensive calicoes or gingham and have the quilt of two or more contrasting shades.

With a careful choice of colors one can easily develop a covering that is fit to grace the finest sleeping couch and yet use only waste material.

Often you will find some busy mother who has a generous collection of scraps which she would gladly have made up on shares, and if you live near a dress or other clothes factory you can purchase for a song waste material which can be used to good advantage.

If you have time to make more quilts than you need for your own use, it is usually easy to find a market for them and you will find the work pleasant and profitable. Of course when making them for sale you should make all the blocks of one design, unless you are making to order.

Mrs. Fowler will furnish patterns of her quilt squares at 15c per square. Order through American Agriculturist, 461-4th Avenue, N. Y. C. Give letter and number to indicate horizontal and vertical stripes.



You Can Get Square Patterns If You Wish

## Holiday Cookery

*The Most Toothsome Viands in the World Grace Our Tables This Time of Year*

By GABRIELLE E. FORBUSH

**P**IES, fruit cake, roast fowl, creamy soups, spicy pickles, sugared sweet potatoes, tart cranberry, rich puddings—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's are three festival occasions which tradition demands should be welcomed by groaning boards loaded with such tempting edibles. American holiday cookery has developed into something decidedly unique, and delicious are the viands which will overflow our larders during the coming weeks.

The backbone of a typical American holiday dinner is roast fowl, and the turkey is the national bird for part of the year at least. But there are other appetizing possibilities for this course and high in the list stands roast goose. Here is the good old-fashioned way of cooking it:

### Roast Goose

Remove the internal parts, reserving the liver, the heart and the stomach for later use. Wash the goose with cold water, both inside and out, and wipe it dry.

Prepare the dressing by soaking several slices of stale bread (preferably wheat) in water. When the bread is thoroughly moistened, squeeze any remaining liquid out and place the bread in a mixing-bowl. Take the liver, a small onion, one peeled apple and a piece of cold pork chop (if you have it). Run these ingredients through your food-chopper and place in the mixing-bowl with the bread. Add salt and pepper to suit taste, and just a pinch of thyme. Mix well and add two eggs, well-beaten.

Place the dressing in a buttered saucepan and hold over the flame for a few moments in order to heat the mixture thoroughly before placing it in the goose.

When it is thoroughly warmed, fill the goose and sew it up. Place the bird in a roasting-pan. In the bottom of this roasting-pan should be a small amount of water into which just a little salt has been added. Be sure to put no salt on the goose. Now place the pan in the oven, making certain the oven is very hot.

While the goose roasts, boil the heart and stomach in two cups of water and a pinch of salt.

When the goose is in the oven for half an hour, turn it over on the other side, remove any escaping fat from roasting pan and baste with liquid made by boiling heart and stomach. This makes the goose more digestible and certainly more tasty.

Every half hour repeat this process. When the goose has been in the oven one hour, turn down the heat a few degrees.

Two hours should be sufficient to roast a young goose.

Nuts are abundant and usually grace the fall table uncooked. But the native chestnut, as well as the large imported one, lends itself to several sorts of cooked dishes. Perhaps its most familiar form is as stuffing for the turkey. Make it as follows:

### Chestnut Stuffing

4 cupfuls chestnuts  
½ cupful butter  
1 teaspoonful salt

¼ teaspoonful pepper  
4 tablespoonfuls cream  
1 cupful cracker crumbs

Shell and blanch the chestnuts by cutting a half-inch gash on the flat sides and putting into a frying pan, allowing 2 teaspoonfuls of butter. Shake over the stove until the butter is melted. Put in the oven and let stand 5 minutes. Remove from the oven and take off the shells with a small knife. The shelling and blanching are accomplished at the same time. Cook the chestnuts in salted boiling water until tender. Drain, mash, add the butter, salt, pepper, cream and cracker crumbs and mix thoroughly.

People often used to serve both turkey and ham, but those lavish days are passing. Still, a baked ham is most acceptable in place of fowl, and baked in sweet cider it has a most delicious flavor. Prepare it as follows:

### Ham Baked in Cider

Scrape the ham with the dull edge of a knife and wash thoroughly in hot water, using a brush if one is available. Soak it in cold water overnight. Rinse carefully in the morning and place on the

stove in a large kettle with sufficient fresh water to cover. Bring slowly to the boiling point, skimming off the scum as it appears. Then add 6 whole cloves, 6 allspice berries and 1 small red peppercorn. Simmer, but do not boil rapidly, until the ham is so tender that it may be pierced with a fork. Keep the ham covered with water all the time. When tender, remove the kettle from the stove and let the ham cool in the liquor. Then drain it and trim off the surplus fat, the skin and all uneven pieces. Pour 1½ quarts of sweet cider over the ham and let it soak in this eight hours or overnight. Wipe dry, stick in whole cloves to make a pattern, brush lightly with beaten egg and sprinkle generously with a mixture made by combining equal parts of brown sugar and bread crumbs. Place the ham in a baking pan, pour cider about it and bake in a slow oven until it is neatly browned. This takes from 1 to 2 hours, depending on the size of the ham. Baste frequently with the cider during the baking.

### Not Forgetting Dessert

Now for desserts! Pumpkin and mince pie, steamed pudding, fruit cake, fig pudding with lemon sauce are all holiday delicacies.

Standard recipes for pumpkin and mince pie are given here. Almost every housewife has her own private variations of these popular favorites, but with these you cannot go wrong.

### Pumpkin Pie

2 cupfuls stewed pumpkin  
1 egg  
1 cupful milk  
1 tablespoonful flour

2 tablespoonfuls sugar  
½ teaspoonful ginger  
½ teaspoonful cinnamon  
¼ teaspoonful salt

Combine the ingredients, beating the egg well, and pour in a pie lined with pastry. If a brown crust is desired on top of the pumpkin mixture, pour 5 teaspoonfuls of cold milk on top of the pie before setting it in the oven. This milk will brown. Have the oven rather hot at first to set the crust before any of the pumpkin filling can

(Continued on page 376)



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Volume 114

For the Week Ending November 29, 1924

Number 22

## Let's Have a Christmas Pageant

*A New Way of Presenting the Familiar Christmas Story*

By MRS. E. B. TERBUSH

WITH every Christmas or Easter time, there arises the question, "What sort of entertainment shall we have?" and thereupon the superintendent of the Sunday-school appoints some unfortunates to act as a committee, to make plans, select pieces for the youngsters, and keep everybody happy as well as entertained. In a small rural community this is a real problem.

Last year, in our community, the time for another Christmas program had rolled round. The Sunday-school superintendent was sending out "feelers" to locate his committee. It seemed to the committee that there couldn't be found a single Christmas piece or exercise that hadn't been used before. And there were more children than ever!

In the mind of one of the committee had been forming the outline for a Christmas Pageant. This took definite shape and after some discussion was adopted by the committee. It proved an entertainment that was different—at least for our community—included a goodly number of people, both the children and grown-ups, and required a minimum amount of practice, an important item for consideration in the country during the winter months.

It was a simple pageant, portraying the Christmas story by song and verse. We used for the music a piano and a small chorus of six women's voices, all that could well be spared from the pageant. Different communities

should be guided by their resources in the line of singers and musicians. A violin with the piano always makes the music far more effective.

An outline of the pageant is given later and the episodes may of course be adapted to local wishes. It opened with the march of eight bell-ringers, young women in white robes carrying red paper bells. They took their station in the choir loft behind the stage.

The episodes, as well as each entrance, were heralded by a reader, who gave the Bible story. At the opening of the first episode the full lights were turned off, the only light coming from a huge yellow star above the stage. The stage was set for the shepherds, their vision and the entrance of the angel. With their rough garbs and crooks the shepherds entered to the song, "While shepherds watched their flocks by night." The second episode disclosed the manger with Mary and Joseph beside it, while three stately Wise Men came to pay their homage. Lastly came old Simeon, one of our farmer folk, with gray hair, bent over and walking with a stick.

The third episode introduced a different phase. The lights were turned on full, and an aged couple, a young couple, and the smallest children offered their gifts. When all were on the platform, the congregation rose and joined in the grand finale, "Oh, come all ye faithful!"

It was a simple pageant, easily put on, and impressive. The thing that was best about it was the splendid cooperation of all the folks. Everybody seemed to get into the spirit of the thing. One angelic husband fashioned the star and the camp-

fire, lit by an electric light covered with red paper; another made the crooks; others provided the shepherds' dresses, which the women made up. Everybody helped. Forty-five people took part.

Of course there were some rather upsetting things. Chicken-pox was visiting the youngsters, and every practice found new ones succumbed while others, who had passed through the siege, filled up the depleted ranks. At the last moment one of the wise men developed a "crick" in his back and another had to be hastily secured. But

### The Experience of One Community Passed On to Others

MRS. E. B. TERBUSH is known to women readers of the *American Agriculturist* by occasional pointed, helpful articles on household problems. It is not generally known, perhaps, that she comes by her writing ability naturally, for she is the daughter of our own Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., whose philosophy and humor have won him warm friends among men and women readers alike.

This account of a Christmas pageant in which Mrs. Terbush herself participated may furnish suggestions for other small communities which do not wish anything expensive or difficult, but are looking for something a little unusual. It uses familiar music, has easy costuming and lighting and presents the Christmas story, old yet ever new, in a reverent and beautiful dramatic form. Two or three weeks of semi-weekly rehearsals would be sufficient time to prepare it.

such things are all in the day's work. The important thing was that, though everything was not perfect, everybody went into it with a zest, and the audience seemed to enjoy it.

THE PAGEANT: GIFTS FOR THE KING  
(*Music may come from chorus or quartette, or the participants may do the singing.*)

I. PROLOGUE. Use full lights with exception of star through Prologue.

A. Bell-Ringers (6 or more) enter from back of auditorium at beginning of second verse of song, "Oh, Little Town of Bethlehem!" by chorus. March up side aisles and take places in choir loft, or at back of stage on raised platform, if possible.

B. Reader enters from side. Reads prophecies of Christ's birth, found in Malachi 3:1; Gen. 3:15; Ps. 89:20; Isaiah 2:2, 28:16, 23:1, 35:4; Micah 4:1; Ps. 116:4. Other references may be used if desired. Reader exits.

II. EPISODE 1. Only light comes from big star, which is hung above center of stage. Shows stage set with camp-fire at left.

A. Reader enters. Reads from Luke 2:8, 9. Exits.

B. Shepherds (4 to 6 in number) enter from left side of stage and take reclining positions around camp-fire. While in this position chorus sings, "While Shepherds Kept Their Watch by Night."

C. Angel comes slowly up right aisle at beginning of second verse and after taking her

position at right of stage, speaks to shepherds from Luke 2:10-12. When finished, withdraws to right and remains there throughout.

D. As angel speaks, shepherds start up and turn toward her as if to follow. When angel has finished, voices chant, "Glory to God in the Highest and on earth, peace, good-will towards men."

(*Music while stage scenery is again shifted.*)

III. EPISODE 2. Use starlight throughout episode.

A. Stage set with manger in center. While one verse of "Holy Night" is played very softly Mary and Joseph enter, and take positions at left side of manger, Mary kneeling at the head and Joseph standing at foot, looking at Babe.

B. Reader enters and reads from Luke 2:15-20. Exits.

C. Shepherds come from back of auditorium up side aisles to march music, and kneel around Babe while chorus sings, "Holy Night." At conclusion of song, Shepherds withdraw to right of stage.

D. Reader enters and reads Matt. 2:1-12, and exits.

E. Three Wise Men bearing gifts, enter slowly from back of auditorium up right aisles, while Chorus sings, "We Three Kings of Orient Are." They kneel around manger and

each presents his gift while verses are being sung. (If preferred, Wise Men may sing the hymn themselves.) During last verse they withdraw to left of stage.

F. Reader enters and reads, Luke 2:25-28. Exits.

G. Simeon enters from back of auditorium to slow music up right aisle. He kneels at head of manger while voices chant the "Nunc Dimittus." At end of chant Simeon withdraws to right of stage.

(*No scene-shifting necessary at end of this Episode. Participants keep positions for next.*)

IV. EPISODE 3. Use full lights with star.

A. Reader enters and says, "As the men of olden times gave gifts to the Christ Child, so we of to-day give gifts to our King."

B. Old couple comes up right aisle very slowly to music. They bow before the manger and the man repeats the verse, "The time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them that love his appearing." (Couple withdraws to right.)

C. Maid and youth enter from back briskly up right to inspiring music and stand at manger—man steps forward and consecrates service and money. "We conse-

(*Continued on page 376*)



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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FRED W. OHM	Associate Editor
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Published Weekly by  
**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.**  
 Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to  
**461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.**

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, \$2 for three years, \$3 for five years. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114      November 29, 1924      No. 22

### They Will Be Judged as Women

**H**UNDREDS of offices were filled by the voters this year. Four elections are of special interest to women—to the whole country indeed. For the United States now has two women Governors, a woman in the House of Representatives and a woman Secretary of State.

New York is one of the progressive states, for it elected Mrs. Florence Knapp, dean of the college of Economics at Syracuse, to serve with Governor Smith in Albany. The most satisfactory thing about these elections is that the women ran on their own merits, with no special organization to push them *as women*. They were recognized as able citizens, and their principles and character endorsed by the general vote they received.

Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, because of the somewhat sensational features of the Texas situation, attracted the most attention during pre-election days. She fought on an out-and-out anti-Klan issue and carried a southern state triumphantly. She is described as a sensible, efficient woman and has declared herself to be independent of any influence in shaping her policies as Governor. Mrs. Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming—one of the first States to recognize woman's suffrage—is said to be the finest type of western woman, only a generation or so removed from the pioneers who knew no sex distinction in the hard labor of opening up a new and unfamiliar country. New Jersey has the distinction of being the first eastern state to send a woman—Mrs. Mary Hopkins Norton—to the House of Representatives.

Of all the officers-elect, Mrs. Knapp is probably most interesting to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers. When interviewed in her demonstration kitchen at the Home Economics School, she spoke simply and directly of her political principles. Cooperation with her associates and a watchful eye to women's interests in legislation were her main "planks." She was quoted as saying that with straight-thinking many of the States' problems could be solved and added, "I don't see why I can't conduct the affairs of state much on the plan of a giant school."

It is unfortunate that the strong light of publicity will beat with special intensity upon these women, for that means that their actions down to the most insignificant detail will be published and criticized by the whole country. If they succeed, feminine equality will be judged successful. If they fail, it will be imputed to them as women, not as individuals. They take office

under conditions of peculiar difficulty and the good wishes of east, west and south—for the three great sections of the country are all represented—go with them as they shoulder their new responsibility.

### Who Has the Answer?

**T**HE other day we were poking a little fun at a friend because he was nearing thirty and had not yet married. He laughed a little, and then becoming serious, said:

"Do you really want to know the chief reason why I do not marry?"

We answered him that it really was none of our business, but perhaps if he would answer for himself, the reply would be good for the thousands of other young people who seemed to be hesitating in these times to put on the double harness.

"Well," he said, "I will answer your question like a Yankee, by asking you a couple. How many are there in your family?"

We told him that there were six, including Mrs. Eastman and myself.

"Well," he said, "that should be a good average size for an American family. How much milk do you buy, and what does it cost?"

We answered that we averaged about five quarts a day, and at present were paying fifteen cents a quart.

"Seventy-five cents a day for milk alone!" was his comment. "That's more clear profit than the average dairyman makes from his whole dairy. How many potatoes do you eat in a year?"

"Oh, twenty or twenty-five bushels."

"And the price?"

"We are paying at present one dollar and a half a bushel, in spite of the fact that the farmer is glad to take about forty cents for them now."

"And everything else you buy in the way of food or shelter or clothing comes at the same high prices?"

We admitted that they did.

"Well," he said, "you have answered your own question. Under present conditions, there is a lot of us young fellows who simply do not dare to get married because it's too expensive a luxury."

Then we changed the subject, but it still stuck in our minds. We do not believe in crying "calamity!" all of the time, but something certainly is radically wrong in our present economic system when both farmers and consumers have so much difficulty in making both ends meet. A fair salary in the city does not amount to anything at all because none of it can be saved; and the hard work and the most careful management in the country brings little or no reward.

Discussing this situation with a farmer friend recently, he said that most of the trouble was due to too high-priced labor and then he went on to prove his statement by showing that every food product had to be handled several times under our present system before it reached the consumer and every time it is handled, the labor cost adds to it almost or as much as the price that the farmer receives for it in the first place.

But on the other hand, unless the laborer gets high prices for his work, he simply cannot buy the high-priced food. So we have a vicious cycle. Whether we live in town or country, what we are most in need of to-day is a great genius who can come forward with a workable plan which will really solve this most serious problem of food distribution.

### Consumer Cooperation

**T**HE great problem of production is not too much food, but too much in the same place at the same time; in other words, the glutted market. Inasmuch as the consumer suffers just as much from too high prices for food as the producer suffers from too low, we have wondered why more of an effort has not been made by consumers toward getting their supplies at more reasonable prices. The problem of marketing is only half solved by good farmer marketing organizations. To do the job right, the farmer needs to be met half way by the consumer cooperation.

For instance, suppose there was an over-supply of potatoes or apples or any other commodity, in some city, if there was a good consumer's co-operative there with a secretary or manager who understood markets, he could inform his members of this over-supply and of the lower prices, and save them much in the course of the year. He could also do a lot in helping his members to a better knowledge of quality, grades and prices. And all of it could be done through a very simple informal organization, for about all that is necessary is to hire a manager who had a good understanding of market conditions.

The city-dwellers of Europe have realized the possibilities of consumers' cooperatives and are working them out much faster and better than we here in America.

### The Effect of the Sire

**M**R. MERTON MOORE, writing in the *Holstein-Friesian World* of October 18th, tells a fascinating story of interest to every breeder. In India it has been impossible to import dairy cattle because they cannot stand the climate. The native cattle are very poor milk producers, the best of which produce less than two thousand pounds of milk in the year. There are several different breeds of these natives, but all of them are characterized by a hump behind the head. So well established is this hump, says Mr. Moore, that in the minds of the people of India it is as permanent as the Ganges River, or the mountain Dhaulgiri.

That is, it was before the arrival of a purebred Holstein bull. "He came, he saw, he conquered," with the result that not a one of his offspring has a hump, while every one has the hardihood of her mother, and is thus enabled to stand the climate.

The story is interesting because it shows the wonderful prepotency of a bull with long generations of good breeding back of him, and also because it opens the possibilities for better dairy products in countries where conditions have been prohibitive heretofore.

### Paint and Farm Machinery

**O**FF and on we have done a good many little odd jobs brightening up the house and furniture and the farm tools with paint, and never have we failed when finished to be surprised at what a little paint mixed with elbow grease will do. We do not believe that we exaggerate any when we state that paint properly applied to most farm machines will add 10 to 15 per cent. to their life, and it can be applied at the time of the year when a farmer is not rushed with work. There is a good deal of nonsense about the trade of painting. Anyone who will follow directions for using the standard ready-made paints and varnishes can do a nice job.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

**I**F ONE likes people and is interested in them, there are a good many laughs to be had every day from the funny things that they do when in public. I get a good deal of fun out of just watching folks. As some writer recently said, "Ain't human nature human?"

One of the things that never fails to amuse me is the critical way a woman will give another the "once over" on the street to see how she is dressed. She does it very quickly and out of the corner of her eye, but from that one coldly critical glance she can tell what the other wears and how badly she wears it, down to the last button.

"Did you," said the kind bystander, "get the number of the car that knocked you down, madam?"

"No," said the victim with emphasis, "but the hussy that was driving it wore a three-piece tweed suit lined with canton crepe and she had on a periwinkle hat with artificial cherries!"



# Making Money from Waste Products

## Our Readers Tell of Practices That Saved Dollars

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—In our November 15th issue we told you that we wanted you to give us more help to write the paper. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has always made this a policy, believing that those who can be of the most help to farmers are the farmers themselves. We asked that you write us on the subject "How I Save Money By Good Use of Crop Waste and By-products," and we have already received quite a few letters, some of the best of which we are publishing on this page this time.

We will be glad to have more. It is the common, everyday problems of the farm that are the most perplexing and on which farmers are looking for help. Nearly everyone has something that they can do a little better than somebody else. Why not pass this experience on so that all of the thousands in our big family can have the benefit of it? We will pay a dollar for every experience letter that we can use.

Turn to page 341 of the November 15th issue for a list of subjects which may suggest something about which you can write.

\* \* \*

### Let The Straw Walk Off

ON every farm of any size there is sure to be a large quantity of straw after the threshing is over, and this is in many cases piled up in a stack in the barnyard or in some cases returned to the mow at the time of threshing. Some farmers practice feeding a quantity of straw during the winter in order to save hay for market.

For my part I doubt if there is much economy in feeding much straw to cows that we expect to milk the next spring. In order to get the best out of an animal the next year, she must have the best all the time. No man can take more money out of a bank than he puts in and no dairyman can take more out of his dairy than he puts in during the year. I feel that the best way to dispose of the surplus straw raised on the farm is to use it very freely during the winter as bedding for the animals and to freely use it to bed down the barnyard each week during the winter months. In this way the straw will be worked into manure and by spring there will be a lot of humus ready to be hauled out upon the fields. By so doing we can increase the fertility of the soil.

I would never sell a pound of straw or hay from the farm. Use it up on the farm and so make the old place worth more money as the years go by. If straw must be sold off of the farm, sell it in this way. Let it walk off in the shape of good beef or mutton by using plenty of straw for manure and so raise more corn and hay to feed more stock to produce more milk and meat on the old farm that Mother and Daddy once owned.—A. C. V. L., Steuben County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### Saving The Leghorn's Energy

A FLOCK of poultry and a market garden make a combination that nearly eliminate waste. The by-products from the hens are applied to the garden and all unsalable material from the garden is used for the hens, a complete and beautiful circle.

Our place is too small to give free range to the poultry, but the weeds, thinnings, and cull vegetables provide the necessary green feed. The cull cabbage, beets, carrots, etc., with a few mangels, make winter feed. Coarser material, pea and bean vines, etc., are dried and used for litter together with leaves.

This litter, when scratched to pieces, is spread on the garden, with the droppings, and keeps up fertility very well.

We think that very little goes to waste unless it be our Leghorn's energy in flying over fences, but

we're raising Wyandottes now to save that.—A. C. H., Windsor County, Vt.

\* \* \*

### Not Bean Porridge But Bean Pods

IN regard to the use of bean pods and vines, it seems to me that this by-product of the farm is a mighty easy one to dispose of in order to make it show a profit on the right side of the farm management. On most farms where beans are raised for market, after the crop has been threshed, it is the custom to store the pods and vines of the bean crop in a dry place for winter use.

We all know that the bean pod contains a certain amount of oil, therefore the wise feeder will feed only a small amount of this fodder at a time to each animal.

Bean pods are very fine for sheep or cows, if fed

feed for your hens and they are very fond of it.

It is also useful made into sourkraut for the family's winter use. This is made by cutting fine and putting in layers with a little salt between each layer and pounding until juice covers it. Let work in a warm place for three or four days. Then when it is worked enough put away in cellar for the future use.

Thus there are three ways in which you may dispose of your broken heads of cabbage.—H. L. H., Otsego County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### Use the Nectar of the Flower

HONEY bees are a source of income, but they are overlooked by many who are thinking of a way to make a little extra money at home. It is pleasant work and can be successfully conducted by women.

Any stand of bees that is healthy and strong ought to make from 100 to 300 pounds of honey each season. The bees work for nothing and board themselves. There is no difficulty in finding a market for honey and prices are always good. A woman I know lives on a road where many automobiles pass daily and she has a stand on this road, with attractive signs, prices on cards, etc., and the honey put up in attractive jars, and she has more demand for it than she can supply.

Some sell their honey in the local stores, others ship it to the larger cities.

It is important that you buy good healthy bees. They are subject to diseases same as anyone else, so in order not to buy diseased bees, buy from reliable people who will guarantee the health of the bees they sell you. Put your bees in modern, standard hives.

Any woman can manage several stands of bees and make a nice little income from it, without giving it much of her time or attention. And

there is always a demand on the market for honey, right at her own door or in the nearby towns.—A. M. H., New Jersey.

\* \* \*

### Flour Bags Are Valuable

The things I do with flour bags are many. I can buy them from a baker, fifteen for a dollar. I wash them, soaking in kerosene first to get all the colored letters and pictures out, and bleach them well. I make pillow slips, underwear, such as children's waists, summer union suits, petticoats, bloomers, and corset covers. I dye them for quilt linings, rompers, dresses and any that are torn or have holes in I dye and put in rugs that I am braiding. Unbleached and stamped for embroidering, they sell at a good profit, as fudge aprons.—MRS. G. R. F., Franklin County, New York.



HOW a roadside stand and a cider press turned a lot of cull apples into real money is told of a Connecticut farm woman who reported \$80 in receipts in a single day's business. Of course, not all farmers are located so desirably that they can take advantage of the automobile traffic along State highways. It shows, however, what can be done in the way of making money from waste products. Cull apples are practically always a drug on the market and it is a heady farmer or farm woman who can turn them into money. Where a man is not located on a State highway, he can very often merchandise his product in the nearby village and the returns will usually pay him well for his efforts. It is something worth trying at any rate.

in connection with other roughage and even some horses like to nibble a little at the pods if a few are placed in the manger once in a while. It is easy if one keeps sheep or cows to work off quite a lot of bean pods during the winter months, just a small handful to start with and gradually increase the feeding. I find that sheep like this by-product of the farm and do well upon it.—A. C. V. L., Steuben County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### Quilts From Strainers

WE USE a sanitary strainer for the milk and as the squares of outing can be used only once, I wash them, scalding well and dry them. When I have saved enough for a quilt lining I dye them some pretty color, sometimes using two (harmonizing) colors. It makes a pretty cover or lining for a quilt or comfortable, and very warm; also, being new, will wear very well.

I have told others about it and all whom I have told think it a true economy, so I thought others would be glad to know about it.—MRS. G. R. F., Franklin County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### What To Do With A Broken Head

THE broken heads of cabbage may be disposed of in many different ways. If you have rabbits, give your broken heads of cabbage to them. They will show you, after you have given it to them once that they like it very much and have a great feast on it.

Another way that you may dispose of this cabbage is to give it to your hens. Place a head of cabbage on a sharp stick and set it up in the hen house so the hens may work at it. See how quickly it will disappear. This furnishes green

### Kill a Kow

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my herd between now and March 1, 1925.

Name.....

Address.....

Cut this out, sign it and send it to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.



**Holiday Cookery**

(Continued from page 372)

soak into it; then lower the heat and bake rather slowly.

**Mince Meat**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1-2 pound meat              | 1 teaspoonful cloves                          |
| 1 pound of apples           | 1 tablespoonful mace                          |
| 1-2 pound raisins           | 1 1-2 teaspoonful all-spice                   |
| 1-2 pound currants          | 1 1-2 teaspoonful nutmeg water or fruit juice |
| 1-8 pound citron            |   |
| 1-2 cupful sugar            |   |
| 1-2 tablespoonful cin-namon |   |

Boil the meat and cool. Pare and core the apples. Force the meat and apples through the food grinder. Wash the currants, raisins and citron and cut in tiny pieces. Moisten with water or fruit juice. Cook gently until the meat and apples are tender, adding the spices during the cookery. To make mince pies, line a pie tin with plain pastry, fill with mince meat, and cover, with pastry and bake.

**Let's Have a Christmas Pageant**

(Continued from page 373)

crate our service: 'I will take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord, I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all His people.' We consecrate our wealth, 'As the wise men presented unto Thee gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh, so we give our gifts to Thee, remembering how Thou hast said 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

The woman steps forward and speaks, consecrating youth and love. "We also consecrate our youth, 'They that seek Thee early shall find Thee.' We therefore come now to dedicate to Thee the strength of our Youth—We consecrate our love—"We love Thee because Thou hast first loved us." (They both withdraw to left of stage.)

D. Small children (12 in number) enter to music by couples from back of auditorium, up side aisle. They kneel around manger looking at Babe while chorus softly sings "Away in a Manger." At the end of the song, the children rise and present gifts by couples.

1st Couple (laying hands on heart)—"I will praise Thee with all my heart."

2d—"Open Thou my lips and my mouth shall show forth Thy praise."

3d (Pointing to feet)—"Yea and Thou shalt be called the Prophet of the Most High, to guide our feet in the way of peace."

4th (Pointing to lips)—"Because Thy loving kindness is better than life, our lips shall praise Thee."

5th (Holding out hands)—"Thus will I bless Thee while I live—I will lift up my hands in Thy name."

6th (Pointing to eyes)—"Unto Thee do I lift up mine eyes."

E. Children join hands around manger and recite in unison, "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

(Children withdraw to right of stage and sit down in front of other participants.)

EPISODE IV. Larger children representing all nations. 12 or more in number.

Enter to music from back of auditorium and come up side aisles. They surround manger and recite in unison:

"He shall have dominion from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth." (They withdraw to left and remain standing.)

GRAND FINALE. Children rise, and all join in chorus: "Oh Come, all ye Faithful." At end of chorus, actors march down side aisle, led by children.

# A Promise to Dairymen

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E 3509-11

**T**WELVE different articles, twelve different designs—and not a hard one among them or one that works up slowly! There's not much time till Christmas, but these "jiffy gifts" solve the problem of the last minute present. Notice how lazy daisy stitch, outline, French knots and cross-stitch alternate to make the work easy and the finished article effective. *Order at Once!* And order several, for you will have plenty of time to finish them without wearing yourself out. Order from Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue. Enclose correct amount and write name, address and numbers very clearly.

A useful as well as a pretty gift is this good stout laundry bag, which is 40 by 44 inches in size and is made of strong white crash. The embroidery is done in gay colors, and can be finished in an hour or so. No. E 3509-11 crash stamped for laundry bag, 75c. Floss to work design, 15c.

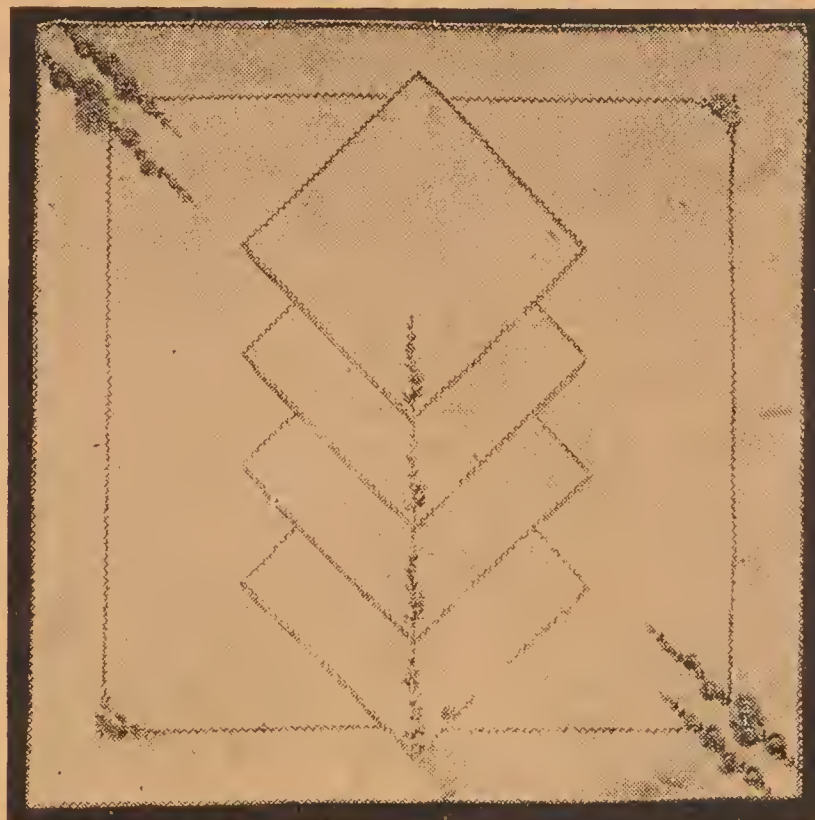
The hollyhock luncheon set is embroidered with pink single stitches and French knots. The double featherstitching edge is blue. No. E 243-11 cloth 36 inches square, on white linen finished cotton, 75c; on heavy cream linen, \$1.25. E 244-11, four napkins, on linen finished cotton, 75c, on linen, \$1.00. Floss for set, 45c.



E 341-11



E 3510-11



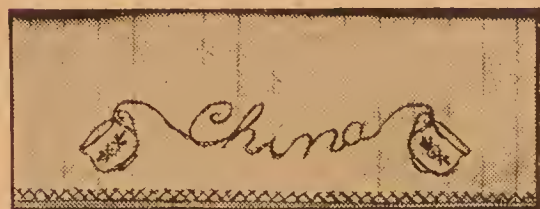
E 243-11, E 244-11



E 264-11 A, B, C  
E 266-11

A door pocket for your shoes not only protects the shoes, but helps keep the closet tidy. No. E 341-11 is made of tan art cotton, both serviceable and stylish. Material cut for back and pockets and stamped for embroidery, 75c.

Each of these silver cases is made up in tan cotton and lined with cotton flannel. There is a separate compartment for each piece of silver. Order by number and letter—Nos. E 264-11 a, b and c—75c each. Teapot holder, E 266-11, 50c.



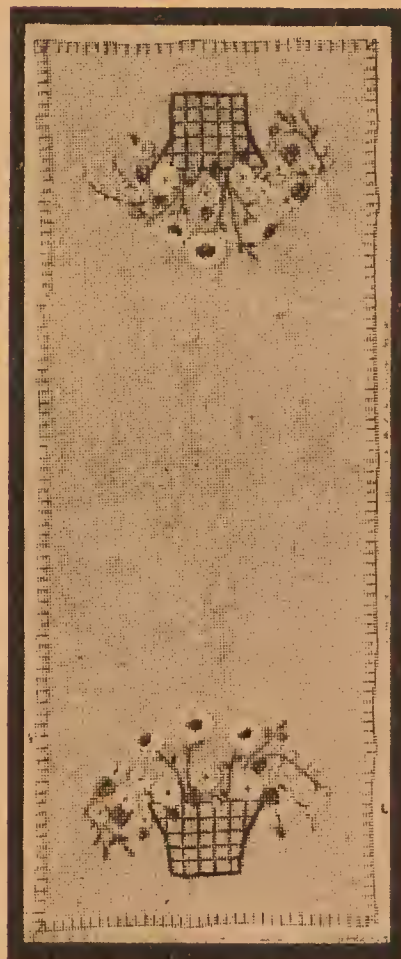
E 3510-11

No. E 3510-11.—Three blue-striped kitchen towels for 75c! They are 18 by 27 inches on good material, and may be all of one design or the two combined, as you wish. No. E 348-11, a scarf of heavy tan linen is worked with rope floss. The scarf, 15 by 45 inches, is 75c; floss, 40c.



E 316-11

This child's apron on unbleached crash, has fat baby chicks along the edge. No. E 316-11, in 2 and 4 year sizes, 50c.



E 348-11



E 13.—Peasant Embroidery Mats

No. E 13. Hot-iron transfer patterns only, to use on your own material, for peasant embroidery luncheon set. Nine mats as illustrated, 40c. Centerpiece and three of each size small mats, 30c. Centerpiece only 15c.

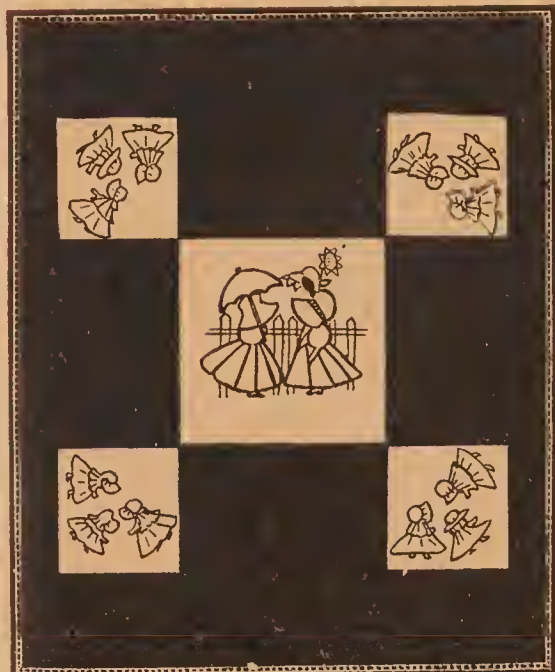
No. E 317-11. Unbleached muslin squares for crib cover. Center 18 inches, corners 39 inches, also corners for bolster-set of squares, 50c.

No. E 7. Hot-iron transfer pattern, to apply to your own material, 15c. No. E 7-11, stamped on linen finished cotton, 50c.



E 363-11

A tea-apron of unbleached muslin, No. E 363-11 bound with Chinese red, is embroidered in black and red. Stamped material 50c. Floss, 20c.



E 317-11



E 7, E 7-11





**SPECIAL Introductory PRICE!**

The Drew Line dealer in your town is featuring the remarkable new Drew Stanchion at a Special Low Introductory Price. Be sure and see this new Stanchion. It represents the simplest and most satisfactory construction ever devised. The Drew Stanchion pays for itself in a short time. Cows give more milk, for they are comfortable in it. Special rotary hanger permits them to move around or lie down at ease.

The labor of keeping the stables clean and sanitary is cut in half over old methods

**THE DREW LINE DEALER SAVES YOU MONEY**

For economy, sanitation and best results—see the new Drew Stanchion at your dealer's. It is made by the makers of the famous Drew Line of equipment for the barn and poultry yard. Write for complete catalog A, showing the best and latest equipment—at the most reasonable prices.

**THE DREW LINE COMPANY**



Fort Atkinson  
Wisconsin  
Elmira  
New York

**Dollars in your Pocket!**

It pays to own a Craine Triple Wall Silo. Its three wall construction insures exceptional strength and durability! Once up you can forget it; no lugs or hoops to tighten. It makes good silage and keeps it good! You get more beef and more milk for less feed money.

You can rebuild your old stave silo into a handsome, strong, durable Craine. Our catalog is worth dollars to you. Write for it TODAY!



**CRAINE SILO CO.**  
Box 120  
NORWICH  
N. Y.

**CRAINE TRIPLE WALL SILOS**  
THE SILOS OF GIANT STRENGTH

**THIRD ANNUAL New York State Production Poultry Show and Exchange**

WILL BE HELD AT THE  
New York State College of Agriculture,  
Ithaca, N. Y.  
**December 2, 3 and 4, 1924**  
OPEN JUDGING  
All judging will be done as a demonstration in the presence of exhibitors  
**A Chance to Learn      A Chance to Win**  
Entries close November 20th  
Write to Poultry Department, Ithaca, N. Y. for Premium List

**YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF OR THOROUGH-PIN, BUT**

**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free.  
W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

**Among the Farmers.**

*Fruit and Crop Notes from Western New York*

**WESTERN New York** experienced its first hard freeze on November 16 and 17, the mercury falling as low as fourteen degrees. The ground was frozen solid to a depth of two or three inches, and with it a considerable amount of unharvested cabbage and not a few drop apples, which even the long fine had not permitted gathering. Farmers have felt so poor this fall that they did not hire the usual amount of extra help. Had winter set in any earlier the loss of crops would have been very heavy. A bad feature of the freeze up is that it came without any rain or even snow. Many cisterns are dry. Wells are low and the ground so dry that in many fields surface lumps of earth did not even freeze but crumble yet under the foot.

**Cabbage Market Gone to Smash**

The cabbage market is practically gone to smash. Every available storage is crammed to the doors. The cash price has dropped from five dollars to three and a half per ton. Many buyers have stopped buying altogether at any price. There is much discussion of the effect of the freeze on cabbage. Most experienced growers and shippers seem to agree that if frozen cabbage is not handled until it thaws out, naturally that it may be marketed. But its keeping quality is injured and especially in a year like this it would probably not be advisable to pay storage on such cabbage. A certain per cent. get black hearts and rot, but it is almost impossible to pick these out now. A minority opinion holds that there is no injury from freezing. One grower of eighteen years' experience, for example, is now cutting, hauling and storing frozen cabbage and says that he has never suffered any loss by so doing. But both reason and majority competent opinion are against him. If the freeze reduces the tonnage stored and marketed it may prove a blessing in disguise.

**Apple Market Strong**

The weather is fine again to-day, November 18th, though cold. We are all looking for more warm and open weather before the final freeze up. Drop apples will be all right if not handled until they thaw out and thousands of bushels will be picked up during the first warm days.

The apple market continues strong, as it should. December 1st cold storage holdings report is bound to show very low holdings compared with last year and average years.

Many storages now have not more than one-third of their space filled. Confidence in the future apple market is shown by the fact that both growers and dealers are holding on to their A grade stuff, even though \$5.50 to \$6 may be had to-day for good stock as it lays in storage.

Bean threshing is in progress. Some corn is husked. A further report on yields and quality will be made later.

These last two days have given a little respite from the rush of field work to get the crops under cover, while the cold weather has supplied the incentive, to do the usual fall fixing up and mak-

ing things snug for winter. We have been taking off the screens, putting on storm doors, replacing broken window lights, putting away machinery and equipment, etc. There is something about this kind of work that gives a man a comfortable feeling of satisfaction. A woodshed full of dry wood for the kitchen stove and fireplace, plenty of coal, potatoes, apples, squash and the like in the cellar, the stock comfortably housed in a tight barn, the summer's tools put away in the shed for the winter—all these things and the prospect of a little more leisure, or at least not such an awful rush, seem right and good. Riley has put it well:

"Then your apples is all gathered, and the ones a feller keeps Is poured around the cellar floor in red and yell'er heaps; And your cider-makin's over, and your wimmen folks is through With their mince and apple-butter and they're souse and sausage, too! I don't know how to tell it—but if such a thing could be As the angels wantin' boardin', and they'd call around on me—I'd want to 'commode 'em—all the whole—indurin' flock— When the Frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock!

**Central Pennsylvania Notes**

J. N. GLOVER

**THE Clarence Schure Farm** of 100 acres in Lewis township, Union County, was sold at private sale for \$10,000 to a Mr. Showalter. Edwin Hauck bought the Swengle farm of 110 acres in East Buffalo township for \$3,500. Both of these farms have good brick houses on them and the buildings on the latter farm cost much more than the price paid for the farm. Dr. Eyer Walter paid the Mertz heirs \$2,500 for their 100-acre farm in the same township. George K. Schell bought the Smith farm of 108 acres for \$8,500 in East Buffalo township also. All these farms were sold at private sale, as very few farms have been sold at public sale this year.

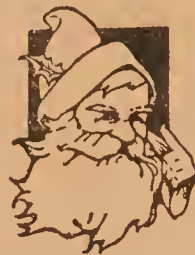
Some wheat was seeded on corn-stalks on the first of this month. Wheat needs rain to help along the late seeding on dry soils. Pastures are about eaten off for this season. Corn husking is well under way with more soft corn in the yellow varieties than of the whip-cap dent, though some corn is fairly well matured where it was planted early.

Winter apples have been sold out at from \$1 to \$2 per bushel. Potatoes are selling at 50 cents a bushel now and the market furnishes no good outlet, even at

that price. An effort is being made to start a potato growers' association in Union County to help buy seed potatoes and to sell the big crops now grown in this section.

**Snyder County.**

—We have been having real spring-like weather with the temperature reaching as high as 88. It is very dry and we have had little or no rain for a number of weeks. Farmers are bush husking corn and digging potatoes. Lots of soft corn is reported through this section. Pastures are generally good, apples are scarce. They have been retailing from 75 to 80 cents a bushel.  
—D. S. S.



**An Appropriate Christmas Present**

**and a Gift for You, Too!**

Do your Christmas shopping at home—and at the same time send something to your friends that will be a pleasant reminder of your thought all through the year. The American Agriculturist comes fifty-two times a year, and you can make no more appropriate and welcome present to your friends and relatives. Take advantage of our special \$2 offer which brings the A. A. for THREE years. To add the Christmas touch we send to the recipient of your gift, a beautiful Christmas card, saying that the American Agriculturist is sent with your compliments.

**A Gift to You, From Us**

And in addition we send direct to you, a copy of the most beautiful book ever written about Christmas—Dickens' immortal *Christmas Carol*, bound in leather and carefully packed—a book you should dip into often and read aloud to the whole family at least once a year. Add only 12c to our subscription offer to cover the cost of packing and mailing this exquisite classic. It will be sent you at once, while the card will inform the new subscriber of your Christmas thought.



The Years Have Proven That There Is Nothing Like

**Brown's Beach Jacket**

for wear, warmth and comfort

The same good quality of material and care in manufacture which first gave it its reputation make it the best cold-weather garment of its kind today. It has an almost wind-proof exterior with knit-in wool fleece lining and is made to fit the body snugly, yet allowing perfect freedom of movement. It wears like iron, can be washed and keeps its shape. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Ask your dealer

**BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY**  
Worcester, Massachusetts

**LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.**

Horse or cow hides, calf, dog, deer, etc., made into coats (for men or women), robes, rugs or gloves. Or we tan your hides into oak tanned harness, sole or belt leather; your calf skins into shoe upper leather. Any desired color. FINE FURS, such as fox, coon, skunk, mink, muskrat, etc., made into latest style coats, muffs, vests, caps, neck-pieces or other garments.

**No Middleman Needed In Dealing With Us**

Factory prices mean a big saving to you. Write for free CATALOG and STYLE BOOK. Tells how to take off hides, about our safe dyeing process on cow, horse and calf skins. Gives prices on all work. If you haven't enough pelts for garment you want, send what you have and we will supply the rest; or garment can be made complete from high grade skins we carry in stock. Furs repaired or remodeled. Estimates if desired. Automatic cold storage. Taxidermy and Head Mounting. Write today.

**The Crosby Frisian Fur Company**  
Largest custom tanners and furriers in the World  
560 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

**STURDINESS**

You or your child may be too thin or rundown in vitality but you need not be.

**Scott's Emulsion**

is wholesome, pleasant tasting food and tonic that gives the body that needed urge toward sturdiness. Try it!

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 24-34



**It Pays To Dehorn**

Dehorned cows and steers are gentler, safer and more profitable. Use the Key-stone. It does the work in a single stroke—no crushing. Sold on money-back guarantee. Write for circular.

**JAS. SCULLY**  
Box 124 Pomeroy, Pa.

**IWAN POST HOLE & WELL AUGER**

Most easily operated and fastest earth auger made. See your hardware or implement dealer. Look for IWAN BROS. on handle casting. Not sold by mail order houses. 8 inch most popular. Write for easy digging booklet on posthole diggers, hay knives, barn scrapers, etc. **IWAN BROS., 1505 Prairie Ave., South Bend, Ind.**

**Post Your Farm and Keep Trespassers Off**

We have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are made of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the New York law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**  
461 Fourth Ave., New York City



## National Grange Passes Many Resolutions

THE National Grange, which has been in session in Atlantic City, N. J., closed its convention on Friday, November 21. Inasmuch as there was no election of Master this year, the primary offices stayed the same. The only election coming at this time was that of the member of the Executive Committee. A. S. Goss of the State of Washington was elected as executive member of the National Grange to take the place of W. T. Thompson of Maine. This office is for a duration of three years. Mr. Goss is being recommended by the American Farm Bureau Federation for Secretary of Agriculture in the new Cabinet which President Coolidge will form after the inauguration on March 4th. The only other election was of C. Palmer Chapman to the Board of Managers of the National Grange Monthly to succeed Dr. C. T. Atkeson of Washington.

### Many Resolutions Passed

A number of resolutions were passed by the convention dealing with the foremost agricultural problems of the day. The Grange came out in strong opposition to Daylight Saving and passed a resolution to that effect with the addition that it will seek uniform return to standard time in every State and municipality. Another resolution was passed opposing national or State financial aid for reclamation, irrigation or colonization of land until the need for greater agricultural acreage in the country is apparent. The Grange opposes propaganda and excessive printing expenditures by Federal departments which clutter up the mails with duplicate and needless publicity material from Washington. A resolution was passed to this effect.

### Against Income Tax Reduction

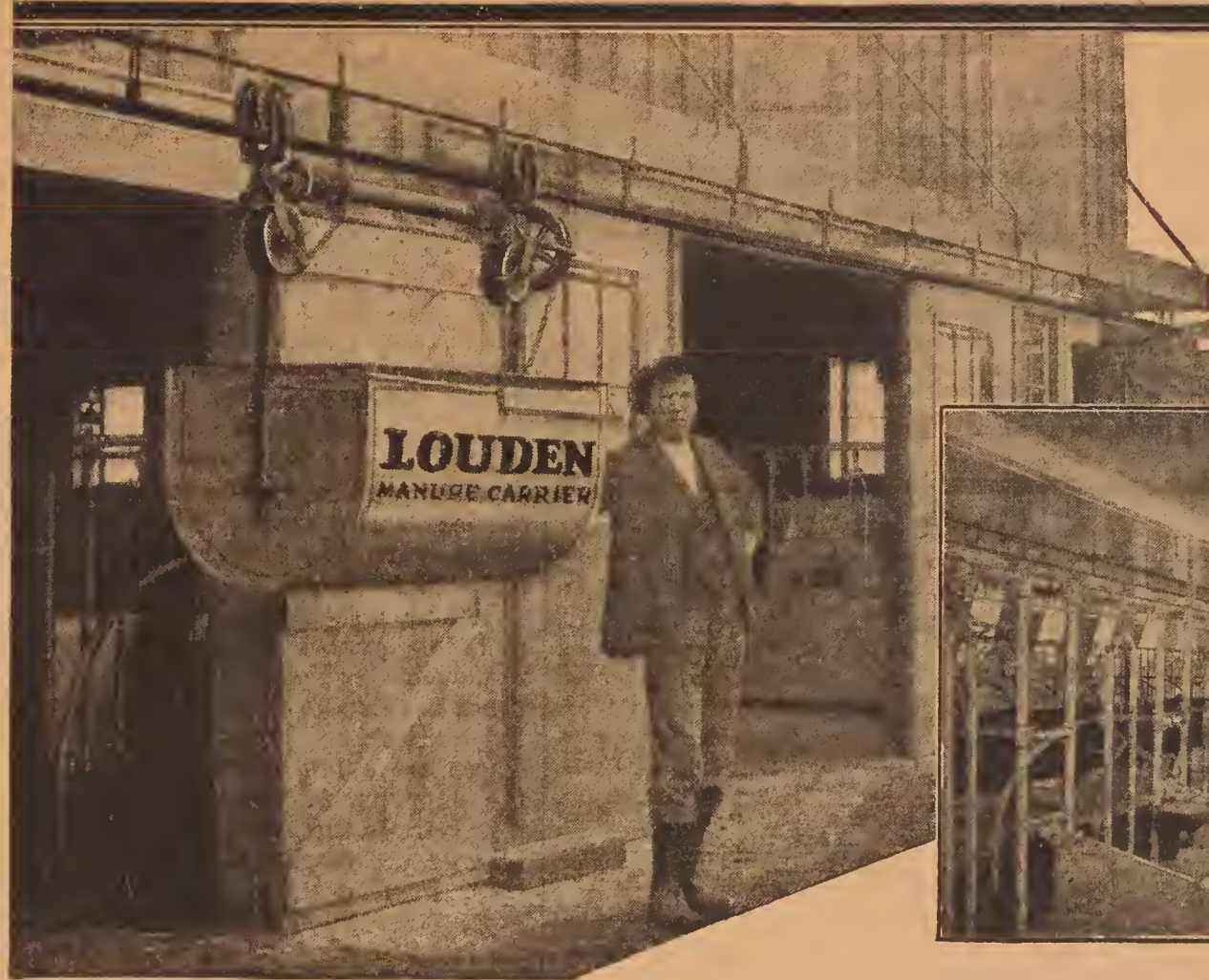
Any reduction in income tax program, either State or national, was strongly opposed in a resolution on the tax question. Along the same line, a resolution was passed opposing any reduction in present tariff rates on dairy products. Other resolutions included the endorsement of the construction of the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Waterway; the endorsement of high export tariff or embargo on logs and unfinished lumber; the completion and operation of Muscle Shoals or the immediate lease of that property on the most favorable terms that will guarantee fertilizer production at cost; the endorsement of a Federal public service commission, as provided in the Norris Kellar Public Super-Power bill; the reorganization of the postal service and the adjustment of salaries and administrations to increase postal efficiency; recommends the supervision of moving picture films and the barring of objectionable features.

### For Extension of T. B. Eradication

Bovine tuberculosis came in for much consideration and a resolution was passed recommending the increase of Federal and State appropriations for the reduction of this disease. The same resolution carried the recommendation that appropriations also be made for checking the spread of the European corn borer. Furthermore, the Grange went on record as supporting a constructive program for national cooperative marketing and the support of such bills before Congress this winter as shall be found most practical. The Grange strongly opposes any shifting of any bureaus or departments from the National Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce and is also opposed to the creation of any new departments at Washington. These resolutions will be dealt with editorially in next week's issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

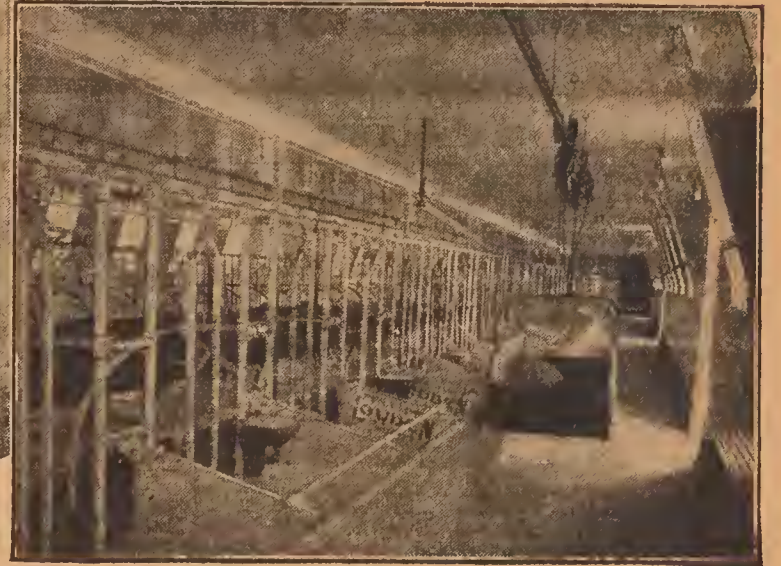
It was voted to hold the 1925 convention of the National Grange at Sacramento, Calif.

The convention was temporarily interrupted by a \$500,000 fire which destroyed the Hotel Bothwell and several hostels where Grange members were staying.



Has Used His Louden Manure Carrier for 22 Years

I installed a Louden Manure Carrier in 1902 and it has been in constant use every day since. I consider it one of the best investments I ever made and I would not be without it.  
D. C. Fulton, Pennsylvania.



## Why Pay For These Carriers And Not Have Them?

If any man will figure it out, he will find that it actually costs more in time and labor *not* to have a Louden Manure Carrier and a Louden Feed Carrier in his barn than it does to have them. That's the verdict of people that use them. In labor saved they will pay for themselves almost before the new is worn off.

The Manure Carrier takes out 12 bushels at a trip and cuts short a nasty job. The Feed Carrier takes 16 bushels of grain or silage at a load. These Carriers save hours of time and miles of walking.

### Easily Installed In Any Barn

No locks or levers to break and let the loaded box or tub crash to the floor. Smooth running and easy lifting. The best built, easiest operated and longest lasting Carriers made. Can be easily installed in old or new barns.

You're paying for these Louden Carriers whether you have them or not. Why not put them in and get the benefit of them? The time when you need them most is at hand—winter is just ahead. See or write your nearest dealer today for prices and printed matter. If no dealer is near you, write to the address below.

### Your Nearest Dealer Will Give You Prices and Full Information

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Schermerhorn Bros.,             | Brier Hill, N. Y.    |
| Catskill Hardware Co.,          | Catskill, N. Y.      |
| F. G. Cooper,                   | Cortland, N. Y.      |
| R. C. Bloomingdale,             | Fair Haven, N. Y.    |
| R. C. Bloomingdale,             | Red Creek, N. Y.     |
| M. T. Ryan,                     | Great Valley, N. Y.  |
| Rumpf & Akins,                  | Jamestown, N. Y.     |
| Canfield Supply Co.,            | Kingston, N. Y.      |
| Smith & Strelbel Co.,           | Monroe, N. Y.        |
| H. J. Springer,                 | Ballston Lake, N. Y. |
| Farmers Service Co.,            | Middletown, N. Y.    |
| W. Chas. Johnston Co.,          | Newburgh, N. Y.      |
| J. S. Biesecker, 59 Murray St., | N. Y. City, N. Y.    |
| National Dairy Equipment Co.,   | Utica, N. Y.         |
| Boyce Hardware Co.,             | Wellsville, N. Y.    |
| Walter S. Schell, Inc.,         | Harrisburg, Pa.      |
| J. C. Harrington Co.,           | Montrose, Pa.        |
| Frank C. Devney,                | Forest City, Pa.     |
| Franklin Briggs,                | Woodbourne, Pa.      |
| M. Frisch & Sons,               | New Brunswick, N. J. |
| A. G. Phillips' Sons,           | Morristown, N. J.    |

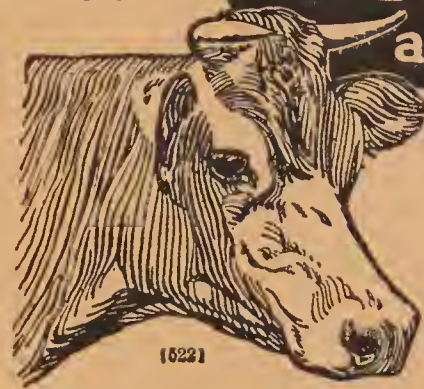
### BARN EXPERTS

- H. C. Schramm, care of General Delivery, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Chas. S. Young, care of General Delivery, Elmira, N. Y.  
L. S. Robertson, Room 4840, G. C. T., New York City, N. Y.  
C. C. Cary, Wallingford, Vt.

THE LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., 1047-53 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

Buy NOW for Winter and Spring Supply

## Feed for MORE MILK and Bigger Profits



Fully 90% of all dairy rations are lacking in bulk and succulence, say authorities. Bulky feeds, mixed with concentrates, aid digestion. They also keep the bowels open.

### Make DRIED BEET PULP

A part of your dairy ration

This succulent vegetable feed gives bulk in a remarkably palatable and healthful form. It is laxative, easily digested and rich in carbohydrates. It is a wonderful milk producer, promotes health and increases profits. You can use Dried Beet Pulp with corn silage or to replace it.

Ask Your Feed Dealer

THE LARROWE MILLING CO., Detroit, Mich.

### SWINE BREEDERS

## 200—Pigs For Sale—200

Yorkshire and Chester Cross and Berkshire and Chester Cross. All good healthy pigs six to seven weeks old, \$3.75 each; eight weeks old, \$4.00 each. I will ship from one to fifty C.O.D. on your approval. No charge for crating.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass.

O.I.C. Pigs Big Type. Either Sex. \$6 each. Trios \$16. Papers for Registration. Best of Breeding. R. C. KRANTZ, DOVER, OHIO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS, Paducah, Ky.

### SHEEP BREEDERS

## SPECIAL OFFER

On 25 Dorset Ewes, one to four years of age, good type, mature animals, ready to lamb. Priced for quick sale.

TRANQUILLITY FARMS

Arthur Danks, Mgr. ALLAMUCHY, N. J.

### GOATS

GOATS Pure breed registered Nubians, beautiful young doe, No. P4497, \$40. Buck, chestnut brown, No. P4495, \$35. Pair, pure bred, unrelated, \$60. Bargain. Others registered, \$25 up. Lloyd Goldsboro, Mohnton, Pa.

## \$25 Down Buys Holstein Bull

We have several exceptionally well-bred registered Holstein bull calves that we offer for sale on the installment plan. Here is your opportunity to break into the purebred game without an immediate heavy outlay of cash. This should appeal to the average farmer who wants to boost the average production of his herd without having it cost him too much money right on the jump.

### A Double Descendant of "OLD DUTCH"

One of these offerings traces back, both on his sire's and his dam's side, to Dutch-land Colantha Sir Inka, "Old Dutch," the greatest proven transmitting son of Colantha Johanna Lad, the famous "milk" sire. The calf's sire is a grandson and his dam is an own daughter, of Dutch-milk blood on both sides of the family. Dutch has 95 A.R.O. daughters, 16 having 7-day records of 30 pounds of butter or better, two are in the 1000-pound class. The calf's sire has 22 A.R.O. daughters with records up to 29.83 pounds butter in 7 days, and is the son of a 30-pound cow. This well-bred individual can be bought "on time."

Write for particulars

## FISHKILL FARMS

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Owner  
Hopewell Junction New York



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus: "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words. Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent States. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

500 BARRON, April hatched, White Leghorn pullets, from imported, trap-nested stock, now ready to lay, \$2 each. VERNON LAFLE, Middlesex, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; Mammoth Pekin ducks; Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Pearl guineas. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Toulouse and White China geese, Golden Seabright Bantams and Guernsey cattle. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

TRAP-NESTED Barred Rocks. Catalogue free. ARTHUR SEARLES, B-E, Milford, New Hampshire.

COCKERELS, Pullets, Anconas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Jersey Giants. Good selections now. OWNLAND FARMS, Hammond, N. Y.

R. I. COCKERELS, Pullets, Viberts. Non-broody strain; April hatched. ALLEN COULEY, R. 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey Black Giant cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. HAROLD WOLCOTT, Oakfield, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 15.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—cockerels, eight to nine pounds, \$5 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. R. COTTRELL, Raefield Farm, Hunt, N. Y.

WYANDOTTES, Silver Laced, Cockerels, \$3 each. Columbian and Buffs for later shipment. J. A. SANTEE, Freeport, O.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—390 egg size Cyphers and Prairie State incubators. Complete, perfect condition. SHERIDAN FARMS, Sheridan, Pa.

### TURKEYS

TURKEYS—Narragansetts, Black, B. Reds, Bronze, \$6 to \$12 before December 15. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Cornish Leghorns, etc., cheap. Write WALTER CLARK, Freeport, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Early hatched Mammoth Bronze Gold-bank turkeys; toms, \$10; hens, \$7. MRS. A. M. ANSTED, Adams, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEYS, large boned, beautiful plumage, free from disease, toms, \$12; hens, \$9. Hustle your orders while they last. CROSBY BROS., Carlisle, N. Y.

THOROUGHbred Mammoth Bronze turkeys from 47-pound tom. Wolf strain. JULIA RACE, Rensselaer Falls, New York.

LARGE FLOCK OF MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Best Quality, Large and Vigorous. Prices reduced. You be the judge. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Also Turkeys fattened for market. Order now. ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Box, A. Ronks, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, large dark red and well marked. Hens, \$7; toms, \$10. J. A. SANTEE, Freeport, O.

FOR SALE—Nice thoroughbred White Holland, Bourbon Red and Mammoth Bronze turkeys, free range, free from disease. MRS. O. J. DOBBIN, Adams, N. Y. R. D. 1.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, strong healthy birds, 16 to 20-pound toms, \$10 to \$12; 10 to 14-pound pullets, \$7 to \$8. No orders accepted after December 20. MRS. JOHN KING, R. No. 21, Summerville, Pa.

### CATTLE

FOR SALE—Two Ayrshire bull calves; accredited herd; born August. First calf by Top Notch's Butter Boy; a bull by imported sire, dam of calf, Peter Pans Maggie of Briers, strong in production, price, \$75. Second calf by Top Notch's Butter Boy dam is Flossie Ross, a cow with strong milking propensities, price, \$60; two calves, \$125. LEONARD H. HEALEY Woodstock, Conn.

FOR SALE—Pure bred yearling Guernsey bull, dam grand-daughter of Ne Plus Ultra 4th, sire son of Maple Glen Miss Frost. Class leader in G. G. Turberculin Tested. H. C. TRIPP, Dryden, N. Y.

WANTED—to hear from someone having young Guernsey heifers and bull for sale. SHERMAN ALLEN, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

### SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS—From largest registered flock in state, bred for size and heavy, long staple fleeces. Grown on upland pastures which adds to their natural hardy and disease resistant qualities. Like produces like. See them; write J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

### SWINE

GUINEA PIGS for sale, breeding age. \$2 pair. Also laboratory stock. Write for prices. CHESTER D. AVERELL, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—World's Grand Champion, big type, O. I. C. male pigs, 12 weeks old, \$10 with pedigree; gilts and service boars, \$25 each. VERNON LAFLE, Middlesex, N. Y.

O. I. C.'s—Choice Registered pigs, \$10 each; bred from quick growing, easy feeding, big type stock. Pairs no-akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

FERRETS for killing rats and game. November prices—Males \$3.00; females \$3.50; pair \$6.00; one dozen \$30.00. Yearling females \$5.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. Instructive book free. W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio.

POINTERS, of real class and quality, proven hunters. Finest registered stock. FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

AIREDALES—The all-round dog. Puppies and grown dogs for sale. Will ship C. O. D. SHADY SIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

HUNDRED hunting hounds cheap. Trial C. O. D. Beckennes, AAN, Herrick, Ills.

THOROBRED COLLIE, puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

ANGORA—Long-haired kittens of pure bred stock. Maine grown pets, male or female. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

FERRETS trained for driving rats, rabbits and game from their dens. We have white or brown, large or small males, \$3.75; females, \$4.25; pair, \$7.50. Good healthy stock. Shipped C. O. D. anywhere. E. J. YOUNGER, Dept. 6, Newton Falls, Ohio.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, very choice bred, the best farm dogs in the world, fine on cattle, good watch dogs. W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH Collie pups. PAINE'S FARM, South Royalton, Vt.

WHITE ESKIMO PUPPIES, beautiful white companions, pedigreed, eligible, register—\$20. \$25. Not pedigreed—\$15, \$20. WHITE ESKIMO KENNELS, Denton, Md.

LITTER COON-HOUND pups \$5 each, also live coons and pair of started coon dogs. N. M. ROWLEY, Dryden, N. Y.

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

YOUR GARDEN improves with these good things to eat. Columbian, tasteful Raspberry, Dozen plants, dollar; three dozen, two dollars, Bliss, highest quality strawberry, dozen, dollar, three dozen, two dollars, Washington, healthful Asparagus, hundred, dollar; thousand, eight dollars. Postpaid, circular free. CERTIFIED PLANT FARM, Macedon, N. Y.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

### HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED: A woman of good character in boys' school as chief cook, \$75.00 per month and maintenance. Also opening for laundry matron soon. W. G. FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

HOUSEWIVES, BOYS, GIRLS! Earn in spare time. Sell our pictures, clothes dryers, plant boxes, made of Redwood, won't decay beautiful in the home. This line is easy selling our way, every home buys. 25% commission, all goods not sold are returnable. We trust you. Store-keepers everywhere write us for Special Saturday sale deals. Write us and get acquainted. Make a big Xmas for all. EXCELSIOR PICTURE CO., 18 Center St., Portland, Me.

### MISCELLANEOUS

VARBLAC ELASTIC, Roof Paint—Bbls. 60c per gal. 1/2-bbls. 65c per gal. 5-gals. 80c per gal. Gals. (6) 90c at Boston. THE PECK COMPANY, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

GEO. F. LOWE AND SON, Fultonville, New York, ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50 ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITTHROW, Syracuse, New York.

TOBACCO—HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2; 20, \$3.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.

OUR FAMOUS XMAS Prize Package 25c—\$1 each. Chuck full Xmas surprises. Values guaranteed. Give age. HALSTEAD STORES, 110-549 Main St., Torrington, Conn.

MILK CHOCOLATE made at our dairy; the best you ever tasted; box of 120 pieces, 2 lbs. net postpaid, for \$1; 1,000 of satisfied customers. Please send remittance with order. WILLIAM WIND, Babylon, N. Y.

# Service Department

## Egg Dealers that are Licensed and Bonded

THE following list includes the names of egg dealers doing a commission business in New York State cities. These dealers are licensed and bonded by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. It is to be understood that we are not responsible for any of these firms. We do believe that a man is safer when he does business with licensed and bonded commission men. We handle literally hundreds of cases through the service Bureau every year where egg shippers are not satisfied with the returns made by receivers.

The egg business is peculiar. There are a large number of factors that are responsible for high or low returns. Sometimes the shipper is to blame, sometimes the carrier and sometimes the receiver. There are a few certain essentials that the shipper must take into consideration if he is to get the price. If eggs are plentiful and the market is flooded, off color eggs, small eggs, long eggs, misshapen eggs, thin-shelled eggs, cracked eggs or shrunken eggs are bound to pull down the value of the case. Even when eggs are scarce it is true that these off colors, off sizes and cracked eggs, will not stand up in competition with fancy packs. If you are going to get top prices remember that you must grade very carefully as to color, size and shape and that you cannot afford to hold your eggs so long that interior quality will be affected. It is very easy for receivers to detect held eggs, for candling reveals everything that is on the inside. Keep out the long eggs and sell them at home, for nine times out of ten, they are received cracked when the express companies are through with them. The carrier cannot be blamed, for long eggs stand up above the others, inviting destruction.

Cut out this list and save it for future reference:

- ALBANY:** Rich, John W., Inc., 100 Hudson Ave. Skillicorn, William J., 102 Hudson Ave.
- BALLSTON SPA:** Ballston Refrigerating Storage Co., 14 Bath St.
- BINGHAMTON:** Empire Produce Co., 75 Prospect Ave.
- BROOKLYN:** Cisternino & Mangels Co., Inc., 1008 Wallabout Market. Dworetzky & Shlefstein, 162-164 Christopher Ave. Fitter, Ernest A., 21 & 138 Wallabout Market. Gleichmann, R. & Co., 1019 Washington Ave. Goodman, A. M. & Co., Inc., 81 Siegel St. Jochnowitz Bros., 419 Hart St. Meldrum & Mecklenburg, 23-24 Wallabout Market. Montesani, Frank, 101-103 Wallabout Market. Sabel, Joseph, 123 West Ave., Wallabout Market. Simensky Bros., 131-133 West Ave., 1-7 B St., Wallabout Market. Stanco, Nasta & Co., 1001 Wallabout Market. Townsend, Thomas H., Jr., 114 West Ave. Waldbaum, S. & W., 911 DeKalb Ave. Williamsburg Butter & Egg Co., Inc., 8 Wallabout Market. Wulforst, Alexander, 132 West Ave., Wallabout Market.
- BUFFALO:** Bredenberg Bros., 96 W. Market St. Brennen, F. & Sons, 156-158 Michigan Ave. Bronstein & Rovner, 17 E. Market St. Cicarell Bros., 100 W. Market St. Clum, Raymond S., 101 Columbia St. Coward, F. P. & Son, 82-86 W. Market St. Elster, Tom, 104-106 W. Market St. Eppolito Bros., 92 W. Market St. Fairmont Creamery Co. of N. Y., The, 170 Michigan Ave. Goldstein & Lippman, 165 Scott St. Harlow Bros., 141 Michigan Ave. Hickman & Coward, 150 Michigan Ave. Hornung Sons Co., Geo., 54 W. Market St. Huber, Frank X., 40 W. Market St. Infantine, Joseph, 176 Perry St. Kurtz, George W., 173 Perry St. Kurtz Brothers, 80 W. Market St. Long, J. A., Co., 53 E. Market St. M. & S. Produce Co., 171 Scott St. Mackey, Marvin U., 108 W. Market St. Potter & Williams Co., 144 Michigan Ave. Rea & Witzig, 46 W. Market St. Richards, John, 88 W. Market St. Sauer, E. A. & Son, 155 Grey St. Schaffer, Frederick J., 98 W. Market St. Schintzius, John E., 38 W. Market St. Smith, N. L. & Co., Inc., 48 W. Market St. Snyder & Co., 62 W. Market St. Stone, F. F., Inc., 162 Perry St. Swick, Walter Glenn, 90 W. Market St. Trautman's Sons, F. J., 52 W. Market St. Tuttle, Walter A. Co., 55-57 E. Market St. Unger, Fred, 175-176 Perry St. Vinci & Perna, 90 W. Market St. Wattles, Frank E., 148 Michigan Ave. Wattles' Son, J. B. & C. M., 152 Michigan Ave. Welch, F. M. & Co., 139 Michigan Ave. Whitney, Geo. R., Inc., 154 Michigan Ave. Will, William C. Co., Inc., 163 Scott St. Wood, Francis D., 129 Michigan Ave. Zaubitzer & Miller, 171 Perry St.
- CORNING:** Empire Produce Co., 71 W. Market St.
- ELMIRA:** Empire Produce Co., 101-105 E. Gray St.
- HORNELL:** Empire Produce Co., 69 Canisteo St.
- HUDSON:** Van Deusen, C. A. Co., 15 N. 7th St.
- ITHACA:** Hook, J. W., Inc., 113-115 So. Tioga St.
- KINGSTON:** Everett & Treadwell Co., 534-535 Broadway.
- NEW YORK:** Abrams, Wm. & Sons, 17 Hewitt Ave. Ahlers, Carl, 5 Worth St. Allison, Geo. & Co., Inc., 296 Washington St. Allpaugh, E. S. & Co., 18 Bloomfield St. Applegate & Co., W. D., 50-58 Thompson Ave. Archdeacon & Company, 100 Murray St. Atlantic Butter & Egg Receiver, 344 Greenwich St. Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers, Inc., 8-12 Jay St. Atlas, Harry, 362 Greenwich St. Balfour Bros., 850 Washington St. Ballston Refrigerating Storage Co., The, 90 West Broadway. Behrman, Henry & Sons, 366 Washington St. Bernholz, J. A. & Sons, 30 Harrison St. Blackman, Nathan & Co., 3-5 Harrison St. Boehm, Daniel P., Inc., 331 Washington St. Borger, John H. Co., Inc., 137 Reade St. Brenner, R. & Sons, 358 Greenwich St. Britten, C. M. Co., 22 Harrison St. Brossman, Rudolph, 357-359 Greenwich St. Brown, George J., 36 Bloomfield St. Brown, Harold L. Co., Inc., 172 Duane St. Bryan Duval Co., Inc., 105 Hudson St. Burlew, H. & Co., 119 Warren St. Butts & Miller Co., Inc., 325 Washington St. Cohen, Wm. H. & Co., 232 Washington St. Cutler, George E., 331 Greenwich St. Davey, Andrew, Inc., 5 F. 134th St. Dennis & Herring, 50-58 Thompson Ave. Diamond & Rubin, 340 Washington St. Doscher, John & Co., 133 Reade St. Droste & Snyder, Inc., 177 Duane St. DuMond & Felten, Inc., 46 Jay St. Dworetzky & Shlefstein, 326 Greenwich St. Egbert & Case, 11 Jay St. Elzea, W. W., Inc., 327-29 Washington St. Enyard & Godley, Inc., 171 Duane St. Farmers Commission House, Inc., 403 W. 14th St. Fitch, Cornell & Co., Inc., 16-18 Jay St. Fleischl, Emil & Son, 514 Westchester Ave. Fliegel, M. & Son, 342 Greenwich St. Fox River Butter Co., Inc., The, 78 Hudson St. Frank, Abraham L., 38 Lawton Ave. Grossman, A. & Co., 153 Reade St. Gude Brothers, Kieffer Co. 19-21 Jay St. Hagen, H. & Co., Inc., 81 N. Moore St. Hance Bros. Co., 32 Bloomfield St. Hawk, G. Z. & Son Co., 34 Loew Ave. Henneberger, W. H., Inc., 329 Greenwich St. Henze, William P., 361 Greenwich St. Hinrichs, George F., Inc., 341 Washington St., 33 Hewitt Ave.; 131st St. & Twelfth Ave. Hollrock, William G., 357-359 Greenwich St. Honig & Klein, 18 Harrison St. Ideal Butter & Egg Co., 25 Harrison St. Jelliffe, Wright & Co., 284 Washington St. Jewell Bros., Inc., 25-31 Loew Ave. Johnson Co., T. W., 361 Washington St. Joseph, Hugo & Son, Inc., 448 W. 14th St. Klein, Jacob M., 448 W. 14th St. Kurtin & Kurtin, 303 Greenwich St. Lass & Cohen, 446 W. 14th Street. Leigh & Everitt, 297 Washington St. Lewis & Sandbank, 152 Reade St. Lunn's Sons, W. B., 304 Greenwich St. Mandelker, Philip, 158 Reade St. Mapes, Winfield H. Co., 176 Duane St. Mecabe, Chas. P. & Son, 17 Jay St. Mehler, Aron, 54 Harrison St. Mesh-Shaff Co., Inc., 139 Reade St. Mowerson, Wm. H. & Son, 38-48 Lawton Ave. Neugeboren & Sons, J., 19-21 Harrison St. Oliver-Lehman Co., Geo., Inc., 28 Hewitt Ave. Otis, B. W. & Co., Inc., 2-26 Hewitt Ave. Paggiughi Bros., 323 Washington St. Paul, A., Jr. & Co., Inc., 50-62 Grace Ave. Pearson & Walmsley, 446-448 W. 13th St. Peck, R. H. & Co., 26 Harrison St. Peck & Nicholas, 452 W. 13th St. Perrine, I. H., 56-60 Hewitt Ave. Phenix Cheese Co., 345 Greenwich St. Pond, H. T. Co., 361 Washington St. Poole, C. L. & Co., Inc., 180 Duane St. Pressner Bros., 36 Harrison St. Rittenhouse, George M. & Co., 23-25 Jay St. Rosenstein, Harry, Inc., 60 Thompson Ave. Rubenstein Bros., 165 Chambers St. Saxton, Chester E., Inc., 11 Harrison St. Saxton & Co., Inc., 174 Duane St. Schaack, Steinmann & Co., 142-144 Park Pl. Schechter, Hyman M., 192 Duane St. Scholl, John & Bro., Inc., 147 Reade St. Silberman, Morris, 144 Reade St. Sternick & Bittman, Inc., 160-162 Reade St. Swift & Company, Inc., 32 Tenth Ave. Trelease & Underhill, 333 Greenwich St. Van Nostrand, A. B. & Co., 1-4 W. Washington Market. Volkman, J. F. & Co., 248 Washington St. Vosburgh, Edward M., 133 Reade St. Wagner, George F. Co., Inc., 189 Duane St. Waldbaum, S. & W., 134 Reade St. Wetterau-Halpern Co., Inc., 286 Greenwich St. Whitesell, Albert S., 57 Little West 12th St. Williams, John W., Inc., 34-42 Thompson Ave. Williamson, T. S. & Bro., West Washington Market. Wilson & Co., 647 Brook Ave. Wright & Winsor, Inc., 12 Harrison St. Zenith Butter & Egg Co., 170 Duane St. Zimmer & Dunkak, 173-175 Duane St.
- OLEAN:** Empire Produce Co., 121 W. State St.
- SCHENECTADY:** Ballston Refrigerating Storage Co., The, Edison Ave.
- SYRACUSE:** Burton, Oliver L., 508 Pearl St. Klock, Arthur V. Co., 424 Pearl St. Roscoe Fruit Co., Inc., 417 No. Clinton St.
- UTICA:** Cardamone, A. & Sons, 437-439 Main St. Gennis-Speiler, Inc., 31 Whitesboro St. Start, L. J. Co., Inc., 36-40 Whitesboro St. Swift & Company, Inc., Main St.



# The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

IN the beginning of the sixth inning Tom Lynch's lack of years began to show. Experienced fans saw the signs of overconfidence before the actual break came. Like many another, he could stand neither praise nor success. He became too sure of himself, more interested in his "grand stand" than in his game, and almost before he knew what had happened, the Richland boys began to knock him all over the lot, and piled up four runs. Pandemonium broke loose among the Richland rooters, while those on the other side were marked mostly by a discouraged silence. Lynch had blown up, and blown up badly.

A hurried council failed to suggest a substitute. Finally, Bradley, who had been holding down right field, called the captain to one side and said:

"Hank, I used to be called quite a twirler in college days, and, in fact, while I would not speak of it ordinarily, I ought to say, in view of the situation now, that I carried the old varsity team through some hot scraps. I haven't played in two years, am out of practice and condition; but you're in sort of a bad fix, and I might be able to last through the last two innings, at least hold them from running up many more."

Hank looked him up and down, scratched his head, and said:

"Well, things can't be very much worse. We're probably licked anyway, so go to it, Bradley."

When the seventh opened, Bradley was in the box.

"See who's come," yelled Richland. "Look't! The farm doctor!"

THERE was much craning of necks and crowding to get a look at Speedtown's new pitcher.

Bradley was not excited, but he was out of practice and pretty wild, so his first batter got to first on balls, amid the hoots of Richland and the groans of Speedtown. Then he began to tighten up and the crowd saw some of the pitching that had once made Bradley and his team famous in college days. Not a Richland batter could touch the leather. Whist! and the catcher had it while the batter blinked. The Speedtown crowd started to revive. So did the players. In their half of the eighth, they found the tired Richland pitcher, and knocked him to the tune of five runs.

Then the crowd went wild. Dorothy climbed out of the car and crowded into the front line so as not to miss a move. Jim Taylor got up from his seat on the ground and paced back and forth while the spectators back of him, whose view was shut off, swore at him to "Sit down in front." The great waves of noise ebbed and flowed in a continuous bellow of inharmonious sound.

Four to five, in favor of Speedtown, and the beginning of the ninth! Richland's crack batter was up. Bradley let him have one a little wide; the batter reached for it, and hit a little pop fly inside of third. The baseman and short-stop both went for it, collided, and in the mix-up the batter reached first.

Bradley's old speed had come back. His catcher was not used to him, and found it hard to hold him. Bradley fanned the second man, but the catcher dropped the third strike, and when he threw to first he was wild. This resulted in getting a runner on both first and second. Bradley was a little afraid to put them straight over the plate for the next one up, and the batter refused to bite on the wide ones. The result was that Archie, the "Ump," gave the man his base on balls. Three men on base, and no one out!

THE ninth inning, and the score four to five! Time to tighten up! Speedtown probably never saw such pitching before, nor after. The next two batters had just six balls, three apiece, and then they went back and sat down, as quietly and as inconspicuously as possible.

Then came old grizzly Frank Stone, seasoned ball player of two decades, pinch hitter, calm, confident, smiling. Bradley threw a ball wide and high. Frank nodded at it, as it went by, and smiled.

Archie said: "Ball one!"

Again the white leather whizzed, and again old Stone smiled and nodded. Then Bradley straightened another one out shoulder high and right over the plate. There was an incredibly swift move from the batter, a sharp crack, and the ball leaped from the club so swiftly that the eye could hardly follow it, straight ahead with a slightly upward slant.

Almost as the batter swung, Bradley jumped and with extended right bare hand picked the red hot ball out of the air. So hard was the blow when it struck his hand that it carried Bradley off of his feet, but when he came up he still had the ball.

Archie, the "Ump," said: "Batter out!" and the game was done.

## What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far

**JIM TAYLOR, after much thought about the farmer's hard work and small pay, signs the agreement of a new organization, The Dairymen's League, and some of his neighbors follow his example. Old Johnny Ball, his nearest neighbor and father of Dorothy, Jim's childhood sweetheart, is bitterly opposed to the young man's ideas. A coolness comes between the two families and when Bradley, the county agent, confides in Jim his love for Dorothy, Jim gives up hope of winning her.**

**Bradley takes Dorothy to the county fair and Jim goes alone. He falls in with Bill Mead, Ball's hired man, and has some amusing adventures. But Dorothy cuts him before Bradley and Bill, and when Bill is ejected from the fair grounds for starting a fight, Jim is left to watch the ball game alone.**

Then all the noise that had gone before was as nothing compared with that which broke loose. Old man Kortwright's voice would not wake Jim calling the cows the next morning, for he had lost it yelling for Speedtown. There were many others, too, but they continued to open their mouths and go through the motions.

Finally a bunch of Speedtown players surged toward Bradley, and, putting him on their shoulders, followed by a crowd, started a wild and triumphant march around and around the diamond.

When they came to Bradley's car the second time, he pleaded with them to put him down, and they finally did. There stood Dorothy with her hair awry, cheeks red and eyes shining with excitement.

"Oh, Harry," she cried, "wasn't it glorious? And I think you were just splendid!"

## CHAPTER IX

AFTER the ball game, Jim went down to the back of the grounds in the grove where he had tied his horse and there found his sister waiting for him, ready to eat the picnic luncheon. Before he could enjoy his own meal, he fed his horse with the oats in the old box that he had brought along in the back of the buggy, for whatever the occasion, no good farmer ever fails to feed the beasts that serve him. His sister had already taken the big basket of lunch out of the wagon. When Jim was ready, they joined a party of friends and spread the good things on the blanket laid on the ground for a tablecloth.

The program for the afternoon consisted mostly of horse trotting races. To a lot of people, a horse trot is worth going a long way to see, but Jim was not interested. He could never be quite sure, with all the crowding and jockeying for position, together with the betting that was going on, that the best horse would be the winner.

A running race, though, was a different matter. Here was some real excitement, a race where great skill was needed to control the excitable horses on the narrow half-mile track.

After several heats of the trotting races were finished, the running race was called and six beautiful but crazy, rearing, plunging and dangerous beasts with their gaily-clad jockeys lined up for the starter's signal.

Down below the grandstand, there was a heavy fence along the track, back of which the amateur policemen were having great difficulty in holding the unruly crowd. Farther down the track there was an open gate in the fence where wagons and automobiles could cross the track from one part of the grounds to another. To be sure that he would have a good view of the running race, Jim strolled down out of the crowd and took his position close to the track near this open gate.

When the race was called, there was much excitement. Men and women stood up in the grandstand shutting off the view of those back of them; those down on the ground shoved and jammed the fortunate ones in front in an effort to push their way through so that they could

tense and silent, almost holding its breath, for all realized that tragedy was imminent as the horse passed the grandstand. It was plain that he was slackening his gait. No animal could stand that terrible pace. If the driver could only hold on for a few minutes more, and keep the horse on the track, he would tire himself out and stop. But as he thundered down the track toward where Jim stood at the break in the track fence, the saddle slipped and the jockey plunged sideways off of the beast with one foot caught in the stirrup. As he fell, his pull on the bridle and his weight swerved the horse to the left, straight toward the open gate in the track fence where Jim stood.

In the path of the running horse, across the fair grounds between the track and the entrance gate, were hundreds of the holiday crowd, women with their babies, children with their gay balloons and squawkers, old men renewing their youth by taking their young grandsons to the fair, young men with their sweethearts, all jolly and gay, in enjoyment of their holiday.

Jim saw the saddle slip, the sickening sideways lurch of the boy driver, and the wild, plunging horse coming toward him. With every muscle in obedience to a lightning-quick command of the brain, the young farmer plunged straight toward the head and breast of the running horse, while shouting men and screaming women fell over one another to get out of the way. By great good luck one hand caught the bridle close to the mouth, and in a second more he had both hands fast.

Jim's heavy weight soon slowed the horse to a standstill, and then, frightened, the horse reared and began to strike with vicious forefeet at the weight which stuck so like a bulldog to his head. Finally, his foot did strike Jim a glancing blow, and the world of lost sweethearts, spoiled holidays and runaway race-horses faded into darkness and peace.

THE first instinct of man may be that of self-preservation and to flinch from danger; the second impulse is to stay or come back and stand by the guns. When the runaway horse turned toward the track entrance, the men in his path instinctively dodged back, but during the moment that Jim struggled at his feet, the farmer men came back and, regardless of the danger, they grabbed the horse in such numbers that when Jim lapsed into unconsciousness, a dozen men held the horse from further damage. Others picked up Jim and the injured jockey and tenderly laid them on blankets from the nearby cars. Other men ran to find a doctor.

In the constant fight of humanity, led by the doctor, old Death must have many a grim laugh. Well he knows that even a doctor's best victories are but sadly temporary affairs and that in the end he and the undertaker will get them all, even to the doctor himself. Then, to round off the good measure, like the man who stole the mill and came back after the dam, the undertaker himself will open his eyes some fine night and find his "Business Partner" leering over the foot of the bed at him.

Dr. Westman heard the call to arms and went down out of the grandstand to the injured man.

In that crowd that opened as he approached, there were few who did not know, respect and love this silent doctor, for among them were dozens whom he had helped into the world, and then, in turn, had come a generation later to see that their children safely saw the first light. Many there were, too, with whom he had stood shoulder to shoulder in imminent crises of farm sickrooms, for Dr. Westman, during more than fifty years, had ridden the country hills and valleys of the farm country in the rains and sun of summer and through the drifted roads of winter to ease his people's

(Continued on page 382)

see the track. Others climbed on the top of the fence, the band stand and the performer's stand. Everyone was shouting at the top of his voice.

The horses lined up, and at the signal from the starter, they were off. As they bounded by Jim, he was interested in the tense faces of the jockeys leaning over the necks of their horses. Some of them were whipping and spurring their animals, but there was one little fellow, hardly more than a boy, on a big, rangy, beautiful chestnut who used neither whip nor spur, but drove his horse by a constant stream of encouraging talk.

This rider and his horse were well in the lead when they went by Jim. When they reached the other side of the track, he could see in the dust that the chestnut was still leading, but a gray was slowly lessening the distance between. Head to flank, then a second more, and the gray's head reached the chestnut's neck. The wild crowd rocked the air with noise. Now they were around the curve and on the home stretch. They were neck and neck, and the gray was still gaining. Only two hundred yards to go!

The crowd was tensely silent. Now the gray was ahead! In an effort to keep his lead, his jockey was whipping him at every leap. The chestnut's little rider leaned forward and said something to the horse. He responded with a great leap and it seemed as though his rider fairly lifted him in a great bound ahead of his rival, and they passed under the wire a few inches in the lead. Then the crowd went crazy again.

As the big gray came down the track toward where Jim was standing, he saw that something was the matter; then as he came abreast of Jim, he knew that the horse was beyond the control of his driver. The excitement and the flogging from his desperate rider had driven him crazy. He was running away. On he plunged, the jockey barely managing to hold him on the track. For the second time, the runaway made the complete circuit of the half-mile track and again came under the wire which stretched between the judges' stand and the grandstand.

The crowd cheered no longer, but stood



# Smart Things They Are Wearing

*Lenore Dunningan Makes the Rounds of the Shops for You*

I HAVE just made the rounds of the fashion shops. The newest winter modes make one look as slim as a pencil! Occasionally, we find fullness introduced low in the skirts by means of circular godets or pleats placed at each side or in the front. The back is flat and plain.

We hear rumors of the short waist line returning and there is a hint of it in the placing of trimmings. The majority of the frocks are beltless. For those who can not wear this style, there is the narrow string belt still worn at the hips.

Skirts are decidedly short, averaging ten to twelve inches from the floor, depending on the type of the dress and—while skirts go up sleeves come down. The new cloth and silk dresses for daytime wear show long, tight-fitting sleeves. Fabrics are more gorgeous than ever.

The three-piece suit, or ensemble suit as it is called this year, is both fashionable and practical. It makes a lovely afternoon dress and it is not too dressy for street wear. It consists of a dress and full-length coat made of taupe junio cloth, one of the new suede fabrics, trimmed with bands of flying squirrel. The dress is a narrow straight-line beltless style made of taupe silhouette crepe. The V-shaped neck and the bottom of the skirt and sleeves are trimmed with applique bands of the coat fabric.

The full-length coat is lined with silhouette crepe. It is graceful and becoming to either miss or matron. It is serviceable because it can be worn for a long coat over other dresses this winter and will make a nice top-coat for the spring. A serviceable suit is of dark bottle green

of the waist and a yoke across the back add a tailored effect. The collar and cuffs are of black moire ribbon edged with bands of China-yellow crepe de Chine. A black moire ribbon tie adds a smart touch.

The afternoon frock proves the popularity of vivid colors. It consists of a long tunic fashioned of embroidered tangerine crepe and worn over a black satin slip. The slip is made narrow and sleeveless with a round neck bound with narrow bias folds of satin. The tunic is cut straight in line, extending to two inches from the bottom of the slip and finished with a four-inch hem. Narrow bias folds finish the edge of the round neck and the back edges of the tunic. The dress is trimmed at the hip line and wrists with a band of black stain applied with tangerine crepe. One bound button-hole at the neck and four at the hip line and black satin buttons fasten the tunic to the slip at the back so that the black slip gives the appearance of a back panel.

The winter coat of rust brown suede-finished material introduces the new shawl collar with revers extending to the hem line and cuffs of natural muskrat. A self-colored lining is used with a band trimming of crepe to match the fur.

Many of the coats are seven-eighth length, but for all-occasion wear the full length is preferred. There are many novelty furs featured this year for coat trimmings, such as fisher fitch, various dyes of squirrel, nutria and panther.

Coats of chinchilla in soldier blue, brown, grey and rust shades with nutria collar and cuffs in the style illustrated are seen in the junior sections. Some have the set-in sleeve and some the raglan.

Jersey, serge, flannels in checks and Scotch plaids are trimmed with linen or pique for school dresses. For dress, velvet, crepe and wool challis with crepe de Chine bands and applique trimming are considered smart.

## The Trouble Maker

*(Continued from page 381)*

pain and to give confidence to those who faced despair.

Now they stood back to let him take command. He quickly crossed the little circle enclosed by the crowd and knelt by Jim. Rapid and efficient hands and eyes, trained to know the vital spots, went over the unconscious form. Then he turned to the little jockey. This last examination was short.

"This man is dead," he said gruffly, to the officer with him. "Send for the undertaker and have him removed."

When Dr. Westman turned back to Jim again, he found the young farmer sitting up looking rather dazedly upon a world which insisted upon going around and around. The doctor gave him a stimulant and in a few minutes Jim was able to walk, with the help of the doctor's arm and with his scared little sister, to where his horse was tied.

Everyone had heard what Jim had done and his unsteady walk was something of a triumphant march. Not in many a long day would the farm folks of Speedtown forget how Jim Taylor had risked his life to prevent the horse from running amuck in the crowd. Willing hands hitched his horse to the buggy, and he and his sister drove home.

When Dr. Westman was returning to the main part of the grounds, a timid hand touched his arm. He turned and found Dorothy Ball trying to ask a question.

"Doctor," she said, "was he—was he badly hurt?"

"Which one?" asked the old man with an odd gleam in his eye.

"Jimmy," said the girl. "I—I mean Jim Taylor. Is—is it serious?"

"Serious? Of course not," smiled the physician. "Couldn't kill young Taylor with a meat axe. Be all right in a day or so."  
*(To be continued)*



Taupe Ensemble Suit with Flying Squirrel Trim. Winter Coat in Russet with Muskrat. Street Dress of Faille. Afternoon Frock of Tangerine Crepe. See Article for Description.

Lovely soft suede-finished fabrics are extremely smart for coats and suits. They are shown in rosewood, penny, saddle and seal browns, navy and black. The woman who loves color can have green, cranberry and ox-blood reds.

Cashmere weaves and kasha, a material resembling flannel though much softer in texture, are used for cloth dresses. Bengaline is by far the newest in silk fabrics for street and tailored frocks. Canton faille, silhouette crepe, which closely resembles crepe faille, crepe satin, velvet and brocaded georgettes are used for the dressier frocks.

Black and navy dresses are illuminated with vivid trimmings and facings in flame, jade and a new shade called lacquer red.

Light beige, champagne, putty, cinnamon, rust and shades of blue are used in afternoon frocks. The colors are not harsh like the shades used this summer, but lovely soft shades that blend in beautifully with the winter furs and wraps.

For evening parties, white, pink, light tomato, pale rose, maize, Nile, orchid, peach, and a new cherry shade are favorites.

### Styles the Picture Illustrates

I have selected some new winter garments which I think are particularly good looking and which illustrate the styles worn this season.

suede finish cloth combined with grey kasha cloth. The tailored dress of this material is buttoned down the front with green buttons. The coat is lined with grey kasha with collar and cuffs of grey 'possum. With a matching dress of crepe silk the young miss has a complete winter wardrobe.

If you are not planning to get a new winter suit, you can have an ensemble suit by making a dress of crepe to match your winter coat. Be sure to use one of the narrow straight-line dress patterns. If you prefer a dress for street wear, choose a pattern for one of the boyish styles or a coat-style dress with tailored set-in pockets.

### Coat Dresses Continue Good

Speaking of coat dresses, they continue to be fashionable, especially for the older woman. This year the coat dress is straight in line with tuxedo or shawl collar. It closes at the side front with a large button or decorative tassel ornament. It is not difficult to make and there are so many pattern variations for this type of dress that one can always find a becoming style.

The straight-line dress is made of black canton faille with fullness suggested by the new box-pleated tunic which starts just below the hip line and extends three inches from the hem of the skirt. Tiny set-in pockets on each side of the front

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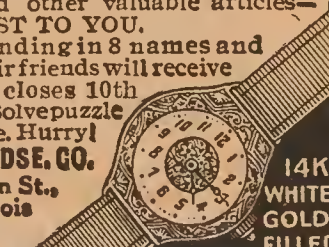
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# A Puzzle for the Family

Guessing Cross-Words is Fun for Everybody

HAS the crossword puzzle craze hit you? If it hasn't, here is your chance to start figuring out these fascinating dark and light squares. If you are already an expert, here is a new sort to entertain you.

With the puzzle on this page, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST starts a series of original crossword puzzles, all especially designed for our readers and using a farm vocabulary. Hidden in the squares and spaces you will find the names of familiar vegetables, animals, country occupations and so forth.

We are starting out with a puzzle that is fairly simple to work out but we know that as you get more expert you will demand harder ones.

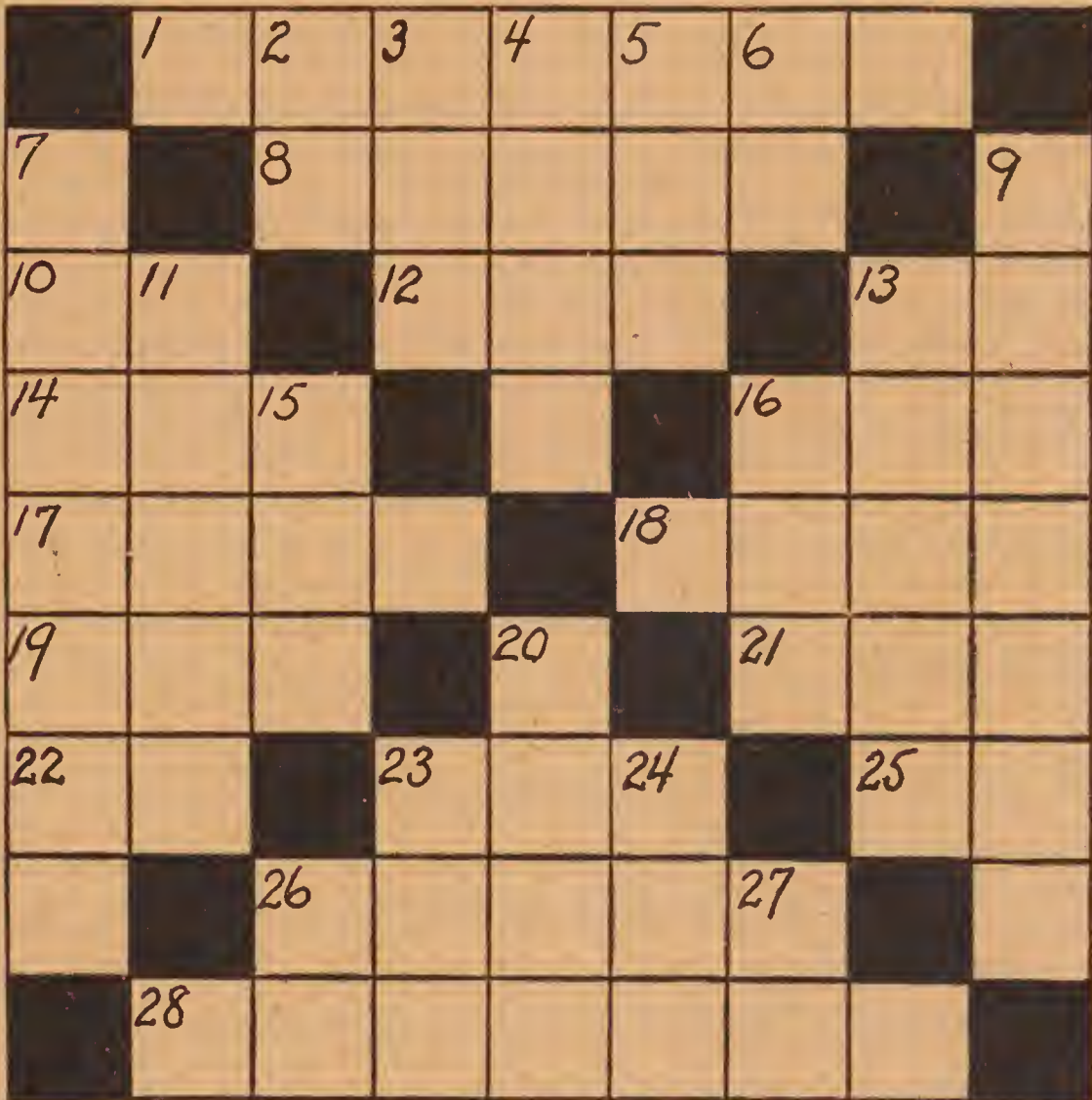
The idea is this: every number in a white square indicates the beginning of a word. It may read across the puzzle or in a straight line down. Sometimes one letter starts two words, one going each way. But in every case, you will find in the list below the definition of the word, which should enable you to write

even, ope for open, eve for evening, etc. *Abbr.* signifies abbreviation, for initials or abbreviations in common use are allowed. Among them might be, for instance, b. e. and a. d. for eras of time, p. s. for postscript, dr. or md. for doctor, Va. for the State of Virginia, n.e. for north-east, etc.

Other notations sometimes used are *pl.* for plural, *obs.* for obsolete, etc. If two words are used, that is stated.

In other words, all variations are explained so that there are no traps to throw you off the track. Sometimes a definition is purposely made a little difficult, because as you get used to doing them, you will find that certain words are frequently used and you would recognize them too easily if the same definition were always given.

Crossword puzzle parties are very popular, with as many people as you want, all trying to solve the same puzzle and perhaps a prize for the one who gets it first. Refreshments naturally follow, for brain work makes you hungry!



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it in the spaces. It must fill the white spaces up to the next black square, for the black squares represent the beginning or the end of a word.

Of course you do not have to fill the numbers in order. If you glance over the definitions, you may see one which you can instantly guess. Note the number, go back to the diagram and fill in the letters. These will furnish clues to other words, which cross the one you have guessed.

### Start with the Easiest Definitions

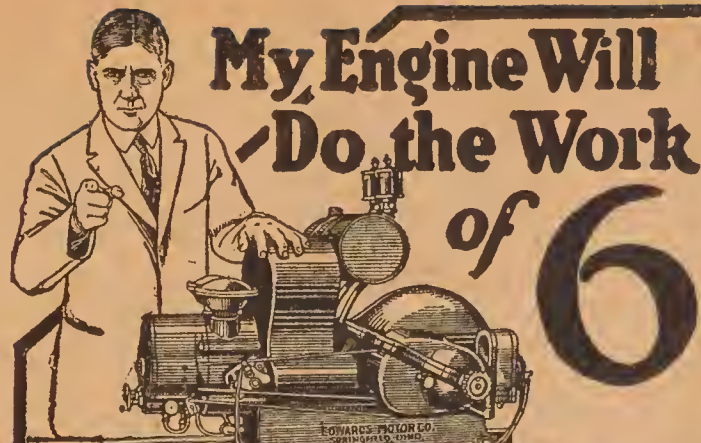
For instance, in Puzzle 1, you may see on the list of words reading down, No. 3—to take a short sleep. It is a three letter word and after a little guessing you hit upon "nap" and write it in. That gives you letters in three other words. No. 8 is defined as "rescues" and has an a as second letter. That's easy! "Saves!" Now what three letter word beginning with p means a hole dug in the ground? And after you get *pit*, it isn't hard to guess what four-letter word with *vi* in it means wicked.

When the puzzle is solved, it should read both across and down, with correctly spelled words corresponding to the definitions.

If you see the notation *poet.* after a definition it means the poetical form of a word, such as e'er for ever, e'en for

Next week we will print the answer to this puzzle and a new one to unravel. The whole family can work together on these amusing and at the same time educational puzzles. So get out your dictionary, sharpen your pencil and your wits and get to work!

- | Down  | Across                            |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 2 exists                                    | 1 a sour liquid made from apples  |
| 3 to take a short sleep                     | 8 rescues                         |
| 4 wicked                                    | 10 a boy's nickname               |
| 5 obtain                                    | 12 a hole dug in the ground       |
| 6 like (a preposition)                      | 13 father                         |
| 7 straw spread down for animals to sleep on | 14 a bird                         |
| 9 places where produce is bought and sold   | 16 on behalf of                   |
| 11 place where milk is kept                 | 17 schedule of food               |
| 13 long pieces of wood                      | 18 fluid given by cow             |
| 15 very small                               | 19 anger                          |
| 16 a little falsehood                       | 21 insect which makes honey       |
| 20 every one                                | 22 New York (abbr.)               |
| 23 an old piece of cloth                    | 23 a male sheep                   |
| 24 noise a cow makes                        | 25 state (abbr.)                  |
| 26 verb meaning to exist                    | 26 salted meat from flesh of hogs |
| 27 North River (Abbr.)                      | 28 a favorite breed of hen        |



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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

## MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of December for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League. Class 1: milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$3.07 per hundred pounds, an advance of 47c per hundred over the October price. Class 2A, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$2.10; Class 2B, used chiefly in the manufacture of condensed milk and ice cream, \$2.25; Class 2C, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.15. Class 3A, \$1.80. Class 3B, \$1.75. Class 3C, \$1.65.

Class 4, prices will as usual be based on the butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The only increases are in Class 2, 20 cents per hundred in 2A and 2B and a 10 cent increase in 2C.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announce the following price for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone: Class 1, \$3.07 per hundred; Class 2, \$2.00; Class 3, \$1.50; Class 4, determined by market quotations on butter and cheese.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-pooling Dairymen's Cooperative prices for Class 1 milk is \$2.80 per hundred; Class 2, \$2.00; Class 3A, \$1.60; with freight and fat differentials.

### Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia Price Plan) announces that receiving station prices, or the price to farmers in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk, is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2. 9.

### League Announces October Pool Price

The Dairymen's League announces that the gross pool price for October is \$1.95 per 100 pounds for 3 per cent. milk in the 201-210-mile zone. From this there will be deducted 9c for expenses, leaving a net pool price of \$1.86. Another reduction of 10c per hundred is made on certificates of indebtedness, leaving a net cash price to farmers of \$1.76.

## FANCY BUTTER HIGHER

Fancy butter went literally sky-rocketing during the past week, reaching as high as 45c for creamery scoring higher than extra. This activity in strictly fancy butter was due to the light receipts and the active demand on the part of the consumptive trade. Along with the advances on fancy butter, the market experienced a sympathetic advance in the intermediate and lower grades. At the same time there was a stronger movement from storage, with the result that the entire butter

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market had a much better tone to it during the week.

However, the strong advance resulted in quieter trading toward the end of the week with the result that top quotations were shaded from a 1/2 cent to a full cent. When prices take such a sharp upward turn, we can usually expect slightly easing off, when storing holdings are so extensive, such as is true of the present market. The receipts during the past week run considerably below those of the week previous.

As the week closes, prices are as follows: Creamery scoring higher than extra (93 score) 44 to 44 1/2c; extras 92 score, 43c; firsts 90 to 91 score, 40 1/2 to 43c; firsts 88 to 89 score, 35 1/2 to 38c; seconds 84 to 87 score, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c.

## CHEESE TRADING ACTIVE

Trade in the cheese market continued fairly active all during the past week. In view of the fact that advices indicate a continued restricted make, it is reasonable to expect that conditions are going to continue for the time being. The market at the present time is particularly well supported in the leading grades of well-cured cheese. It is reported that some dealers have sold New York State cheese, storing up-State at a price above current quotations in the market both in held and fresh stock. The western make is also said to be lighter. Fancy to special whole milk State flats, held, are quoted anywhere from 22 to 23c, while average run, held, goods are bringing from 20c to 21 1/2c. Fresh whole milk State flats that are fancy are bringing a cent under held stock, while average run fresh goods are bringing from 20c to 20 1/2c and undergrades one cent less.

## NEARBY EGGS MORE PLENTIFUL

There has been a gradual but steady increase in the receipts of white eggs from nearby points, especially New Jersey and Long Island. Other sections are still rather light in their shipments. In spite of these slightly heavier arrivals, the market continues to hold its strength on fancy marks. Fresh mediums of good quality and fancy pullets are cleaning up promptly. In general there has been little or no accumulation to speak of and prices are holding firm. Closely selected extras in Jersey and other nearby hennerly whites are still quoted anywhere from 81 to 86c, with average extras bringing 76 to 80c; extra firsts 71 to 75c and first 62 to 70c. Nearby gathered whites, grading firsts to extra firsts are bringing 62 to 73c with undergrades usually 10c a dozen lower. Pullets are bringing anywhere from 45 to 58c, depending on size.

Fancy brown eggs have been scarce in the market and as a result quotations on these marks have been advancing. Fancy nearby hennerly browns are now quoted anywhere from 69 to 77c depending on quality.

## EXPRESS FOWLS SELLING WELL

Express colored fowls have been selling satisfactorily right along. The market has been active and firm on fancy stock, such as well filled Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds, while light Leghorns have been more or less draggy and quiet. Fancy colored fowls still hold their top quotations of from 29 to 30c with average marks 24 to 28c. The best Leghorns fowls coming in by express find it hard to get above 21 to 22c, while average run stock seldom brings better than 19c.

Not many express chickens are arriving. Most of those that are coming in are too large to satisfy the trade and are reported to be more or less staggy. Naturally these are having a rather quiet outlet. These average run chickens will only bring 22 to 24c, while medium weights will bring 2c or 3c more. Chickens or broiler size that are fancy will bring as much as 30 to 32c. Very few express geese and turkeys are arriving. Undoubtedly the low prices for turkeys is cutting down supplies at the present time. Express turkeys are bringing only 26 to 28c, while geese are only worth 12c. Long Island spring ducks are quoted at 29c with stock from other nearby points bringing anywhere from 23 to 26c.

## POTATOES SLIGHTLY FIRMER

The recent cold snap that the entire country seemed to have experienced, has had a tendency to bolster up the potato market. The firmness is more in the tone of the market than in actual prices. There are too many potatoes in the city at the present time and too much stock showing frost to have much of an effect on the market. As far as price is concerned, about the only stocks that have really taken a strong upward turn are Long Island's. They are now quoted at \$2.35 per 150 pound sack delivered. Maines cannot do any better than \$2.25 and most of them are going around \$2.00 to \$2.10 delivered. States are usually bringing \$1.75. It is quite evident

that the cold snap has held up shipments because advices indicate that arrivals will be lighter and during the next week we may see a stronger potato market. This cannot be long-lived, however, in view of the fact that storage holdings are so very heavy. As soon as much of a spurt comes, we are going to see a flood on the market with consequent weakening prices. It may be that some growers will find a stronger market nearer at home compared to New York City. It is well to look around this year. Everybody is shipping into New York and with a heavy crop that is now on hand, it is natural that the market is weaker down here.

## CABBAGE HIGHER

Cabbage took a strong upward turn with the coming of cold weather. One big dealer reported confirmation of \$10 a ton F.O.B. shipping point which means \$7 or \$8 per ton to the farmer. Just how long this condition will last is hard to say. It doesn't seem that it can exist any length of time in view of the fact that storage holdings are so heavy. It is well to keep in close touch with the market and take advantage of every upward turn, because sky-rocketing is going to be of short duration. Of course a man is privileged to hold some cabbage way late in the season as a mere matter of speculation but if his holdings are very strong he will keep a close watch on the market and take advantage of these short upward jumps.

## NO CHANGE IN BEANS

There is no change of note in the bean market, all varieties moving along at the same slow pace with no material change in quotations. There seems to be a somewhat easier feeling in the market. Marrows are offered freely at \$11, although a few choice are bringing 25c more. Common to fair stock is selling 50c below this price. Pea beans are bringing anywhere from \$5.75 to \$6 for common to fair stocks while a few fancies will bring \$6.25. Red kidneys are dull and weak with common marks down to \$8.50 with a few choice lots bringing \$9. White kidneys are also meeting a slow market with \$10 for common lots and choice marks bringing from \$10.25 to \$10.40. Yellow Eyes are running along about the same pace, with \$6.75 to \$7 quoted for choice lots.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed November 8.

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report:

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats...	.60 1/2	.61 1/2	.59 3/4	.59 1/2	.57 1/4
No. 3 W. Oats...	.59 1/4	.60 1/4	.58 1/2	.58 1/4	.56
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.30	1.31 1/2	1.29	1.28	1.24
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.29	1.30 1/2	1.28	1.27	1.23
Ground Oats...	44.50	45.10	44.10	43.80	42.40
Spr. W. Bran...	33.00	33.60	32.60	32.30	30.90
Hard W. Bran...	33.50	34.10	33.10	32.80	31.40
Standard Mids...	34.75	35.35	34.35	34.05	32.65
Soft W. Mids...	41.00	41.60	40.60	40.30	38.90
Flour Mids...	39.00	39.60	38.60	38.30	36.90
Red Dog Flour...	47.50	48.10	47.10	46.80	45.40
D. Brew. Grains...	42.00	42.60	41.60	41.30	39.90
W. Hominy...	46.00	46.60	45.60	45.30	43.90
Yel. Hominy...	43.50	44.10	43.10	42.80	41.40
Corn Meal...	...	...	...	...	...
Gluten Feed...	47.25	47.85	46.85	46.55	45.15
Gluten Meal...	...	...	...	...	...
36% Cot. S. Meal	45.50	46.20	45.10	44.60	43.40
41% Cot. S. Meal	48.00	48.70	47.60	47.10	45.90
43% Cot. S. Meal	50.00	50.70	49.60	49.10	47.90
31% OP Oil Meal	...	...	...	...	...
34% OP Oil Meal	51.00	51.60	50.60	50.30	48.90
Beet Pulp...	...	...	...	...	...

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. No. 2 White Oats, 58 1/2; No. 3 White Oats, —; No. 2 Yellow Corn, No. 3 Yellow Corn, —; Ground Oats, 40.00; Spring Wheat Bran, \$28.50; Hard Wheat Bran, \$32.50; Standard Middlings, \$30.50; Soft Wheat Middlings, \$36; Flour Middlings, \$37.00; Red Dog Flour, \$43; Dry Brewers Grains, —; White Hominy, \$44; Yellow Hominy, \$42; Corn Meal, \$45; Gluten Feed, \$42.75; Gluten Meal, \$51.75; 31% Old Process Oil Meal, —; 34% Old Process Oil Meal, \$47.00.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price 1/4 cents on oats; 1/2 cent on corn, 10 cents on cotton seed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## HAY MARKET LIFELESS

There is little or no life to the hay market. Receipts are absolutely sufficient to take care of the demand, although they are not very heavy at that. There is an over-supply of hay in small bales. If this keeps up we will possibly see a small strengthening of choice hay of No. 1 grades in large bales. Prices remain about the same as last week. Timothy No. 1, \$26 to \$27; No. 2, \$24 to \$25; No. 3, \$21 to \$23. Light clover mixed, No. 1, \$24 to \$25; No. 2, \$21 to \$23; No. 3, \$17 to \$19. Second cutting, alfalfa, No. 1, \$30; No. 2, \$25 to \$26; No. 3, \$23 to \$24.

## CATTLE

# GUERNSEYS

are uniformly high producers. It is breed average that tells the story. The average mature Guernsey cow produces 10,640 lbs. of milk, testing 5%, or 525 lbs. of butter fat in a year.

Ask for "The Story of the Guernsey"

The American Guernsey Cattle Club

Box AA-104, PETERBORO, N. H.

## Guernsey Bull Calves

**Special Offer** We are offering choice of two bull calves about eight months old for **Price \$100.00**

Both bulls sired by May Rose bulls and out of cows either on test or with official records. Send for pedigrees and description, they are bargains.

Herd officially tested for tuberculosis.  
**OAKS FARM Cohasset, Mass.**

## REDVALE FARM Guernseys of Quality

ACCREDITED HERD

Two bull calves five and six months old, by Herdlea Enterprise No. 63632 out of dams with records or on test for quick sale, \$75 each. Send for pedigrees or call. **JOHN W. GERMAN, REDDING, CONN.**

## HOLSTEINS & GUERNSEYS

250 head of fresh cows and close springers to select from. If you are in the market for fancy young cows that are large in size and heavy producers it will pay you to see this stock. Tuberculin test.

**A. F. SAUNDERS, Cortland, N. Y.**  
Telephone 1476

## DOGS

**WATCH DOG** Protects lives and property, young shepherd, alert, obedient, knows his business, farm raised and trained \$20.  
**LLOYD GOLDSBORO, MOHNTON, PA.**

## POULTRY

**TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE.** Breeders at special prices. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. **HIGHLAND FARM, Box G, Sellersville, Pa.**

**Large stock** Poultry, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Collies, Hares, Pigeons, Chicks, Eggs, low. Cata. **PIONEER FARMS, Telford, Pa.**

## Classified Ads

(Continued from page 380)

## REAL ESTATE

**WANTED** to buy or rent, small farm, sandy loam soil on State road near markets. Box 338, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.**

**MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE** in central New York State. For sizes, description price and terms, write **PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.**

**WANTED**—Connecticut farm about 50 acres up to 3,000. Cash. Describe fully. **L. CHAPIN, 130 West Neptune St., Lynn, Mass.**

**STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE:** 1 1/2 acres land, store building with living rooms, barn and shop. **HENRY UTTER, Kortright, N. Y.**

## RAW FURS AND TRAPPING

**TRAPPERS**—My method of catching foxes has no equal. Will send free. **EVERETT SHERMANN, Whitman, Mass.**

**HIGHEST CASH PRICES** paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. **ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.**

**HIGHEST cash prices** paid for skunk, mink, muskrat, coon. Write for price list today. **CECIL PUDNEY, Sherburne, N. Y.**

**TRAPPERS**—Make your own animal bait. Receipt \$1.00. **GLENDON SALES HOUSE, Box 126, Glendo, Wyo.**

## HONEY

**HONEY**—White, extracted, 5-lb. pail, \$1.00 10 lbs., \$1.90; 60 lbs., \$9. F. O. B. Here. **C. S. BAKER, La Fayette, N. Y.**

**HONEY**—White clover, postpaid, 3rd zone 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95c. Wholesale list free. **ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, New York.**

**PURE HONEY**—60-lb. can, here, buckwheat, \$6.00; clover, \$7.80; also 5 and 10-lb. pails, circular free. Ten lbs. delivered within 3rd zone, \$1.75; clover, \$2. Five lbs. either within 4th zone, \$1.25. A fine **CHRISTMAS PRESENT.** Satisfaction guarantee. **RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.**

**HONEY** White Clover, 5 pounds, \$1.15; 10 pounds, \$2.15; Light Amber Clover, \$1.00, \$1.90; 60 pounds, \$7.75. Buckwheat, \$1.00, \$1.75 and \$6.85. Postpaid third zone. **HENRY WILLIAMS Romulus, New York.**

## PRINTING

**EVERYTHING PRINTED!** WRITE **FRANKLIN PRESS, Millord, New Hampshire.**



# Making Poultry Pay

## Selection, Care and Breeding Show Results

**W**E grew into the poultry business on our farm so gradually that our mistakes were not very expensive. The chickens paid for all equipment, and helped keep the bank account on the right side of the ledger besides. I want to state right here that we have done nothing extraordinary; indeed, the average of laying was not high, but we made money.

By breeding up the flock we expect to do better.

The hens did fairly well in the fall and winter, with the exception of the year 1917. That year was a hard one for the poultry keeper. The price of eggs did not advance to keep pace with the price of feed at all worth mentioning, but we found it difficult to get feed at all worth feeding. Twice in the year 1917 we got some bad bran. The hens refused to eat their mash, and there was no other to be had at any price. This stopped their laying twice, and it took time to get them back. As a result they did not make a good showing.

### Breeding Selected Birds for Winter Eggs

We thought it was worth while to try to secure better eggs in winter, so we bred only winter layers. During the months of December, January and February we trap-nested to tell which were laying. From these winter-laying hens we selected from fifty to seventy-five of the best looking ones that had the most egg record, for our breeders for spring. We trap-nested them three days, about the seventh, twenty-first and twenty-eight of each month, marking all that laid in that month with leg-bands. Every three years we sent off for our males to put with our flock. This year we are going to get the best we can find, and believe it will pay us well. Now, that such strides have been made in judging hens by the pelvic-bone test, I do not know that trap-nesting will be necessary, but we knew nothing about that at first.

I don't think there is any short-cut to fortune by way of the poultry-farming route. One works for all he gets, but that holds true in most walks of life. A person who is not physically able to farm or do any heavy work can care for a fair-sized flock of hens. I am not a strong woman, but, besides doing a good share of my own housework, I have taken the entire care of our chickens until last year. Since then my daughter has kept the hen-houses clean, and helps in other ways in bad weather. But the poultry is a side issue with her.

### Anconas the Favored Breed

In the summer of 1910 we moved on a farm knowing nothing about the care of chickens. There was a small flock of hens on the farm, which were very indifferent layers. A brother of mine sent us ten Ancona eggs, saying he believed we would like that breed of hens. We raised five pullets which were such persistent layers that winter that we concluded that they were the breed of hens we wanted.

In 1911 we raised thirty-two pullets from these five making thirty-seven in all. In 1912 we got an incubator and hatched about 350 chickens, raising about 125 pullets. We used lamp brooders, and kept them warm, losing only two chickens from sickness that year, with the exception of some that were hatched crippled. The hawks got quite a few, though, and at night rats got into the hen-house and destroyed a number of them. My husband decided that a cement floor was a necessity. This was our first lesson.

### Experiences With Roup

In 1913 I didn't try to raise any chickens, as I thought I had enough of the chicken business. That year we had our first experience with roup and cholera. The hen-house had cracks behind the roosts, and I had several cases of roup. I

By MRS. C. A. UMOSELLE learned I must have no cracks near the perches, and must have the hen-house in a well-drained location with a raised cement floor, and this was lesson number two.

### Sells Eggs at Year-'Round Price

In 1914 I decided to keep books on the poultry, so I would know what they were doing. On January first, I had a flock of 130 hens. The following table shows the feed the hens consumed, with the cost from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915. It also shows the number of eggs laid, with the price received for them. We shipped all our eggs to a commission merchant in New York only ninety miles away, and the price is net after deducting expenses. Receipts in 1914; Eggs, 1,444 dozens at 50 cents per dozen; sold 75 pounds of broilers, \$17.75; raised 70 pullets valued at 75 cents, \$52.50; four cocks kept for breeding, \$4.00. Total receipts \$796.25. Supplies, \$150.00

In 1916 I had 195 hens and pullets to start with. The hawks got several, and a few died from sickness and accident. I also sold a few of the older ones. In 1917 I raised 250 pullets. Receipts for the year 2,004 dozen, eggs sold all to an Atlantic City hotel at a yearly price of 50 cents a dozen; poultry sold, \$75; raised 250 pullets, at one dollar, \$250; feed, supplies, etc., cost me just \$425.00. In 1918 I set an incubator and 20 hens at the same time, then gave all the chicks to the hens. They got along nicely, except when the roof sprang a leak during a heavy rain-storm, wetting the chicks and causing them to pile up in a corner, where over 50 were smothered.

### Work of Culling Shows Up

I am going to give you my last year's results, to make a long story short. I raised 125 pullets. We could see the results of our trap-nesting, as this was the best-looking lot of pullets we had ever raised, broad-shouldered and deep in the back. Receipts 2,425 dozen eggs, all sold to the same Atlantic City hotel at 50 cents a dozen; 150 pounds of broilers at 35 cents a pound; feed, other supplies, etc, cost \$400.00. During all this time I kept no account of eggs and chickens which supplied our own table, and our family is ten children. I could get sometimes 75 cents for my eggs in the market but I contract the year around at 50 cents, and that pays well when nothing happens to the flock. Keep them clean and you will get eggs.

### An Ambitious Pullet

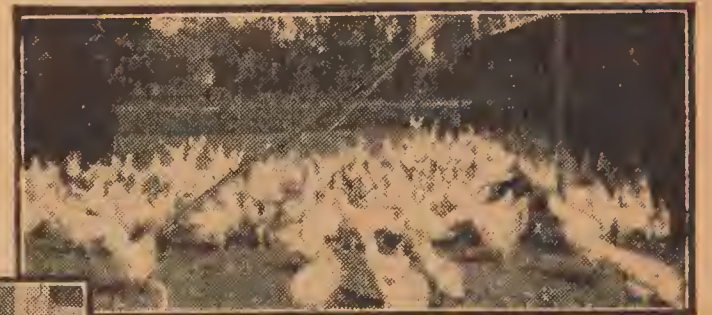
**I** HAVE been reading with interest of all the early laying pullets in our good paper and wish to tell of one of mine. I can not give the date of the first egg, but she could not have been much more than 4 months old when she began laying, as I found her sitting on a nest of 18 of her own eggs the 20th of September. She was hatched April 5, which made her just 5½ months old. She had been sitting for a week or 10 days when I found her. She is a large Single Comb White Leghorn and if I had allowed her to sit she would have laid her eggs and hatched her chicks by the time she was 6 months old. I think this is quite a record. Several of her sisters have been laying since August 10th and are fine large birds.—Mrs. FLOYD OWEN, New York.

### Juniors To Go To Madison Square

This year New York State will be represented at the Madison Square Poultry Show by a team of junior project workers who will compete with teams from other States. Through the generosity of the Tioga Mill and Elevator Company of Waverly, N. Y., a team of junior project workers will be sent to New York City in January to compete in the National Poultry Judging contest for 4-H club members.

# The pullet that lays the greatest number of eggs is the pullet that can digest its food most easily

"I have used Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for a period of four months," writes Burton Steere, of Springfield, Mass. (One of his yeast-fed flocks is shown here.) "The birds showed a larger egg production than in previous years and the whole flock were kept in the pink of condition."



"Ever since I started feeding Yeast," writes H. Borden, of East San Gabriel, Calif., owner of the yeast-fed fowls shown here, "my flock has been in a very healthy condition. Mortality has been nothing to speak of."



"I have been using Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for three years," writes Mrs. Alfred Kramer, of La Crosse, Wis., "and think there is nothing better for chickens."



"A HEN which lays heavily or poorly eats very nearly the same amount of feed," writes one of America's foremost authorities.

What makes the difference? Breeding? Care? Of course. But chiefly this: the good producer assimilates her food easily.

Fermentation of the feed with Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast makes it easier for the fowls to turn their food quickly into sound flesh, bone, and energy.

As soon as the Yeast, dissolved in water or milk, is added to the feed, it begins at once to ferment. It acts upon the feed in a way similar to digestion itself, breaking down the food elements of the grain (which *must* be broken down before they can be completely di-

gested) and making them ready for quick absorption. The results are positively amazing—quick growth, increased vigor, *more eggs!*

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast can be bought in 1 lb. or 2½ lb. packages, 25 lb. cartons or 100 lb. barrels. It will keep indefinitely. Full directions in every container. Your dealer should be able to supply you. If not, order direct from us. Transportation charges prepaid.

### Now—this trial package for \$1

So you can thoroughly test for yourself the amazing results of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, a special trial package is now ready. One dollar brings it to you. Enough yeast to ferment the feed for 100 hens for a month and a half! Send today—check, cash or money order with the coupon below.



### To the dealer:

Progressive retailers the country over have stocked Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast—to supply the fast-growing demand for this remarkable food adjunct. Poultrymen and stock-raisers who can't get it from their dealers send their orders direct to us by the hundreds. You should be getting your share of this business! Be the first in your town to have it on your shelves! Send today for our plan of cooperation. It shows how you can add to your profits with Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast!

# FLEISCHMANN'S PURE DRY YEAST



### These booklets FREE

- Check the one you want.
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701 Washington St., New York, N. Y., or 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., or 941 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif., or 314 Bell St., Seattle, Wash.

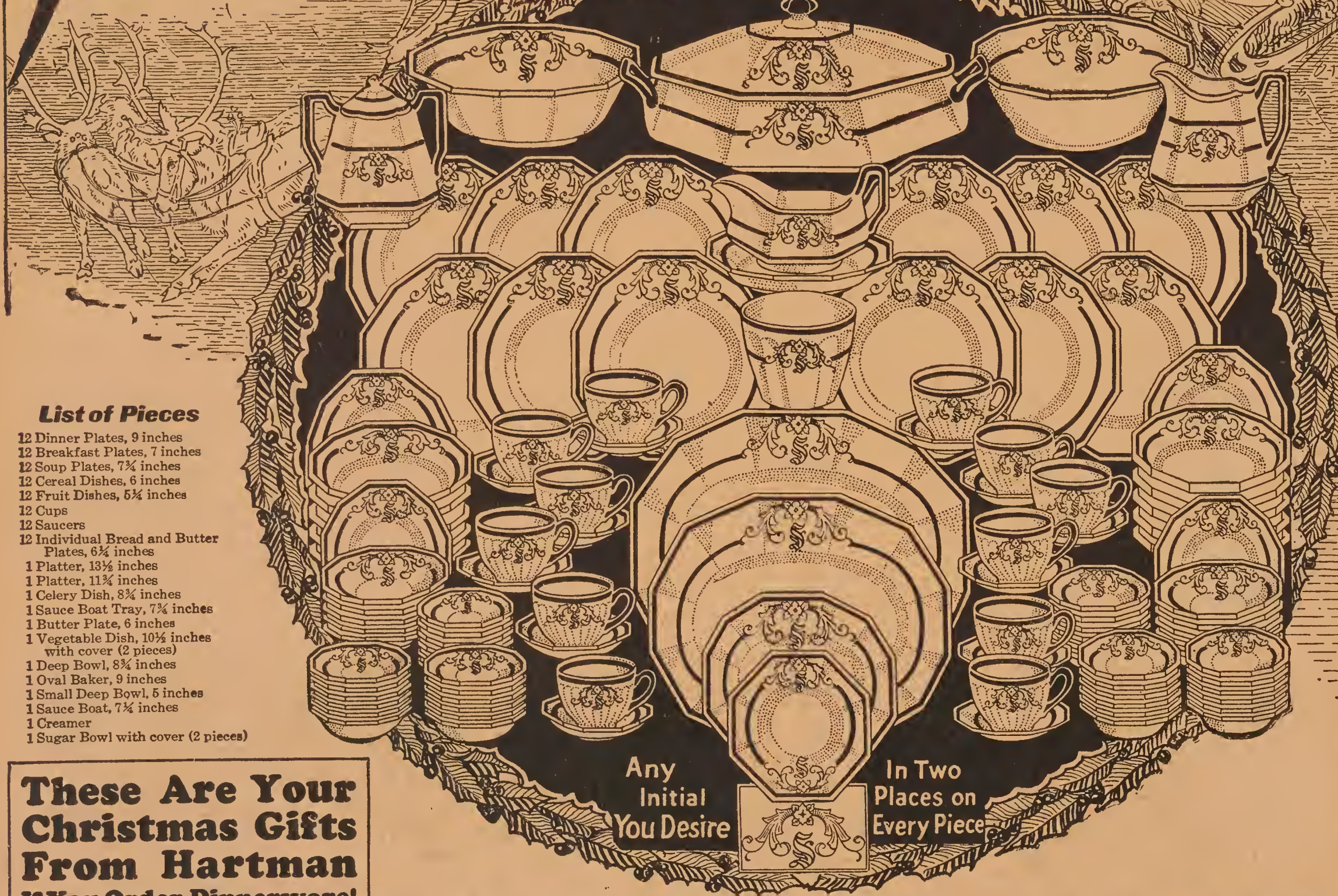
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PRICES	Canada	
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2½ lb. packages	U.S.A. \$2.00	\$2.40
25 lb. cartons	18.50	22.00
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# Give Them Dinnerware for Christmas



## List of Pieces

- 12 Dinner Plates, 9 inches
- 12 Breakfast Plates, 7 inches
- 12 Soup Plates, 7 1/4 inches
- 12 Cereal Dishes, 6 inches
- 12 Fruit Dishes, 5 1/4 inches
- 12 Cups
- 12 Saucers
- 12 Individual Bread and Butter Plates, 6 1/4 inches
- 1 Platter, 13 1/2 inches
- 1 Platter, 11 1/4 inches
- 1 Celery Dish, 8 1/4 inches
- 1 Sauce Boat Tray, 7 1/4 inches
- 1 Butter Plate, 6 inches
- 1 Vegetable Dish, 10 1/2 inches with cover (2 pieces)
- 1 Deep Bowl, 8 1/4 inches
- 1 Oval Baker, 9 inches
- 1 Small Deep Bowl, 5 inches
- 1 Sauce Boat, 7 1/4 inches
- 1 Creamer
- 1 Sugar Bowl with cover (2 pieces)

Any Initial You Desire In Two Places on Every Piece

## These Are Your Christmas Gifts From Hartman If You Order Dinnerware!

For Christmas only we are offering 2 FREE GIFTS

Don't miss this great opportunity. Order the beautiful 110-Piece Dinner Set and Hartman will send you absolutely FREE the two wonderful gifts pictured here. Keep them for yourself or give them away as Christmas gifts.

### 7-Piece Porcelain Fish or Game Set

This handsome set of durable porcelain includes one 11 1/2-inch platter and six 7-inch plates, all with assorted tinted borders and attractive colored designs in center. A beautiful and extremely practical gift, useful in serving fish and fowl.

### 7-Piece Linen Finish Luncheon Set

Includes a large 36-inch center piece and six 12-inch doilies to match. All of celebrated linen finish "Indian Head" with dainty scalloped edges, embroidered in color. A set that will please any woman. Not one cent to pay for these splendid gifts at any time. Both sets come to you free with the Dinner Set above. Limited offer.

## 110-Piece Gold Decorated Set Special No-Money-Down Terms for Xmas

No C. O. D.—Nothing to Pay on Arrival—First Payment January 15, 1925

Give your relatives, friends or family this exquisite 110-Piece Dinner Set for Christmas; or buy it for your own use. In order to enable you to do your Christmas shopping now, Hartman, the largest Home Furnishing Concern in the World, will send you these wonderful dishes without a penny in advance and without paying one cent until after the first of next year. And to make this offer even more remarkable, Hartman will send you absolutely FREE with the Dinner Set, both the handsome 7-Piece Porcelain Fish or Game Set and the dainty 7-Piece Linen Finish Luncheon Set.

Send only the coupon—no money. Pay nothing for goods on arrival. No C. O. D. All three Sets will be sent you on 5-Days' Free Trial. If not amazed at Hartman's special bargain price on the Dinner Set, send the goods back and we will pay transportation charges both ways. If you decide to make someone a present of the handsome Dinnerware, or even to keep it yourself, take nearly a year to pay—a little every month. The 7-Piece Porcelain Set and 7-Piece Luncheon Set cost you not a penny. They are FREE—Your Christmas Gifts from Hartman.

## Sensational Bargain! Shipped Without Any Delay

Think what joy such a gift will bring to someone dear to you. Just imagine sitting down to Christmas Dinner served on such a handsome, brand new set in the latest, most popular Colonial pattern. Anyone would be proud to use Dinnerware of this fine quality for the most important occasions. But you must actually see the set to appreciate its exquisite beauty and superior quality. Every piece has a clear, white, lustrous body, decorated with rich gold band edge and a mazarine blue follow band. Every piece is also decorated with two pure gold initials in Old English design, surrounded by graceful gold wreaths. All Handles are Covered with Gold. Many of the most expensive imported sets have not such elaborate decorations. And every piece is perfect; in fact, Hartman guarantees that every piece in this set is absolutely first quality—"no seconds." This is a standard or "open" pattern and replacement pieces may be obtained from Hartman at any time within 3 years. Be sure to order while this great Christmas offer holds good. Settle your gift problem by taking advantage of Hartman's bargain price, no-money-down terms and the splendid Free Gift feature. Send the Coupon—Now!

### HARTMAN Furniture & Carpet Co. Dept. 6980 Chicago, Illinois

Send the 110-Pc. Dinner Set No. 320FFMA26, Price \$33.85, and with it the 7-Piece Porcelain Set and 7-Piece Luncheon Set absolutely FREE. I am to pay nothing for goods on arrival—only the small delivery cost. These goods are to be shipped to my own home. I am to have 5 days' free trial. If satisfied, I will send you \$4 beginning January 15, 1925, and \$4 monthly, thereafter, until full price, \$33.85, is paid. Will pay nothing at any time for the 7-Piece Porcelain Set and 7-Piece Luncheon Set. Title remains with you until paid in full. If not satisfied after 5 days' free trial, I will ship all goods back and you will pay transportation charges both ways.

Print Initial You Want Here

Name.....  
 R. F. D., Box No. ....  
 or Street Address.....  
 Town..... State.....  
 Give Occupation of Head of Household.....  
 White or Colored.....

Order by No. 320FFMA26. 110-Piece Dinner Set. Our Bargain Price, \$33.85. No Money Down. Pay \$4.00 January 15, 1925, and \$4.00 Monthly. 7-Piece Fish or Game Set and 7-Piece Luncheon Set are Absolutely FREE.

**HARTMAN FURNITURE & CARPET CO.**  
 Dept. 6980 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
 The Largest Home Furnishing Concern in the World

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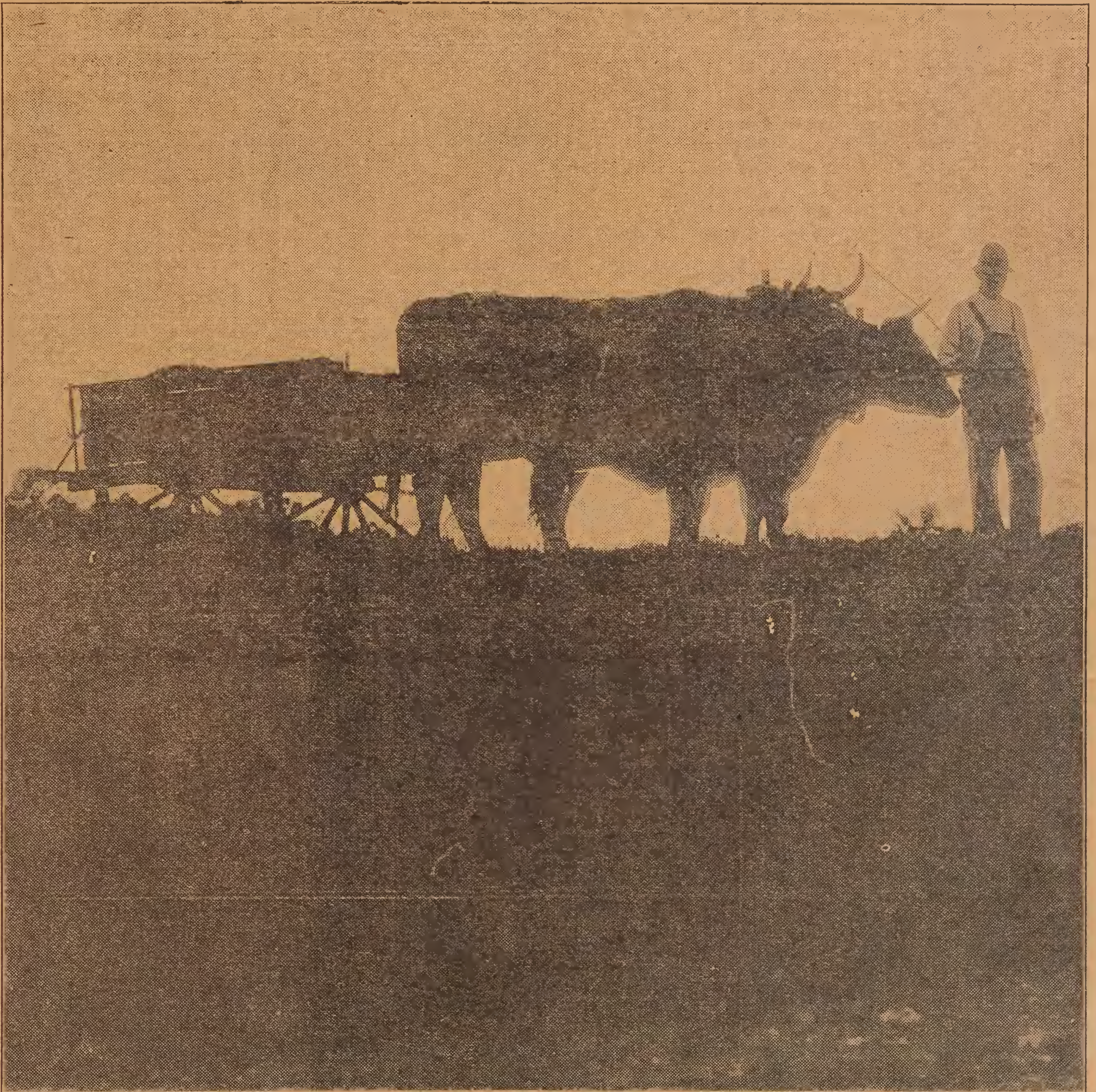
# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

DECEMBER 6, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*Modern Life Needs Some of the Old Fashioned Virtues of the Ox*

The Outlook for Farm Land Values—By Gilbert Gusler



# A Home That Never Was

## A Fireside Reflection

THE little tale that I am about to set forth came to me almost thirty years ago. I heard it only in bare outline and doubtless there are some things which I have forgotten but he who told it has departed whence he can never be questioned any more. It came to me from a farmer of Alleghany County and I cannot be sure just where the scene was laid but it was once a current folk tale of Southwestern New York. It is quite possible that someone who reads this may remember it and be familiar with the facts and if he can give me further details and perhaps locate the place upon the map he will earn my gratitude.

I may add that the words which I have put into the mouth of the girl are exactly those that were given me and that the incident of the load of lumber that had stood for thirty years on the barn floor was one of the precise details that made up the story as it was told to me. If any names were given, I have forgotten them and perhaps that is best for so I shall violate no confidence.

The narrative itself is so brief—so lacking in detail that it scarce seems worth retelling but it is after all a tragedy for it is the story of how a girl's unthinking, shallow, thoughtless speech and a man's narrow, cruel, unjust suspicion sundered forever two lovers whose romance under happier auspices might have endured through many golden years that would have meant wondrous happiness to both and been an ever widening blessing to the world.

So the story is this. There was to be a marriage—union of two farm families—a mating on which everybody smiled their approval for the girl was young and lovely and sweet and true and the Boy was worthy of her—stalwart and clean and reverent and with their marriage would be the mating of a pair that by every test were suited to each other and fit to be the progenitors of children that should prove a blessing to society and a priceless asset to the state.

Both were scions of old farm families and according to the very modest standards of his time and class the boy was well to do—"rich," the neighbors said.

So with parental approval the Boy be-thought himself to build a new house on the old farm—a country mansion that should be the best farm house for miles around and that should set a new standard of comfort and luxury for a house on the land. The house was to crown a hillock and stand in the midst of a little grove—a tiny remnant of the splendid forests that once blanketed our state. Cunning, old-time master-craftsmen wrought at it and the timbers were oak and pine hewn with the broad-ax for at that time there were still vast stores of virgin timber nor were there lacking carpenters who could strike a chalk line and score the logs and then hew them with the great twelve-inch ax so smoothly that it was hard to tell if they had been hewn or planed.

So the house took shape and began to rise—wide spreading and generous of size with the broad front door and the beautiful old-time fan light above it and the ample hall and the great rooms on either side and big airy chambers above—all in accordance with the best standards

of the country carpenters of the time, and the summer days passed by and the big house approached completion.

So the builders wrought into the house brick and stone and mortar and timber framed with honest skill and in their minds' eye they saw a great square farm house that should be a landmark for the county and an enduring monument to their craft. But the Boy saw other and finer things, for Love had made him a Scer and he built into the house all a young man's visions and a lover's dreams and always and everywhere the picture was dominated by a woman—sometimes by a Girl that was young as he was, then—a laughing, starry-eyed Girl that he might kiss and fondle and who would not say him nay—or again the same girl grown older and matronly but still more beautiful and always when he saw her thus there was a young child on her knees and other sturdy children running through and in and out of the big rooms. O, they were wondrous tender and lovely visions—those boyish dreams!

\* \* \*

And the time to make the dreams come true drew near for it was past midsummer and when the harvest was gathered in there would be a wedding at the old home of the bride and the relatives and friends from far and near would come and the white-haired pastor would lift his hands above the wedded pair in benediction, and there would be a great feast spread and fun and frolic and, with the coming of the dusky autumn night he and she would go to the new house and according to the old whimsey, he would not lead but carry his bride bodily across the threshold of her future home and with her own hands she would light the first fire on the hearth and then they would draw close the curtains and be alone with their love and their joy and their dreams. Stuff like this the Boy built into the house.

\* \* \*

Then without warning burst the crack of doom.

Came a day when the house was roofed and enclosed and little was left to do except the interior finishing and the Girl with the pride of an already acknowledged Mistress came as she had done before with her nearest girl friend and confidant to inspect it and the two girls daintily picked their way over heaps of rubbish and piles of shavings and wandered through the unfinished rooms. The Boy was there, impatient for its completion, urging on his men and hammers rang and saws rasped and the long jointer plane hissed and sang as the satiny curled shavings rolled from it. Everywhere there was bustle and the pungent fragrance of new pine and the spicy tang of oak and the faint aroma of seasoned hemlock and through it all the two light-hearted girls wandered with laughter and chatter and unknown to either, close behind hovered the Boy so that he might be near his Beloved.

Then her friend spoke with admiration of the fine home that was so soon to be hers and anxious to flatter and please added, "And best of all—they say there will be plenty of money left when all this is done." Then the Girl, so foolishly, could not resist the very human temptation to astonish and to boast a little and she made reply, "Yes, that is quite so—but just you wait until after we are married. I'll show you how to make his money fly," and the Boy listening to their chatter overheard and understood her poor, silly, boastful speech.

\* \* \*

Always my sympathies are with the Girl. Foolish and shallow she might have been but false or wicked—No. But the Boy was hard and suspicious and cruel as the grave. Her little folly, her exulting boast, was a transgression to be atoned for with protestations and with kisses but

(Continued from page 392)



## Improving the Dairy Herd

The Department of Agricultural Relations of the New York Central Lines is continuously at work with cattle breeding associations, agricultural colleges, farm bureaus and progressive farmers in the important work of improving dairy cattle.

Better cattle means better milk. Better milk means better prices for the farmer.

Transporting milk from the farms to the city has come to be a considerable part of our day's work, and we want to help increase this traffic.

Recently a "Better Cattle Train" operated in cooperation with New York State Department of Farms and Markets, Breeders' Associations, Farm Bureau, Grange, Dairy-men's League and Syracuse University, visited the important dairy counties of the State, giving demonstrations and lectures on the care and feeding of herds, and on modern dairy methods. Similar trips are being planned for other States served by our lines.

We recognize that working with the farmer helps to make him prosperous, and we prosper only as the communities we serve prosper.



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Volume 114

For the Week Ending December 6, 1924

Number 23

## The Outlook for Farm Land Values

*Inflation During the War Caused Trouble—Sound Basis Ahead*

By GILBERT GUSLER

**A** DISCUSSION of the outlook for farm land values can hardly be approached without fear and trembling. To assume to say with confidence what the future will bring involves a much fuller comprehension of the trend of events in the agricultural field than this writer claims to have.

Such questions as the long time trend of prices of farm products, of prices of industrial commodities that farmers must buy, of changes in farm labor costs, of increasing or decreasing competition from foreign farm products in our own markets, or changing demand for our farm products abroad, the trend of taxes and of interest rates need to be considered. In short, the whole range of economic factors entering into the determination of farm profits, or the lack of them, will in the long run, decide what farm land and prices are to be.

In spite of the difficulty of appraising all these influences, the man who buys a farm really makes a market forecast that involves consideration of such forces and he backs his judgment with his money. By making a purchase, he implies that these factors will be sufficiently in his favor to enable him to make the farm pay out in due course of time.

As has been pointed out so forcibly by Dr. Ely, the eminent land economist, a large share of the agricultural distress of the last few years has been due to a faulty forecast of the future of farm land values. The principal sufferers during the depression have been those who bought land at high prices, with only moderate cash payments, seemingly on the assumption that war prices for farm products would continue indefinitely. A nationwide mistake in judgment was made as to the farm land market from which many individual farmers will be a long time in recovering.

"The cause of panics is 'avin' 'igh 'opes." This was the sage comment of a London cockney, source forgotten. Farmers' hopes, apparently, were a few notches too high back in 1919 and 1920. Since so many people made such a bad guess at that time, it may not be out of place to risk a few observations as to the outlook.

An examination of the trend of land prices in the last sixty years and an examination of the factors that determined the trend should be helpful in sizing up what may happen in the future. Four fairly well defined periods can be isolated. The first three of these periods are illustrated by the land price curve on the accompanying chart.

In the first period, from 1860 to 1900, average farm land prices in the United States, as reported when the census was taken every ten years, showed a slight upward trend. New land was available so that the desire for a farm could be satisfied more readily merely by moving on, taking up raw timber or prairie land and forging a farm out of it, rather than by the purchase

of improved farms in the older settled sections. The opening up of fertile new lands in the middle-west and west furnished such a surplus of grains and live stock to be forced on foreign markets that prices were low and farm profits were small. The chart shows that the average value per acre of the ten leading crops followed a downward trend during most of this period.

In the second period, extending up to 1915, land prices advanced steadily and much more

ing from about 1915 up to 1920. The chart shows the sharp rise in crop values per acre brought about by the war-time increase in demand for farm products. Farm profits increased and the assumption that these profits would continue indefinitely finally led to a runaway boom in farm lands. Some of the buyers were speculators, but actual farmers predominated. Some were already owners who wished to farm on a larger scale. Others were tenants who had saved money and desired to become farm owners. Still others were farm boys who wished to start farming on their own. The prices paid reflected the belief that prices for farm products would remain lofty and that the land market would go still higher. In most cases, cash payments were relatively small and new farm debt totalling several billion dollars was created.

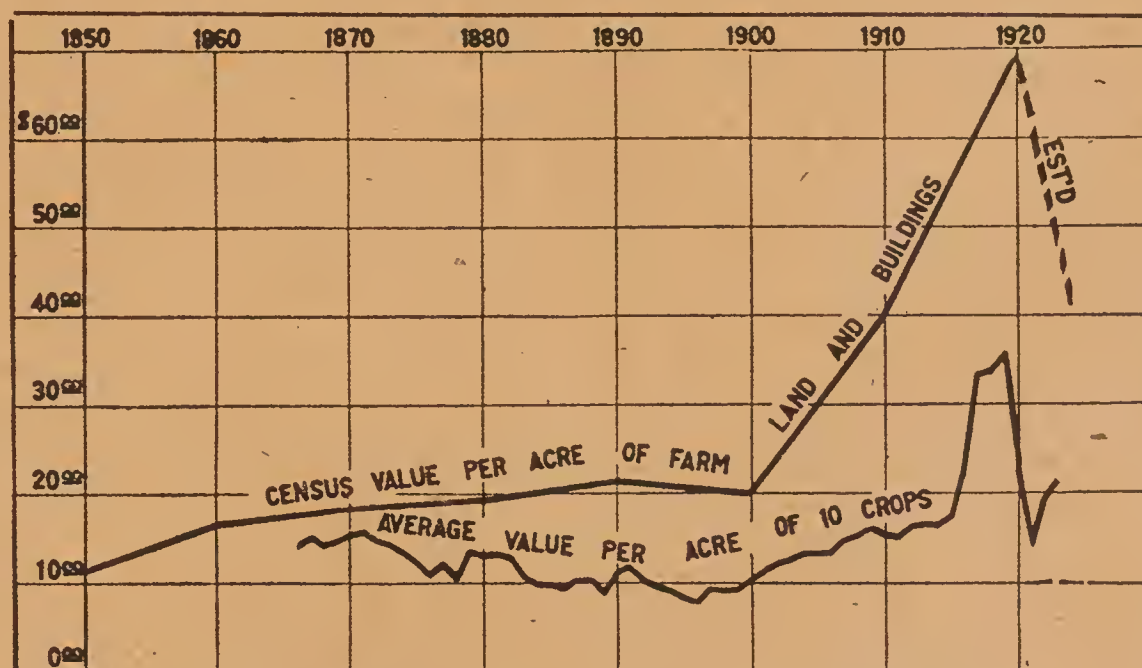
The fourth period is the recent agricultural depression. Crop values per acre, based on December 1 farm prices, dropped from \$35.74 in 1919 to \$14.45 two years later. There was a recovery to \$21.55 in 1923, and 1924 will record a further gain.

The average value of plow lands, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, dropped from \$90 per acre on January 1, 1920, to \$65 four years later, a decline of 28 per cent. The same percentage of decline as applied to census values of farm land and buildings is shown on the chart. The value of the average farm declined nearly \$3,000 and the total loss was 18 billion dollars. Naturally, the shrinkage was most severe in the mid-west where the boom has been most marked. This brings prices back to about the same level as in 1915 or 1916.

The equities of many of the buyers of land during the boom period were wiped out when prices of farm products became too low to permit continuation of payments on mortgages and the market price of the land itself declined. A year ago, records collected by the Department of Agriculture showed that more than 8½ per cent of the land owners in fifteen corn and wheat producing states in the upper Mississippi valley had lost their farms.

This brings us down to the present time. Numerous unfavorable conditions still cloud the land situation, although signs of improvement can be seen. Prices of farm products are doing better just now but, until this year, cash or crop rentals, after deducting taxes, were not enough to pay ordinary interest rates on current land prices. The farm owner who credited himself with a fair labor income did not have enough left to pay a return on his investment. If he assumed that the land earned a fair rate of interest, he had to work for less than hired man's wages or, perhaps, for nothing at all.

There have been enough farmers at the end of their financial string to (Continued on page 404)



Land values showed a slight upward trend from 1860 to 1900 while crop values followed a slight downward trend. During that period the average annual crop values per acre ran from 50 to 75 per cent of the price of the land and buildings. In those days it was much easier to become a farm owner than at present. In 1897, crop values started upward and the price of farm land began its climb which terminated in 1920. The sharp advance in crop values per acre which started in 1916 accelerated the rise in land prices. Crop values dropped about 60 per cent from the peak. Land values dropped nearly 30 per cent. Crop values have shown a sharp recovery in the last three years. The land market is only beginning to show the effect of this improvement. Land prices have hardly turned but buyers are more willing to take hold.

rapidly than in the preceding forty years. Close observers of this period consider that the starting point of this advance was around 1897 when prices of farm products were just emerging from the effects of the depression of 1893. The census reports show that land prices more than doubled from 1900 to 1910.

But little good new land was brought into cultivation in this period. The population kept growing while our land resources did not. Agricultural production did not keep pace with the growth of domestic demand so that the exportable surplus declined. Industrial expansion made an excellent home market. The chart shows that crop values per acre advanced although less sharply than land prices.

The savings of agriculture were largely invested in clearing, fencing and draining of fields and the construction of farm buildings. Roads, schools and courthouses were built and paid for to a large extent out of taxes on farm lands. With but little new land available, the tendency was to capitalize such values in the form of higher land prices. Increased profits in farming brought about by the application of scientific methods and modern machinery had a similar effect.

Then followed the period of inflation, extend-



# Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.  
Elmira, N. Y.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to  
461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 15, 1922, at the Post Office at Elmira, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL 114 December 6, 1924 No. 23

### Do You Want Tax Reduction? Then Help!

"I am heartily in accord with the sentiments expressed in your article on page 365, issue of November 22nd. I have felt for some time that the matter of taxation is a very grave proposition. A move to awaken people to the crying need is very much needed. The six items appearing in your program fully meet my views as they must also meet the views of many or most of the rural population."—H. B. O., Otsego Co., N. Y.

THE above is a sample of the letters that are beginning to come in regarding our suggested program for tax reduction published in our November 22nd issue.

We have had one, which we will later publish, agreeing to all of our suggestions except the tax on gasoline. Thirty-four other states have this gasoline tax and it is one way to make the people who use the roads pay for them. However, if there is enough sentiment from our people against this proposal, we will remove it from the program.

In order to refresh your mind, here are the items we are standing for:

- I. The abolition of a direct State tax on property.
- II. No further reduction of income taxes until government expenses are reduced.
- III. Discontinuance of the issuing of tax exempt securities.
- IV. A carefully prepared detailed budget for every government unit from the nation to the county.
- V. Full publicity and information to taxpayers showing the exact purposes, with amounts, for which taxes are spent.
- VI. We are also in favor of:
  1. Larger taxation of personal property.
  2. Gasoline sales tax, and
  3. Taxing billboards along sides of State highways.

Are these in accord with your views? If so, let us know. With your support, there is much that we can do. Write now, while you think about it.

### Beware of the St. Lawrence Project

THE resolutions passed by the National Grange at Atlantic City which we published in last week's issue were for the most part filled with common sense and based on what farmers need and want done.

But there was one notable exception. We

refer to the approval which the Grange put on the project to widen and deepen the St. Lawrence River to make a waterway for large ships through the St. Lawrence to the sea. This is one of the most foolhardy and nonsensical proposals of many years. In the first place, we understand that there are several great engineers who have said that the undertaking was physically impossible. Whether it is or not, it would cost many millions at a time when the national government should be thinking of conserving its money and not spending it.

During at least five months of the year these northern waters would be frozen solid and this period would come at the time when the waterway would be most needed for exporting farm products. Moreover, the business would be taken from the railroads during a part of the year, but the railroads would have to be depended upon during the other part. This would either necessitate a great raise in railroad rates, or else the railroads would be forced to dispose of their rolling stock so that during part of the year when farmers needed shipping facilities there would be neither waterway nor railroad facilities.

We already have one big ditch in the barge canal across New York. Why not demonstrate that this is practical before sinking more millions into another one? Farmers should be a unit in opposing this foolish expenditure of money for the St. Lawrence project, and we are surprised at the action of the National Grange in approving it.

### Are You Using This Free Service?

"The check for \$114.02 from Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ was received in due time. My delay in acknowledging receipt was caused by waiting to hear from Pittsfield Bank. I thank you very much for your efforts in my behalf. It is wonderful the way you get things, and more wonderful that it is without charge, and evidence of good will and diligent endeavor for the benefit of your subscribers."—A. L., Columbia Co., N. Y.

THIS letter is an example of the many we receive every week acknowledging the work done by our Service Bureau. Not all of them, of course, are for such large amounts. We work just as hard to get five dollars as we do to get five hundred.

Our Service Bureau work is constantly growing, but we want it to grow faster, for we feel that this is one of the best ways in which we can render service to our people, and "Service" is the watchword of American Agriculturist.

Remember that we keep a lawyer on our staff, a financial adviser, crop and market experts, a household editor and a staff of office workers, and all of this service costs you nothing except a two cent stamp. We answer all questions of a general nature, including legal questions about deeds, line fences, wills, dower rights, recovering of damages, and insurance; we investigate the financial standing of a firm with whom you want to do business; we advise you in regard to investments; we collect claims against commission men, business firms, and others if the claims are not personal in their nature; we answer all kinds of questions relating to farm problems including general veterinary advice; and we try to help to solve your personal market problems.

If you are in trouble or if you think we can help you in any way, write us giving us all of the details. If we cannot help you, we will let you know frankly; if we can, you can rest assured that we will.

### The East Is a Good Place to Farm

ANYONE who gets the idea that New York or adjacent states are not good farm states has another guess coming. Horace Greeley's famous advice: "Young man, go west," no longer holds true.

In January, 1920, according to the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the farms of New York State were valued at \$69 per acre; at the same time, the farms of Iowa were valued at \$227 per acre, or more than three times as much. In 1923, the crops of New York State had an average valuation of \$35 per

acre, while those of Iowa averaged only \$22 per acre, or less than two-thirds as much.

In spite of the fact that several of the Western States are much larger than New York, it ranked sixth in 1923 in the valuation of its agricultural products. Texas, Iowa, Illinois, California and North Carolina were the first five in the above order.

### Amend the Automobile Law

"I am in sympathy with those who are protesting against the new automobile law. It has certainly taken a good deal of the joy of living out of our family as only our son under eighteen years of age is thoroughly capable of operating the car.

"We live on a farm and are now obliged to use a horse and buggy whenever we go, which is far from a safe way of travel in this section as so many are struck by motor-driven vehicles.

"But in all accidents that I have heard of I do not remember one where the driver was under eighteen years.

"We are law-abiding people who would very much like to use our car and hope something will be done this coming winter to amend this law."—J. O. B., Jefferson Co., N. Y.

THIS letter expresses briefly why American Agriculturist believes that the New York State new automobile law should be amended. The general principles of the law are all right. Reckless driving should be controlled, but that feature of the law which places the age limit at eighteen is working grave hardship and injustice especially on country people.

American Agriculturist will ask the legislature this year for an amendment. We will need all the support that we can get. Therefore, won't you write us on this important subject?

### Kill a Kow!

TURN to page 393 and read how our farmers are adding their culls to our growing herd of scrubs, then sign the slip at the bottom of the page and drive your poorest cow in with the rest.

We do not want to be misunderstood. We are no pessimists in regard to the future of the dairy business. We believe there is a good future for good dairymen, but in nearly every herd there is at least one cow that is doing her part to curse the whole dairy business. As long as she is there she is eating the profits made by the good cows and she is ruining the market with surplus milk.

Why keep her?

### Forty Days of Sunshine

THERE was this fall the nicest spell of weather within our memory. Day after day for nearly forty days during October and early November the warm sun rose in the East and traveled its majestic way across the cloudless skies. These were days, too, mellowed and made pleasant by the cool wind and the blue haze of autumn.

It has been dry, and there have been some forest fires, but the rains have come in time, as they always do, before winter closes in, and for the most part there was enough time to get the fall work done and plenty of opportunity to appreciate the blessing of a long spell of sunshine.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

ONCE heard a fat man say that the worst thing about being so heavy is the lack of sympathy a fat person gets when he is in trouble or sick. There is usually something so good-natured and prosperous looking about a big man or woman that it is difficult to think of them as in need of sympathy. Yet they suffer their full share of misfortune; in fact, maybe a little more than their share, for there is something in the saying, "A lean horse for a long race."

The story is told of a fat woman who weighed—poor thing—more than 350 pounds. She got appendicitis, and was taken to the hospital for an operation. The surgeon took one look at her, and said:

"YE GODS! SHALL WE CUT OR BLAST?"



# The Making of Good Farmers

These Boys Tell How They Worked for the A. A. Scholarship

**E**ACH year Henry Morgenthau, Jr., offers through the American Agriculturist a \$200 scholarship in the winter course at the New York State College of Agriculture to the farm boy who has the best crop or animal project during the preceding year. Last year the winner was Leonard J. Strang of Akron, Erie County. This year Harold Winsor of Guilford, Chenango County, won the prize with his dairy project. The second in line was James Richmond of Phelps, Ontario County, who raised an acre of potatoes. The third was Kent Stoodley of Adams Center, Jefferson County, who raised a calf as his project.

One of the conditions of the contest for the scholarship required that each boy write an article describing just how he conducted it. We take pleasure in publishing these three articles on this page and we ask you to take particular note of what these boys have written. They show in a striking way what junior project work is doing to train our young farm people to meet the problems of the future and in giving them true ideas and ideals of the great business of agriculture. American Agriculturist congratulates these boys, their parents and their teachers on this worthy and worthwhile work. Read in their articles given below what they accomplished. There is much in these achievements for all of us.

\* \* \*

## The Story of My Dairy Project

HAROLD WINSOR

**I**T was in March 1923 that I first started my calf club work. On March 29, 1923, I bought a purebred Guernsey heifer calf of Mr. Homer H. Higley, Norwich, N. Y., on a promissory note of one hundred dollars. During the summer I took a great deal of care of my calf. I also raised some chickens which I hoped to sell to help pay for my calf.

At the county fair of 1923 I won two second



Harold Winsor and his embryo herd

prizes, one in the free-for-all and the other in the calf club.

Then the first of October came and my note was due. I had earned enough prize money on my calf and chickens together with the money from the surplus chickens that I sold, to more than pay the note.

After the note was paid I had fifteen dollars left over and so I bought a grade Guernsey heifer calf to have in the club work this year.

In February 1924 I wanted another heifer that would be a junior calf at the fairs, so I bought a purebred Guernsey heifer calf of E. V. Salisbury, Oxford, N. Y., with what money I had earned during the winter and also the money received from eggs sold from my little flock of hens. Now I had three head of Guernsey to have in the club work during the year 1924.

In April I had a chance to buy a splendid purebred Guernsey heifer that was seven months old for a low price, which was special to a club worker. So I borrowed the money, \$150 from the National Bank of Norwich on a promissory note.

This year at the county fair I won first and third prizes on my two yearlings, first on my senior calf and first and champion of the breed on my junior calf.

This fall I went to the State Fair and there I won first and second on my yearlings and first on my junior calf. I did not show my senior calf at the State Fair because she was a grade and there was no class for grades. At the two fairs I won enough money to pay the note of \$150 and had \$30 left over which I used to buy another purebred Guernsey heifer calf to have in the club work for the year 1925.

I think the club work is very interesting and like it very much, especially as I have an aim for which to work. I aim to build up a herd in a few years and so that inspires me to do the best I can.

\* \* \*

## My Experience in Raising an Acre of Potatoes

JAMES RICHMOND

**T**HE first work that I did in preparation for my crop of potatoes was to draw eight loads of well rotted straw manure and spread it on the plot of ground which I had selected—a level,



James Richmond digging his spuds

clean piece where the clover grew unusually rank the year before.

The spring was very rainy and cold but as the potato ground is all tile-drained, I was able to plow it in May. I did this with two horses and a walking plow, taking care to turn a good even furrow at all times. The last week in May I double-disked the ground and dragged it twice. This left the ground in a very loose and very fine condition, there being no quack grass and very little foul stuff on top of the ground.

On the fourth of June I set about preparing the seed potatoes. Our home stock was certified four years ago by experts from Cornell and every year since then the seed, which is of the Heavyweight variety, has been carefully selected at planting time. The potatoes had been stored all winter in the cellar and kept very well. I used only good firm medium-sized tubers, rejecting all that had any scab or sign of disease. I cut sixteen bushels of this seed and after dragging the ground again, planted it on the sixth of June. I dropped the pieces twelve inches apart in rows three feet apart using a "Star" two-man planter. Directly after planting I rolled the piece to pack the ground firmly around the seed.

After this, nothing was done on the potatoes until the sixteenth of June when I went over them with a peg-tooth harrow to destroy the small weeds appearing in the row. This did not harm the potatoes but it "fixed" the grass and weeds. A few days after this I cultivated them with an "International" two-horse cultivator using the discs to throw the dirt upon the row. This covered the potatoes and weeds but in a few days the potatoes came through without the weeds. I cultivated them twice more at intervals of from ten days to two weeks, the last time just barely loosening the surface for the roots were then fairly well developed and very near the surface.

I sprayed my potatoes only once, using a

5-5-50 solution of Bordeaux mixture which I made myself, adding a pound of Paris green to kill the bugs. I would have sprayed more if I had had the time but as it is I believe my potatoes are as good as though they had been sprayed three or four times for as it happened the season has been unusually good for the growth of potatoes.

The vines did not blight but died of their own accord and are now ready to be dug. Scarcely a weed is to be seen in the piece. I have dug into a few hills and find four or five—sometimes more—good, large, smooth, potatoes in a hill.

From my experience in raising this acre of potatoes I concluded that there are at least four things necessary for a good crop; *First*, good ground. By this I mean that the ground must have had good care and management for the past three years and must be in a good state of fertility and tilth. *Second*, good seed. It is a good plan to buy some certified seed, if one's own seed has become infected with disease, for in this way the percentage of diseased hills is greatly reduced and the yield increased.

*Third*, thorough cultivation. The ground must be plowed well and worked in good shape. After the potatoes are planted the harrow should be used to prevent the growth of weeds before the potatoes get started. After this the small weeds in the row can be kept covered by the use of the discs or wings.

*Fourth*, efficient control of disease and insect pests. This includes disinfecting the seed and spraying the vines throughout the growing season.

\* \* \*

## How I Raised My Calf

KENT STOODLEY

**I** SELECTED my calf from my Uncle Clayton's dairy farm of purebred Holsteins. I selected one that I thought would make a good producer and had good show points. I bought her with money I had in the bank and when I took her home she was a week old and weighed ninety-seven pounds,

The pen that I put her in was one that had good ventilation and lots of sunlight. I cleaned it all out and disinfected it before I stabled her there. I always kept her stall clean and fresh bedding in it so she would be warm, clean and dry because these were very essential regarding her health.

I fed her from a galvanized pail which I washed every day and kept so clean that I



Kent Stoodley grooming his pure bred Holstein

would just as soon drink from it myself. I also weighed and took the temperature of the milk before feeding and found that I got results from doing so. I gave her a little salt every now and then and was very careful not to overfeed.

When she was about five weeks old I began giving her grain ration that I found in the bulletin No. 73 sent out by the State College of Agriculture. I also weighed this before feeding every time. Clover and alfalfa are the best hay

(Continued on page 392)





**"From Dot and Daddy"—a Kodak**

It has been hard for Dot to keep the big secret but she managed somehow, and mother is the most surprised person in the world. And pleased, too. A Kodak is just what she wanted.

*Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up*

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

**A Home That Never Was**

(Continued from page 388)

not by a soul-withering quarrel. But in that moment the mischief was done past all repair. The Girl on her part was quick and proud and the Boy was bitter and hard and almost in a moment words were passed on both sides—burning phrases that could neither be forgiven nor forgotten.

And then it was over. I suppose the Boy went out and "had his dark hour alone" while all the castle of his hopes and dreams crashed about him. At any rate in an hour he was a Man—a very different man than might have grown from such a boy. That night he paid off the builders—offering no word of explanation—only telling them that they need not return.

So the house was left that day with its floors littered with sawdust and shavings, with mouldings that were never placed and finished doors that were never hung and window sash that were never set and no cheerful blaze was ever kindled in the great fireplace—the fireplace beside which the Boy a thousand times in fancy had seen the Girl sitting while the dancing flames revealed and then concealed her dear face. In the barn a new lumber wagon stood piled high with dressed lumber drawn that day from the planing mill. That wagon was never unloaded but stood for a generation—stood still when I heard the story, like the house—a monument to a man's dead hopes.

\* \* \*

I do not know the final fate of the house. For a generation it stood—a gaunt, unpainted, eyeless Thing, slowly crumbling to its end. In its tenantless chambers bats and owls roosted unafraid and on its attic rafters swallows hung their nests of mud and reared their young. Now and again the school children came and explored it and ran up and down its stairs and romped through it with noisy glee. But it was never a trysting-place for lovers for its story was remembered and for them it was a place of sad memories and evil omen. I could wish that it might go up in a great flare of flame some midnight reddening the low clouds for a little and thus being purified forever of its curse and its portent.

Romance never again touched the Boy or Girl. She grew old and faded—faded before her time—with a face set always toward the past. He lived long and prospered—in the way that some men count prosperity and waxed harder and more selfish and bitter with the years and was a hermit rather than a man. And tonight as I think of these two, my heart aches for them because they came so near to grasping the greatest and most beautiful happiness that this old world knows and then because of a little folly, missed—and lost.

**The Making of Good Farmers**

(Continued from page 391)

because they contain lots of vitamins so essential to a growing heifer. I weighed this so as to keep a record of what it cost to raise her.

When she was about nine weeks old I began taking the milk from her ration, substituting water. I made the change gradual and was about ten days changing from milk to water and as the milk was taken from her I added grain.

I kept her in the barn in the summer the same as the winter and when fly time came, I made a blanket of burlap and put this on her. I also brushed her once a day to keep her clean and shiny.

In September I had to take her to the county fair where she was shown with the other calf club calves. After the fair I took her home and got a large wooden block and hitched her around in the meadow for a half a day at a time and let her clean up some second growth clover.

Besides taking care of her I have taken care of four other calves and a team of horses and milked seven cows twice a day. When I have been in doubt as to what to do I have asked my county leader, Alton Adams, and he has given me several helpful suggestions. I have also read in the bulletins on calf raising, published by the State College of Agriculture. My project has been very helpful to me and I have learned a lot and I wish that every boy who plans to stay on the farm would enter into the calf project or any other project.



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# A Saving of \$1,804

## What The "Kill a Kow" Plan Can Do

"IF the members of a certain dairy improvement association in New York State had butchered the poorest 27% of their cows averaging 4,682 pounds of milk, they would have kept off of the market 290,000 pounds of milk, saved \$4,524 for feed, saved the labor on 72 cows and increased their net return \$1,804." This statement, based on absolutely carefully kept records, shows exactly why American Agriculturist is conducting its "Kill A Kow" campaign. We do not hesitate to make the statement that every cow producing less than 5,000 pounds of milk is kept at a loss.

The above statement is based on disposing of 27%. If this were all done at once it would work hardship, but just stop to think for a moment what it would mean for both the production and the marketing profits of the milk business if the dairymen who are now supplying the New York market would dispose of only 5% of their cows! This could be done by taking only those cows who are producing around 4,000 pounds of milk a year, every one of whom is kept at a big loss to her owner.

### Would Make a Scrawny Herd

This proposition seems to be such plain common sense to us that we fail to see why any dairyman can long hesitate to join in the movement. We are glad to say that many are joining. We have enough already signed up on our "Kill A Kow" campaign to make a big showing if they were driven down the road in one great herd. But what a scrawny, disreputable lot they would be! That is, so far as milking characteristics are concerned, for every one of them whose owners have listed them to be killed between now and the first of March is a poor producer. Probably most of them would be fat, but they certainly would be a dairy from which every good dairyman would turn away in disgust.

If there were added to these, however, all the others that should travel the same road to the butcher's block, they would make an army of "boarders" that would take days to drive by the same spot, a great herd of trouble makers responsible for the surplus and the gluts which result in constantly low prices to producers in the market, and responsible too for high labor and feed cost that keep down the profits in nearly every dairy.

Some farmers have written us that they would be glad to dispose of such cows if they could get good beef prices for them. Of course, this is a problem, but we still maintain that they could be knocked in the head and buried in the back lot and still the owner would be ahead of the game financially. Surely they can be fattened and eaten or canned for home consumption.

### Kill Only "Known" Boarders

We have only one word of caution to offer. We see no point in killing heifers, unless it is certain that those heifers will never make good producers. The future of the dairy business looks well for the man who is keeping good cows and taking good care of them. Heifers of good promise should not be butchered. We

are only after those brutes who are eating their heads off to produce milk at a loss to flood the surplus market.

Won't you add at least one cow to our rapidly increasing herd that is stealing the dairymen's profits? Read the letters on this page and sign the slip at the bottom. We know of no single act that you can do that would bring your business so much good.

\* \* \*

### Kill a Kow and the Surplus

IN compliance to your request to "Kill A Kow," I wish to extend my hearty support.

We as dairymen realized several months ago, that we were producing milk at a loss because partly of competitive conditions and partly for the amount of surplus there appeared to be in all the markets of our large cities.

In order that we could intelligently select the boarder cow from our dairy, we placed our herds in the Cow Test Association of an adjoining county, and for the past few months have been watching results rather closely that we might eliminate 25 (10%) of our dairy of our poorer or boarder cows from our herd. These cows we are feeding for beef and expect they will all disappear from our herds within 2 months. In picking out the poor cows we not only watch for the cow who is low in milk production but for the cow which is a fair milker but low in butter fat, as we believe that a higher butter fat test in the milk will bring a better and more stable demand.

If we could reduce the number of cows producing milk for the New York market 10%, we likely could reduce the quantity of milk about 8%. This would do away or reduce greatly the actual surplus for which today we as producers receive only the surplus or butter prices.

By excluding these boarder cows from our herds, we increase the average production of the dairy, thereby reducing slightly the cost of production, and we also reduce the surplus which will naturally make a slight increase in the blended price we shall receive.

Then shall we as farmers inspire our situation in a permanent and substantial way, and shall all feel we have been a partner in this important undertaking.—H. J. H., Cortland County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

### Doing It For Years

**KILL A KOW:** I have been doing this since 1922 and even a little better. In 1923, I sold two for beef. This fall I will have another for beef for my family and one or two others for the butcher. I would like to do better still and am in hopes of getting a good cow barn with modern improvements so that good cows will have no reason for not giving good results and any and all of those that will not give fair returns will go to the butcher's.

With a good modern barn, water buckets, good light and ventilation and good attendance from the caretaker, I feel that twelve good cows will do as well as eighteen kept in an easy-going way.—A. M. N., Oneida County, N. Y.



## What is

# KOW-KARE?

## and how does it help your Cows to higher yields

One way to increase the milk flow is to feed abnormally rich foods and so-called concentrates. This is expensive and full of danger. The rich foods are costly. They put an added strain on the digestive and milk-making organs which, so often, are already jaded from overwork and forcing. Even if these vital functions do not actually break down, the milk flow drops off the instant this unnatural and expensive stimulant is withdrawn.

seases as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc., all of which originate in run-down genital and digestive organs.

### What Cow Ailments Trouble You?

Cow diseases are too expensive to tolerate. A short illness may easily make a liability of a cow that ought to be a profit-maker. If disease does creep in call *Kow-Kare* to your aid promptly. Its direct medicinal action on the vital organs has won it ever increasing popularity as the reliable "home cow doctor."

So that you may know just how to treat the various cow ailments successfully, write us for free copy of our famous book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

### A Safe Invigorator

The other method - the only one with genuine and permanent results - is to build up the organs of digestion, assimilation and milk-secretion to a natural vigor that will enable them to turn into milk ALL the milk values in the cow's natural diet.

The latter method is the *Kow-Kare* method. *Kow-Kare* is not a stock food. It is a compound of scientific medicinal properties that build up and invigorate the digestive and genital organs. In itself *Kow-Kare* has no food value, but it vitalizes the milk-making functions so that the ordinary cow diet is consumed and turned into the maximum milk flow.

Used in this way - regularly and in small quantities *Kow-Kare* pays for its slight cost scores of times over in added milk income. Besides, the cow that is aided with *Kow-Kare* seldom becomes a prey to such di-

### Try This More-Milk Plan

To make this your banner winter in milk production follow the plan that is now winning thousands of new recruits among dairymen each year. Give all of your cows a tablespoonful of *Kow-Kare* in the feed twice a day, one week of each month during the winter and spring.

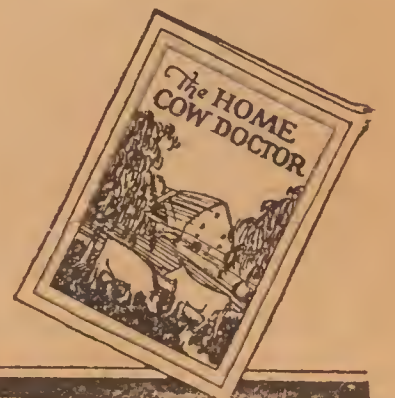
This *Kow-Kare* treatment really costs you nothing because the slight expense is returned many times over in added milk yield. Besides, every penny spent on *Kow-Kare* is an investment in cow health.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell *Kow-Kare*, in \$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied, order direct from us.

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### Kill a Kow!

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my herd between now and March 1, 1925.

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# Among the Farmers

## Fruit Growers to Meet at Rochester

THE annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society will be held at Rochester, N. Y. on January 14, 15 and 16, according to Roy P. McPherson, secretary of the society. The annual meeting of the society is the big fruit event of the year, attracting thousands of growers from all parts of New York and adjoining States. The exhibit, both of fruit and equipment are worth going a long distance to see. Those who are contemplating exhibiting should get in communication with Mr. McPherson. His address is at LeRoy, N. Y.

The society also holds an eastern meeting in the Hudson River Valley, at Poughkeepsie. The dates for this have not been decided as yet. T. E. Cross of LeGrangeville is in charge of the exhibit spacings at this eastern meeting.

### Coming League County Meetings

- Dec. 1—Constableville, N. Y., 1:30 P.M.; H. J. Kershaw, speaker.
- Dec. 2—Norwich, N. Y., 10:30 A.M., Chenango County sub-district; R. F. Lewis, speaker.
- Dec. 3—Westfield, Pa., 10 A.M., Tioga County sub-district; H. J. Kershaw, speaker.
- Dec. 4—Bangor, N. Y., 7:30 P.M., Franklin County sub-district; C. A. Shepard, speaker.
- Dec. 4—Hornell, N. Y., G. A. R. Hall, 10:30 A.M., Steuben County sub-district; H. J. Kershaw, speaker.
- Dec. 5—Springville, Pa., 10:30 A.M., Susquehanna County sub-district; R. F. Lewis, speaker.
- Dec. 5—Candor, N. Y., 8 P.M., Tioga County sub-district; H. J. Kershaw, speaker.
- Dec. 6—North Lawrence, N. Y., 1:30 P.M., St. Lawrence County sub-district meeting; C. A. Shepard, speaker.
- Dec. 6—Whitney Point, N. Y., 10:30 A.M., Broome County sub-district; R. F. Lewis, speaker.
- Dec. 8—Argyle, N. Y., 1 P.M., sub-district of District No. 3; C. A. Shepard, speaker.
- Dec. 12—Lottsville, Pa., 2 P.M., I. O. O. F. Hall, Warren County sub-district; H. J. Kershaw, speaker.

### New York County Notes

**Saratoga County.**—We are having a pleasant fall for outdoor work. Rain is much needed at present time. Frosts held off until very late in the season, which gave potatoes and corn an opportunity to make late growth. Neither crop is quite up to the average yield. But few silos are filled to capacity. Much of the corn is soft and not filled well. Cattle are reported to be in good condition and most farmers have plenty of fodder for the winter. Eggs are very scarce and are bringing 65c a dozen wholesale. Apples are very scarce indeed. There seems to be none in the market. Butter is bringing 45c a pound wholesale. Milk prices are generally more satisfactory. Grains and feed of all kinds are high priced. The high cost of coal is creating a good demand for hard wood for good prices quoted. There seems to be a strong tone of optimism among farmers this fall. The demand for scrub cattle is weak but fresh milch cows are bringing high prices.—E. S. R.

**Washington County.**—Wheat is about all sown with about the usual acreage going into that crop. It is coming up fine. Farmers are now in the middle of corn husking, reporting about half a crop. Practically all of the apples have been picked, the crop is not as good as it was last year. Very few horses or cows are being sold, but hogs are meeting good

sale at \$10 a hundred. Butter 40c a pound, eggs 40c a dozen.—D. J. W.

**Broome County.**—Fall work had been very backward. Much more corn than usual was hit by frost before cutting. Most farmers have finished threshing, reporting fair grain yields and advancing prices. Very few have finished digging potatoes. Apples and pears are abundant through this section but quality is rather poor. Markets seem to be flooded and prices way down. Pears are bringing from \$1 to \$2.75 and apples are around \$1. Eggs are scarce and are bringing from 60 to 65c. Very few are offered on the market. Chickens and fowls are less plentiful than usual.—Mrs. E. M. C.

**Ontario County.**—We have had a fine fall for farm work. There is still plenty to do. Potatoes and cabbage are very low in price. Potatoes are bringing 35 to 40c a bushel and cabbage anywhere from \$3 to \$5 a ton. The ground is getting quite dry. We have had no rain for some time and the ground is therefore very hard.—H. D. S.

### North Country Notes

THE first of November finds the farm work much farther along relatively than the first of October. The uncertain weather conditions of September had held up silo filling and thrashing until it seemed like a hopeless task. As a result a lot of corn went into the silos during the last month in rather poor condition—both as to moisture and mould.

Not a drop of water fell during the whole month of October following the deluge of late September which soaked and packed the ground.

The oat crop was very irregular. Some localities had a good yield while others were relatively low. Individual farms varied widely too. Some men had the largest yield in years and others had almost failure. Most of the oats were more or less discolored, regardless of the yield however, as the weather was very catchy during most of the harvest which came nearly two weeks later than usual. Most of the oats will be ground for cattle feed during the winter.

A lot of farmers are sowing a peas, oats and barley mixture for their grain crop, and this gives them a good mixture for their dairy ration with the addition of some higher protein feeds. With clover hay very little else is required for the summer milking farms. The mixture as a rule came out with good weight this year although the aere yield was not all that could be desired.

Milk prices are averaging low, and farmers have to watch their step very carefully. Hay is moving slowly at \$10 to \$14 according to the quality and the buyer. There is a large quantity of lower grades of hay this year, and the tendency is upward on the high grades as far as price is concerned. Potatoes have been bringing thirty-five to sixty cents, and extreme large ones making more or less trouble for the growers. Some men had a number run as large as two and a half to three pounds each.—W. I. R.

### Maryland Notes

**Cumberland County.**—We have been having very dry, pleasant weather. Water is very scarce. Many cisterns are perfectly dry and many farmers are hauling water quite a distance. Newly sown wheat is in great need of rain. Some of the late sown wheat is not even up yet. The apple crop was a failure through this section. Corn is also in bad shape, not fit even to crib on account of so much soft corn, which is a general complaint. Very little corn has been husked as yet. Many hogs are being fed for market. Wheat is bringing \$1.30, corn \$1.20, oats 50c, with prospects of going higher very soon.—J. B. K.

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# WILLYS-KNIGHT

THE ENGINE IMPROVES WITH USE



# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**THE** Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of December for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League. **Class 1:** milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$3.07 per hundred pounds. **Class 2A,** used chiefly as fluid cream, \$2.10; **Class 2B,** used chiefly in the manufacture of condensed milk and ice cream, \$2.25; **Class 2C,** used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.15. **Class 3A,** \$1.80. **Class 3B,** \$1.75. **Class 3C,** \$1.65.

**Class 4,** prices will as usual be based on the butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The only increases over November prices are in **Class 2,** 20 cents per hundred in 2A and 2B and a 10 cent increase in 2C.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announce the following price for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone: **Class 1,** \$3.07 per hundred; **Class 2,** \$2.00; **Class 3,** \$1.50; **Class 4,** determined by market quotations on butter and cheese.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-pooling Dairymen's Cooperative prices for **Class 1** milk is \$2.80 per hundred; **Class 2,** \$2.00; **Class 3A,** \$1.60; with freight and fat differentials.

### Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia Price Plan) announces that receiving station prices, or the price to farmers in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk, is \$2.10. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

## BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE

The butter market has made a rather spectacular advance during the past week. Creamery marks scoring higher than extras are selling better than 47½¢ where pet marks are concerned. Even creamery extras, scoring 92, reached 46½¢ by the middle of the week. This unusual turn has been due primarily to the fact that the Chicago market has been above par with New York right along, and there is no question but what the light make of butter is having a material effect on the market. There is a light supply of really fancy butter. The advances have been more pronounced in the higher scores than in the

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## Live Poultry Shippers

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## SHIP YOUR EGGS

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mediums and lower grades. It is a problem to forecast just how long these advanced prices will hold. Weather conditions have a great deal to do with it. Trading is active at these higher prices, and unless receipts increase materially and as long as consumptive demand stays as it is, we will see the market hold its own on these top grades of fresh butter. Naturally with the advance on fancy grades, there has been a corresponding advance, although not as extensive, in the intermediate and lower grades. However, there is not the activity in and the snap to the demand for these intermediate and lower grades that the trade would like to see. Storage holdings are still very heavy and naturally the better grades will compete with the intermediates at relative prices. Medium grades are a whole lot better than they were a month ago. In general, there is a marked contrast in the butter market as it is at the present time compared with the condition it was in a month ago. It is just about reversed.

## CHEESE MARKET FIRMER

Activity in the cheese market and the general firm tone continues. Although the market is in a very good condition, nevertheless dealers have not been inclined to push prices any higher, generally showing a disposition to keep

## The Market at a Glance

The following are the prices on the New York Market, at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers, sold on November 26.

<b>Eggs, nearbys (cents per dozen)</b>	
Jersey hennery whites, closely selected...	73 to 73
Other hennery whites, extras...	70 to 75
Extra firsts...	63 to 72
Firsts...	62 to 67
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts...	62 to 71
Undergrades...	52 to 61
Pullets...	45 to 56
Hennery browns, extras...	79 to 75
Gathered browns and mixed colors...	54 to 63

<b>Butter (cents per pound)</b>	
Creamery (salted) high score (93 score)...	47 to 47½
Extra (92 score) e.c.	46½ to 46½
Firsts (90-91 score)...	42½ to 43½
Firsts (88-89 score)...	33 to 41

<b>Hay and Straw, large bales (per ton)</b>	
Timothy No. 2...	24 to 25
Timothy No. 3...	21 to 23
Timothy Sample...	15 to 20
Fancy light clover mixed No. 2...	21 to 23
Alfalfa, second cutting No. 2...	25 to 26
Oat Straw No. 1...	15 to 16

<b>Beans (domestic, per lb.)</b>	
Marrow...	10½ to 11¼
Pea...	5¾ to 6¼
Red Kidney...	8½ to 9
White Kidney...	9¾ to 10½
Yellow Eyes...	6½ to 7

<b>Live Poultry, via express (cents per lb.)</b>	
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy...	23 to 30
Fowls, leghorns and poor...	17 to 21
Chickens, colored fancy...	23 to 31
Chickens, leghorns...	25 to 27
Broilers, colored...	32 to 43
Broilers, leghorns...	23 to 25
Ducks, nearby...	23 to 25
Ducks, Long Island...	29 to 29
Turkeys...	35 to 43

<b>Live Stock (cents per lb.)</b>	
Calves, good to medium...	10 to 12
Bulls, common to good...	2½ to 3½
Lambs, common to good...	11½ to 13½
Sheep, common to good...	3¾ to 5
Hogs, Yorkers (200 lbs.)...	9 to 9½

stocks moving. The demand in New York is more for cured stock. New York State whole milk flats, held, grading fancy to special, are selling chiefly at 22½¢ with a few pet marks reaching 23¢. Average run, held, whole milk flats, are selling anywhere from 20½¢ to 22¢. Fresh, State flats, are bringing anywhere from 1¢ to 2¢ per pound lower than held goods. Fancy fresh, whole milk flats, are bringing from 21¢ to 22¢, and average run flats are seldom bringing any better than 20½¢, while undergrades are bringing anywhere from 18¢ to 19½¢. As a matter of fact there are very few fresh flats arriving.

## FANCY EGGS EASIER

The market for fancy nearby white eggs has taken on something of an easier tone and prices have lowered as a consequence. The market opened on the 24th with a considerable accumulation of nearby white eggs. Trading was not very active and as a result pressure to sell developed at lower prices. This weakness is greatest on the higher priced stocks. Mediums and small sizes have maintained their position better than higher priced goods. During the week the market continued in the buyers' favor as trading was quiet and accumulations were reported in some quarters with a consequent pressure to sell. Eggs have got to be extra fancy, as to size, shape, color and interior quality to bring 78¢. Most fresh nearby hennery whites are bringing in the neighborhood of anywhere from 62¢ to 73¢. The fanciest gathered whites range from 62¢ to 70¢, while pullets are bringing from 45¢ to 56¢. These

medium grades are maintaining their position much better than the higher priced eggs, which is quite natural. The trade is always very critical when it pays high prices while supplies are ample to meet trade needs.

## LIVE POULTRY SELLING WELL

Just previous to Thanksgiving holiday, fancy poultry made a very active market. Express colored fowls sold well when fancy. Average run Leghorns dragged badly, falling as low as 17¢ to 19¢. Express chickens enjoyed the same kind of market as fancy colored fowls, meeting active trading and a firm market consistently. As has been true with the poultry market on holidays previous to this, shippers have taken the stand that because it is a holiday anything will sell. This is not true. Mediocre stock is dragging and only fancy marks are getting real attention.

The turkey market was a an unknown quantity up to within a day or so before Thanksgiving. Prices were not well established and with a more or less weak market, quotations covered a wide range. The main trouble with the turkey market has been the heavy storage holdings of last year. A lot of this storage stock has to move and prices were cut to the bone with the consequent reaction of this year's fresh stock. Express turkeys had to be extremely fancy to bring 40¢ and a precious few were able to meet the critics. Most arrivals brought from 35¢ to 38¢.

## POTATOES STILL DULL

There is nothing to report in the potato market of a news nature. Conditions are just the same as they were last week, the week before and the week before that. There seems to be a little more interest in Long Islands. Farmers on the north side of the Island (down at the East End) are getting 75¢ a bushel, while South Siders are getting a nickel more. Maines and States seem to be dragging badly, especially in New York City. The Brooklyn market has been a little bit better. While States were bringing \$2 per 180 pound sack at 33rd Street and in the Bronx, they were bringing \$2.25 per 180 pound sack in the Brooklyn yards. There was not a whole lot of buying just previous to Thanksgiving. Most dealers were busy making deliveries and were not in a buying mood. States in general are bringing \$1.75 a 150 pound sack in car lots delivered in New York City while Maines are about 25¢ per sack better.

About a week ago we had the pleasure of a visit from a prominent up-State grower who was in the city to sell a couple of cars of potatoes. He grows a superior stock and grades very closely, giving the market exactly what it wants. He called upon a number of the men in the trade and spent some time in the 33rd Street yards. He told the writer it was no wonder States were dragging on the market for he saw several cars opened that revealed about as poor stock as a man would want to be troubled with. He said that as long as New York State continues to ship such potatoes, it can expect the tail end position in the market.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed November 15.

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report:

	Albany	Ogdensburg	Utica	Rochester	Buffalo
No. 2 W. Oats...	.62¼	.63¼	.61½	.61¼	.59
No. 3 W. Oats...	.59¾	.60¾	.59	.58¾	.56½
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.32	1.33½	1.31	1.30	1.26
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.31	1.32½	1.30	1.29	1.25
Ground Oats...	45.00	45.60	44.60	44.30	42.90
Spr. W. Bran...	34.00	34.60	33.60	33.30	31.90
Hard W. Bran...	34.75	35.35	34.35	34.05	32.65
Standard Mids...	35.50	36.10	35.10	34.80	33.40
Soft W. Mids...	41.00	41.60	40.60	40.30	38.90
Flour Mids...	40.00	40.60	39.60	39.30	37.90
Red Dog Flour...	48.25	48.85	47.85	47.55	46.15
D. Brew. Grains...	43.00	43.60	42.60	42.30	40.90
W. Hominy...	46.75	47.35	46.35	46.05	44.65
Yel. Hominy...	45.75	46.35	45.35	45.05	43.65
Corn Meal...	47.25	47.85	46.85	46.55	45.15
Gluten Feed...	47.25	47.85	46.85	46.55	45.15
Gluten Meal...	47.25	47.85	46.85	46.55	45.15
36% Cot. S. Meal...	45.00	45.70	44.60	44.10	42.90
41% Cot. S. Meal...	47.25	47.95	46.85	46.35	45.15
43% Cot. S. Meal...	49.25	49.95	48.85	48.35	47.15
31% OP Oil Meal...	51.50	52.10	51.10	50.80	49.40
34% OP Oil Meal...	51.50	52.10	51.10	50.80	49.40
Beet Pulp...	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.30	35.90

Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheat feeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis. No. 2 White Oats, —; No. 3 White Oats, —; No. 2 Yellow Corn, —; No. 3 Yellow Corn, —; Ground Oats, 40.00; Spring Wheat Bran, \$29.50; Hard Wheat Bran, \$31.50; Standard Middlings, \$31.50; Soft Wheat Middlings, \$36.50; Flour Middlings, \$37.50; Red Dog Flour, \$13; Dry Brewers Grains, —; White Hominy, \$45; Yellow Hominy, \$44; Corn Meal, \$48; Gluten Feed,

\$43.75; Gluten Meal, \$52.75; 34% Old Process Oil Meal, \$47.00.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price 1¢ cent on oats; ½ cent on corn, 10 cents on cotton seed meal; and 20 cents on other feeds.

## BEAN MARKET DULL

There is no improvement in the bean market, business continues to drag and there is a dull movement in all varieties. Values show no material change from last week. The general feeling is steady, however. Pea beans are offered freely at 6¼¢, which is about the top price for that variety. Red and white kidneys are barely holding their own. It is very seldom that red kidneys exceed 9¢ and white kidneys are slow at about 10¢ to 10¼¢. Arrivals are not very heavy due to the fact that the New York market offers little encouragement to shippers. The best inquiry is for small white beans.

## HAY SLIGHTLY EASIER

Trading on the hay market has been rather light of late and if anything the market shows more of an easier tendency. Hay has got to be extra fine to bring \$27. For these really fancy grades, there is a good demand. However, there is an over-supply of small bales and with advices indicating more stocks rolling, it is quite natural that we will see a slightly easier tone.

## CASH GRAIN PRICES

Cash grain prices, F.O.B. NEW YORK, are as follows: WHEAT, No. 2, hard winter, \$1.69¼; No. 2, red, \$1.73; No. 2, mixed, \$1.67½. CORN, No. 2, yellow, \$1.30¼; No. 2, mixed, \$1.29½. OATS, No. 2, white, 61¢; fancy white clipped, 66¢ to 67½¢; ordinary white clipped, 61½¢ to 62½¢. RYE, \$1.44½. BUCKWHEAT, sound milling, \$2.20 per hundred pounds.

Cash prices, F.O.B. CHICAGO, are as follows: WHEAT, No. 2, red, \$1.65¾; No. 2, hard, \$1.55½. CORN, No. 2, mixed, \$1.14; No. 2, yellow, \$1.16; No. 2, white, \$1.13. OATS, No. 2, white, 51½¢.

## More "Kill a Kow" Comments

I AM also enclosing the "Kill A Kow" blank from our paper. We hope your plan affords farmers some relief from conditions as they are now.—E. C. L., Crawford County, Pa.

\* \* \*

Here goes one of my accredited purebred holsteins, two years old. She will make fine beef.—A. J. N., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

\* \* \*

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# Here Are the Answers—

To What Readers Want to Know

*Editor's Note: All questions are answered by individual letter. No attention will be paid to inquiries not signed with full name and address. However, your name will be kept confidential. All service is entirely free of charge to subscribers. Address all inquiries to the American Agriculturist Service Bureau, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

## Insulating A Storage Cellar

I am building a cabbage house which is 40 feet wide, 50 feet long and 15 feet high, with space over the ceiling to store baskets. Stone walls are 8 feet high and 20 inches thick. The studs are 2 x 4's with matched boards on the outside. This building was formerly an evaporator with two floors and basement. I would like to know if I sheathe the outside with heavy paper and clapboards and add 2 x 8 studs inside the 2 x 4's, making 12 inch studs, and also sheathe the inside as I do on the outside, and fill the space between with sawdust, as well as a sawdust-filled double ceiling, would this keep out the frost?—P. M., New York.

THERE is every reason for us to believe that the alterations as you are planning them, will give satisfaction except in the case of very low temperatures. Under those conditions it may be necessary to put an oilstove in the cellar to keep the temperature above the danger point. One place that should be especially protected is where the roof joins the walls. If there are, as there usually are, any open places, they should be packed solid so that frost cannot enter. Considerable cold is likely to enter at the doors and it would therefore be advisable to put on double doors or to build a vestibule. There is one other factor that you should not overlook and that is the ventilating system, which is very important. We would advise that you write to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca and ask for their latest bulletin on underground storage houses.

## A Feeding Problem

I have a dairy problem that I wish you would help me solve. I have oats, rye, corn fodder and mixed clover and timothy hay. I can spare very little corn as I have a lot of chickens to feed it to. I am grinding oats and rye and to this mixture I am adding a little oil meal. What preparations would you suggest for best results. Would you mix gluten or cotton seed meal in it also?—J. R., Pennsylvania.

ABOUT the cheapest feed that you can put together this year to give you satisfactory results, would be as follows: Grind the oats and rye in the proportion in which you have them and add to the mixture all of the corn that you can spare. Then make the following mixture for your dairy cows: 300 pounds ground oats and rye, 100 pounds wheat bran, 300 pounds oil meal, 300 pounds gluten feed. Inasmuch as you have corn fodder in stead of silage, it is much more desirable to use oil meal than cotton seed meal.

## Horse Has Nasal Discharge

I have an eleven-year-old horse that had distemper a year ago. Since that time he has done poorly. He has a discharge at the nose occasionally and this spring his appetite is very poor. He is losing flesh although I feed him well. At times he won't touch his oats. I have seen so much good advice in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I thought I would write and see if you could tell me what to do.—R. E. B., Bradford County, Pa.

TO OVERCOME the discharge that you speak of it would be well to steam the animal's head. Place a hot brick in a pail and pour over it one ounce of tincture of Benzoin which has been diluted with six ounces of vinegar. The animal will inhale the fumes which will pass through the nasal and bronchial passages and have a healing effect. No doubt a tonic will also be beneficial. The following may be compounded at your local druggist and administered at the rate of one teaspoonful in the feed three times a day. Ferri sulphate, pvd. 1 oz.; nux vomica, 3 oz.; gentian 2 lbs.

## A Remedy for Worms and Bots

I HAVE been reading with much interest about horses in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I am a man sixty-five years old and have had the care of horses all my life, so I would like to have you put in your paper one of the best

recipes for worms and bots there is on earth. It is as follows: one quart wood ashes, one quart salt, one quart ground flax seed, one pound sulphur, one pound ginger, half pound salt-peter. Mix all together and feed a small handful in grain for four or five weeks.

For worms or bots feed the wood ashes and salt mixed half and half. A good handful at night in grain. I am a great lover of horses and like to see them looking well. My horses are never sick and always ready for their feed and work.

More than five years ago I was called in to see a sick mare. The man that had her said that she had sick spells very often. He said he would sell her very cheap. He said: "Maxim, you are a neighbor and I don't want to cheat you." I said, "Never mind, what will you take?" And he named his price. I bought her and led her home.

The first thing I gave her was a bran mash and all the wood ashes I could hold in my two hands. The next day I got two large worms—one measured 9 inches and the other 3, and lots of small ones. I kept her in the barn for four weeks and fed her the salt and ashes and the rest of the recipe. She hasn't had a sick day since and is fat and sleek and always ready for her grain.—F. E. Maxim, Watertown, N. Y.

## Remedy for Calf's Cold

Please inform me what to give a young pure bred calf three or four weeks old that caught a cold being out in a tornado and storm two weeks ago. He has a cough sometimes, but never had it before the storm as he is from strictly tested parent from T. B. That is why we want to get this cold cleared up. We gave him a dose or two of epsom salts. This calf eats grass, has the clear cow's milk still and feels good. Runs and plays, but occasionally coughs.

COUGHS are only symptoms of some disease. It may be caused from a sore throat, or some lung trouble. We would suggest that you apply a stimulating liniment to the throat. Also have the following compounded: Fl, extract of Belladonna 1 ounce, Syrup Hypophosphitis with Quinine 8 ounces. Sig. One tablespoonful three or four times daily.

## Too Little Air Pressure In Pneumatic Water System

I have installed a pneumatic water system equipped with a hand pump. It takes a lot of pumping to supply the kitchen, bathroom and range. Can I hook up a small engine, 1 1/2 or 2 h.p., to the pump. What would be the best way to do it, to put up a shaft with a large pulley attaching a pitman to it and the pump handle, or shall I get a pump jack, or shall I discard the jack and get a power pump? I have just installed this system, got it second hand. I would like to keep this pump if possible, as it is a good one. I have an engine at the barn, 1 1/2 h.p. that pumps the water there, using a jack on the pump. Would this engine be big enough to run the house outfit, which takes too much work when we get pressure up over 25 pounds and the water in the gauge registers the tank as two-thirds full. Several times I have pumped the tank two-thirds full and had the pressure up to 40 pounds and in 24 hours it would be practically empty. I can find no leaks but it hardly seems possible that we could use that much water in such a short time.—F. M. H., New York

IT would be more advisable to purchase a pump-jack, being preferable to a pulley and pitman. Your pump should prove satisfactory when operated with an engine. The only objection to it that we can see is that it will take longer to fill your tank than if you had a pump of larger capacity.

Although there is no question but what the engine you have will be able to handle the job very nicely, nevertheless we cannot state definitely, not knowing the size of the pump.

Has your pump an air valve on it so that it will pump water and air? If so, we would suggest that you pump air with the water so that when your glass shows the tank is two-thirds full, the pressure will read 60 pounds. If it has not an air valve, drain the tank and while it is empty pump in air with a hand pump until the pressure reads fifteen pounds. Undoubtedly the reason you have to pump so often is because you do not have enough air in your tank. Therefore your tank delivers but a portion of its water before it is necessary to pump in more water.



# The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

## CHAPTER X

TURNING his bruised body over and over on his bed that night after his accident, in an effort to get a little relief, Jim Taylor had plenty of time to think, plenty of time to realize that pleasant memories of past happiness may sometimes turn to gall and wormwood, and become accursed. Gifted with an active imagination, he pictured that ride home from the fair with his friend Bradley making love to Dorothy. His mind swung from mad revolt to sick despair, and back again, as he saw behind his closed lids that face once softened in tenderness to him looking with love at another man. One by one came back to him all the little ventures of a boy and girl friendship.

There was that time, when Dorothy was about sixteen, when Kortwright's bull drove her up a chestnut tree in the middle of the pasture and kept her there for hours. Jim smiled a little as he remembered how, while returning from a trip for blackberries, he had come upon her perched precariously on a high limb, and had chased off the bull.

Nice to remember, too, how Dorothy, usually so strong and self-contained, had climbed and slid down that tree, and with loosened hair and clothes awry, had thrown her arms impulsively around his neck and clung to him while she had sobbed out her nervousness and fright. Never had he forgotten either how her slim and boyish taut young body had felt against his. Was it then, or years before, that his feeling of tenderness toward the little girl had been born? It must have been before, for never could he remember when he had not loved her.

Happy years went by, happy in spite of the poverty and hard work, years filled with the sweetness of companionship with Dorothy. There were the long rides on a Sunday afternoon to look forward to during the week; there were the times when they had gone berrying and fishing together, for Dorothy was an all-around girl. There was that time when a bee had stung her and she had been grateful to Jim for trying to draw the poison out of her arm with his mouth.

THEN came that Sunday evening in late August, when Dorothy was going away to school—she was to leave the next day—when he had taken her for a long good-bye ride.

How every detail of that evening stood out! How it hurt now to think of it—yet he could not help but think. What had they talked about that night? Nothing much. They understood each other anyway.

"Going to be pretty lonesome, Dot, when I can't see you."

"Will be for me, too, Jim. But we can write."

"Most likely you'll forget all about me. There'll be lots doing at your school, and you'll meet a lot of boys."

"Why, I hope so. I want to see some of the world outside of Speedtown and some of its folks, but I could never forget you, Jim."

It was then, he remembered, that he had shifted his lines and covered with his warm little hand in Dorothy's lap. It was not hard to recall how he had thrilled when she sat motionless for a moment before she shyly had withdrawn her hand.

A little more talk—then silence. He had recaptured her hand again, and the wonder of it was that this time she had given his great paw a little squeeze in return.

More silence, while they had ridden along the friendly country road in the dusk of a summer evening. He had not been conscious of them at the time, but now all of the country sounds stood out in his memory as the background of that evening of happiness. Away off on the hill some neighbor's dog had barked, and the crickets and tree-toads—what a

chorus they had made in the harvest meadows.

Never again would he get that fragrance of a ripening cornfield without feeling a stab of pain, for never could he forget how he had stopped the horse that night where the road was bordered on both sides by corn higher than a man's head, where the summer stars looked down and saw him take little Dorothy into his arms and kiss her laughing mouth. She had kissed him, too, sobered momentarily.

BUT tonight the memory of it was only pain to him. The next day Dorothy had gone away to school to learn the ways of the world and to find perhaps that the ways of Speedtown and its folks were slow and uncouth, for when she had come back, things had been somehow different. Yet to be fair, thought the boy, had it been she who had changed, or was it himself? Had more years brought

With a groan, the tortured boy buried his head in his pillow . . .

He thought he could not bear it, but he knew he must. There was this milk fight coming . . . He could throw himself into that . . . If he could forget, maybe dull the pain a little . . .

So, slowly out of his bitterness, a kind of calm came to Jim, a calm based upon resignation to the belief that Dorothy had forever passed out of his life, and on a grim determination to devote himself to a fight for better things for the dairy farmer.

At last came sleep.

## CHAPTER XI

IT was a cold, almost frosty morning in September, a week after the Speedtown fair. Jim Taylor, none the worse for his accident, except for a slight limp, was on his way with team and wagon to change works with a neighbor to fill silo. Although he could not see them for the

### Read This First, Then Start the Story

THE county fair proved an exciting day for Jim Taylor. It started badly, because Harry Bradley, the popular young county agent, took Dorothy Ball while Jim roamed about the grounds alone. Then Bradley proved the star of a baseball game, while Dorothy cheered him, although for her old friend Jim, now her father's opponent in a local feud over the threatened milk strike, she had only a cold glance. Finally, after an exciting horse race, one of the racers ran amuck and Jim risked his own life and was knocked unconscious stopping the frantic animal.

He comes to, weak and dizzy, and is sent home the hero of the fair, but he does not know that sweet Dorothy Ball seeks out the village doctor and tremulously inquires about his injuries.

a better perspective to teach him, as it was teaching others of his generation, that marriage was a luxury, and that he who must toil to the end of his days in poverty had no right to saddle that poverty upon another life, and perhaps other lives? Maybe in his sensitiveness on this point he had seemed cool and indifferent to Dorothy. Certainly on that day back in June she had seemed to care for him still.

But of course she had been joking then, he thought. She always was a great hand at trying to kid him. Anyway, all of that was behind him now for sure, for this summer had come their differences over the milk quarrel and she had taken sides with her father against him.

THEN Bradley had come. With searing vividness, Jim saw in imagination Dorothy and Bradley as they returned from the fair. He could see them as they left the fair grounds after nearly everyone else had gone. He could see Bradley driving slowly to prolong the ride home. Then later he saw them taking the untraveled crossroad through the cornfield . . .

Let her go! He couldn't help it . . . If that was where her happiness lay, why he ought to be glad . . . Might as well go to sleep and forget it . . . But he never could forget . . . And he could not sleep . . .

Then back again his mind came to the same old subject. Opposite the deserted Johnson farmhouse Bradley would be stopping now. Then the talk would grow more intimate, with long silences. Jim well remembered that Dorothy knew how to make silences say more than words. But he knew too that Bradley could not keep silent. He was always talking over his plans, ambitions and what he was going to do in the world. And this would interest Dorothy, and win her sympathy—that sympathy which was akin to love.

Perhaps Bradley would put his arm around her, as he himself had done on that summer night long ago. Then he imagined a look of soft tenderness coming into her eyes for his friend, her arms around his neck, and her face lifted for his kiss.

dense fog, he could hear the rattle of the other neighbors' wagons similarly bound on the country roads. In a few moments six or eight teams with fifteen or more men arrived at the Kortwright farm where the blower was already erected. After a moment spent in visiting, Jim drove his team on down the road a little way and turned through the gate into the big cornfield.

Ten minutes after his wagon with its big flat rigging had reached the field, the men had it loaded and on its way back to the roaring monster which chewed the heavy armfuls of cornstalks into inch pieces and blew them into the huge silo. Before the first wagon was unloaded, another waited in line, and others would constantly follow all day long, before the maw of the big "can" would be satisfied.

In the field, the men had pinned heavy feed sacks around them in an attempt to protect themselves from the dew-soaked corn; but after less than ten minutes of lifting the heavy bundles, they were all wet through. There was not much time to grumble, or even to think about sore wrists, poisoned with corn, or backs lame from many days of heavy lifting, for unless this silo and all the others in the neighborhood, and of the whole farm country, were filled, the cattle could not eat—and the cattle must eat to give milk.

AMONG the teamsters whose turn for loading came just before Jim's, was a pompous, dignified little farmer, whom the boys called "Shorty." Shorty made up in braggadocio the very considerable which he lacked in brains. When he was not boasting, he was wont to improve spare moments by lecturing the men upon their evil habits.

"Look at me now," he would say in all seriousness. "Once I was as unregenerate as you, but now —" and then he would trail off in as long a sermon as the patience of his audience would stand for.

In the middle of the forenoon, after the teams had made several trips back and forth from the field to the blower, Jim and Shorty drove into the field together. The machine had shut down a few moments for some minor adjustment, so the men had a welcome rest. Immedi-

ately Shorty began to complain about the light loads the field men were giving him.

"What say, Shorty? What say?" Bill Mead asked. "Load too light, is it? Well, we're sort of sorry for your horses, but if you feel that way about it, we'll try and give you a real load."

"Now, Shorty," said Jim, in a low voice, "why don't you keep your mouth shut? You'll just get yourself into trouble."

But Shorty knew not the fine art of silence. He could not keep still.

"Yes," he answered. "I want you men to understand that my horses can pull twice as much, and it isn't efficient for me to be traveling back and forth with such light loads. I'll bet any man here five dollars that you fellers can't load enough corn on this wagon to stick these horses."

With a wink at the other men, Bill picked up a big bundle of corn and slammed it on Shorty's wagon. No sooner was he out of the way than five or six others stood with their arms full of corn, holding it up for him to take. Ordinarily, he and Jim and the other teamsters stood on the edge of the wagon and took the corn from each man in turn, and so placed it on the load that it could be picked up and unloaded easily at the blower. But now the corn came so fast that before Shorty could get rid of one armful, two more men were clamoring for him to take theirs.

FINALLY, he became so excited and nervous that he slowed up and did little more than dance helplessly up and down while the men threw corn on the wagon without waiting for him to take it. Some of it went on head first, some butt first, and some of it stood upright, making it almost impossible for it to be torn loose and rapidly unloaded.

Higher and higher it piled up, until almost before Shorty realized it, he had a load three times the ordinary size. At last, in despair, he rushed up to the end of the wagon and shouted to his horses. They strained forward for a moment in perfect cooperation, and the large load finally moved forward slowly but surely out of the lot. The men followed to the end of the field, still throwing on the corn.

As it went from the lot into the road, Shorty was more intent in shaking his fist at his tormentors than he was in his driving, with the result that a corner of the rigging ripped out one of the posts and destroyed a section of the fence. The last the men saw of Shorty on that particular trip, while they were drifting back to load the next wagon, he was yanking his horses into the road, and there floated up to them some decidedly unchurchlike language about the "gosh-danged devils hadn't stuck and couldn't stick his blankety-blank horses."

"Pretty good language for a feller that's always preachin'," said Bill.

"Well, he got away with it," said another one of the men.

"Never mind," said Bill, "we'll get him next time!"

THE teams came and went in turn until Shorty and Jim again drove into the field. Poor Shorty was a little the worse for wear. His shirt was wet through with sweat and was ripped clear across the back where it had plastered to his skin. Streaks of white through the black corn smut showed where the sweat had rolled down his face in his terrific labor of unloading the tangled corn at the blower.

Most of the men were a little sorry for him, and he might have escaped further trouble, but no sooner was he within ear-shot than he began to twit and jeer them, and boast about their failure to stick his horses.

"You fellers weren't so smart as you thought you were, were you?" he shouted.

"Wait till old man Kortwright finds out how you smashed his fence gettin'

(Continued on page 404)





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# The Boy Who Is No Longer a Baby

## Valuable Hints on the "Difficult Age"—Time Savers and Money Makers

HOW hard it is to remember not to caress or otherwise baby that adolescent boy! And how he does resent any forgetfulness in the matter! A wise mother, one who wishes to stay close to her son figuratively, will in public at least, do just the opposite. No loving rearrangement of necktie, no maternal pulling or patting of coat collar and most certainly, no petting. He keenly feels his new independence and instantly rebels at any infringement of it. That does not mean that he loves his mother and family any the less, however, and my own son, though he is desperately afraid of any public demonstration, is still very affectionate at home, and even more thoughtful than formerly.

It takes grit, self-control and foresight for a mother to stand aside after eight or ten years of absolute guidance and authority to let the youngster try his wings. Some unfortunate women never do learn to do it and on them hangs the responsibility for the time-worn jokes and jibes about "mother-in-laws." It is only one of the many lessons of motherhood, this matter of curbing one's anxieties and forebodings, in order not to make a baby of one's son. I remember a mistake of my own, whereby I won a (from a boy's point of view) just rebuke. Finding him, with a friend, consuming chocolates before dinner, I inquired the source and was duly informed that "Richard stood treat." Thoughtlessly I rejoined, "But you know you shouldn't eat candy before meals." I received a black look and the whispered admonition, "That's no way to talk when a fellow treats you." I realized I had sinned in the matter of etiquette and said no more on the subject, then.

### It Takes Self-Control

Sometimes I think self-control is more necessary in a mother, when dealing with boys than girls. Their point of view is so different from a woman's. To this day I breathe a smothered sigh of relief, when my son, now thirteen, comes home after a long ride on his bike with the boys and my heart still skips a beat when he regales me with thrilling tales of double ripper coasting escapades. I smile and appear deeply interested, however, knowing well that it would not take much wet-blanketing to stop the daily flow of confidences which are the secret of my hold on him. Likewise I go easy in my corrections of his "goshes," "darn," "gees," and so on, even though they seem verily to compose his entire conversation, realizing that they might so easily be worse.

I believe all these little things are in preparation for the great test, when my son will find another woman to take first place in his life and I do not dare fail in the preliminaries, lest I prove not equal to the final trial. If I can keep the place I now hold, as friend and adviser, if I can always be to him a sure source of sympathy and understanding, I know I can be big enough to take his wife, when she comes along, into my heart, too. With this in mind, I try to curb my habit of babying my boy, even mentally, expecting thereby to win his everlasting respect added to his love. To me that will be worth any self-denial.—ESTHER HULL DOOLITTLE.

### Use the Newspapers

WHAT a vastly greater number of newspapers go into farm homes than did several years ago! I well remember when one weekly newspaper was all that nearly every home afforded, aside from perhaps one religious journal.

We had never torn up one of the farm papers or religious magazines, for there are so many who can ill afford the price of them. Many of the youngsters are very much interested in these periodicals and as far as possible we aid them in supplying their needs in those directions.

But there are the numerous dailies and county weeklies that, once read, will aid

the housewives in their daily round of duties. Use paper to remove the grease on dishes, then burn the paper. You will find your soap bill far less and your dishwasher more free from grease. Then, too, the "kink" in the sink drain pipes is much less likely to elog with accumulations of the grease, thus lessening plumbers' bills and we all know what they are.

Recently I was in a home where the sink drain pipe had been elogged up with grease accumulations and the housewife said: "I must use more soap."

I said, "Before you use soap, scrape all the dishes and pans, then use newspapers to wipe off this mass of grease."

"Oh!" said my friend, "I sell all the old newspapers."

"Yes," said I, "for ten cents a hundred pounds, and they are worth far more than that for grease absorbers and kindling wood. We do not sell them, we use them and to a most profitable end."—CLARICE RAYMOND.

### Earning a Little

MRS. X., who lives in the country, on an R. F. D. Route, and has a power washer, makes a little pocket money washing for some people who live in a city 40 miles away.

A friend wrote her that she was paying

### Three Useful Patterns



No. 1942, an apron that is life insurance for your dresses. It comes in sizes 36, 40, 42, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material. Price, 12c.

No. 2125, a one piece dress for girls. Takes only 1 3/4 yards of material with 1/4 yard contrasting, in the 8 year size. It comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price, 12c.

No. 2201 is becoming to the growing girl. It comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 8 takes 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material. Price, 12c.



To order: write name and address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and send with correct amount in stamps to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

\$3.00 a week to get her washing done for herself and husband. Mrs. X. wrote that she would do it for \$1.00, and she does; and it costs the city woman \$1.00 plus the parcel post, which amounts to from 18 to 28 cents a week.

The parcel post rate in the first zone (50 miles) is nine cents for five pounds and fourteen cents for ten pounds; and these washings always weigh somewhere from five to ten pounds.

Mrs. X. discovered that with her power washer she could do three washings a

week and not overtax herself. The parcel post brings them to her very door and carries them away again in one of these canvas covered suit cases, with a double address slip, that seem to be made expressly for this business.

She contents herself with doing three, although she has more offered her than she can possibly do.—MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

### Seals for Health

THIS is the 1924 Christmas Seal—one should adorn every envelope or bundle you mail during the holiday season.

These penny seals, the happy thought of the National Tuberculosis Association, have been sold since 1907 and have literally cured or prevented hundreds of cases of tuberculosis. For the combined pennies have totalled nearly \$30,000,000



in 17 years and the death rate from the white plague has been cut in half.

There are still thousands of lives needlessly lost because of ignorance or neglect, so the little green and white and red stamp must go on spreading its holiday message. It still helps to support more than 600 hospitals and sanatoria, and at least 10,000 public health nurses who are detecting the disease in schools and homes and helping mothers to avert the threatened illness or care for stricken children.

American Agriculturist readers are never slow in supporting a worthy cause. We know of no case where a penny goes farther than in buying a Christmas Seal. If you in your turn want help or advice from the society back of the anti-tuberculosis campaign, it is yours for the asking. Write to the National Tuberculosis Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

### The Exchange Corner

IN many sections there is a scarcity of winter apples, but a fair yield of the earlier varieties. It will be possible to have baked apples this winter, however, as they are easily canned. They are cored and baked as for immediate use, then packed in the jars and the syrup in the pan poured over them. There will not be sufficient to fill the jars, so a rich syrup should be used—the same as that prepared for other canning. Fill to overflowing, seal lightly and process in water about fifteen minutes and complete the sealing.—MRS. GEORGE GRAY.

\* \* \*

Moths may be kept out of a piano by hanging a little bag of muslin filled with camphor gum on a tack placed near the top of the piano on the inside.—L. M. THORNTON.

\* \* \*

Dip each slice of bacon in cold sweet milk and then put in hot skillet. A cheaper grade of meat will taste as sweet as the most expensive and both bacon and gravy will be nice and brown.—L. M. THORNTON.

\* \* \*

Put your cheese through your fine food chopper disc and you can use every scrap for macaroni.—I. A. BROWN



# First Aid to the Cheerful Giver

*Suggestions of Acceptable Presents for "Him" and "Her"*

THE question of the Christmas gift list looms up about this time every year. For perplexed mothers and fathers, sisters, brothers, relatives or friends these short lists of acceptable offerings may prove useful. They have been compiled to include some useful things and some more frivolous "extras" and also to cover quite a range of possible pieces. In the several issues before Christmas, *American Agriculturist* readers will give other suggestions for home-made presents they have found to be most welcome.

### FOR THE BOY

- Radio set or the materials to make his own
- Sled
- Cap with ear-muffs
- Rubber boots or arctics
- Sweater
- Howard Pyle's "Book of Pirates"
- Subscription to boys' magazine
- Set of carpenters' tools
- Small "printing press" and box of type
- Thoroughbred puppy
- Camera and films
- Watch with compass attachment
- Boy Scout knife

### FOR THE MEN FOLKS

- Silk or wool muffler
- Fur lined gloves
- Neckties
- Socks
- Automobile accessories: First aid kit, robe, road map, etc.
- Fleece-lined jacket or mackinaw
- Rubber boots or arctics
- Shirts
- Handkerchiefs
- Subscription to farm magazine
- Smoke accessories: pipe, humidior, etc.
- Good pocket knife
- Watch
- Portable typewriter
- Safety razor and blades
- Thermos bottle

### FOR THE GIRL

- Party dress
- Sewing basket
- Bureau set

- Books
- String of beads
- Sweater and tam
- Things for her room: pictures, curtains, bureau scarf, bookshelf, lamp
- Hair ribbons
- Fudge-apron
- Shoe-bag
- Ice-skates
- Wool or silk stockings
- Folding lunch box
- School bag

### FOR THE WOMEN FOLKS

- Set of silverware (from the family)
- Set of dishes
- Bread mixer
- New range
- Set of furs
- Dressy blouse
- Table linen
- Aprons
- Loom for home-weaving
- Glass baking dish
- Vacuum cleaner
- Washing machine
- Electric iron
- Subscription to good woman's magazine
- Books—Mother likes a good story once in a while
- Material for a dress
- Pretty underclothes
- Handbag or leather purse
- Lamp
- Card file for her recipes

### WHOLE FAMILY

- Phonograph records
- Lamp
- Radio
- New rug for sitting room
- Picnic or camp-kitchen set
- American flag

### Growing Early Onions

WINTER onions furnish green-onions very early and are good if we have no other kind, but I like the onion sets or some of the multipliers, scallops, or potato onions better. Better yet are onions grown from sets planted during a warm spell in winter when the soil is

thawed out. Most seasons we have a spell of warm weather long before regular planting time, when the soil is in fair condition to work. If we plant onion sets at this time, they will grow during every warm spell until it becomes settled weather and we will have onions long before we could by waiting until we can plant them in the spring. A surplus can be sold at a good profit. Onion sets are perfectly hardy in the ground and many plant them even in the fall, but I prefer the later planting.—BERTHA ALZADA.

### Dry Your Green Peppers

GREEN peppers can be dried for winter use, and used in seasoning pickles and cheese.

Steam the peppers open, till the skin softens, then peel them. After peeling, split them and remove the pulp and seeds.

They can be placed in the warming oven to dry, or in the sun. Be sure they are dry before storing away. When wanted for use, soak them in cold water over night.—PAULINE CARMEN.

### Do You Know That—

In baking pork and beans, put both in pan and parboil. Drain, remove the pork and put it through a food chopper, then return to beans, stir thoroughly and bake. This gives a delicious flavor.—ELLA D. HULL.

Try sprinkling soda on scorched spots in pans and dishes where food has stuck fast, let stand a while and see how easily it will come off.

Try kerosene to remove paint spots from porcelain or glassware.

Try peroxide of hydrogen on ink stains and scorched spots on clothing and let it lie in the sun several hours.

## A. A. Cross Word Puzzle, Number 2

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
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| <p><b>Across</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Moves with hopping motion</li> <li>6 Familiar farm work animal</li> <li>11 Block on which metals are hammered</li> <li>12 Tear-bringing vegetable</li> <li>13 Child's plaything</li> <li>14 Wet earth</li> <li>15 An extension of a house</li> <li>16 Brace of a wheel</li> <li>19 Thus</li> <li>20 Not fast</li> <li>21 Several foods cooked together</li> <li>22 Initials meaning morning</li> <li>23 Like</li> <li>24 Supporting bar of wood</li> <li>27 Inhabitant of Arabia</li> <li>30 Preposition giving alternative</li> <li>31 Smallest unit of money</li> <li>34 Negative</li> <li>35 To furnish with weapons</li> <li>37 Terrible confusion</li> <li>38 Cleaning compounds (pl.)</li> <li>40 Noise</li> <li>42 An appointed meeting</li> <li>43 What makes up an orchard</li> </ul> | <p><b>Down</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Satisfies, fills up</li> <li>2 A little hill</li> <li>3 A poisonous plant</li> <li>4 To scramble type—printer's word</li> <li>5 To hit with the palm of the hand</li> <li>6 Noise made by an automobile</li> <li>7 Upen</li> <li>8 Edge of tire</li> <li>9 To soak pickles in brine</li> <li>10 To deed money to</li> <li>16 Marsh</li> <li>17 Belonging to</li> <li>18 An attempt</li> <li>24 To brag</li> <li>25 Mistake</li> <li>26 Upen</li> <li>28 Baseball unit (2 words)</li> <li>29 Investments</li> <li>32 Direction of the compass</li> <li>33 Bird's home</li> <li>36 A spring month</li> <li>37 Owing</li> <li>39 Postscript (abbr.)</li> <li>41 Alternative preposition</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

V	I	N	E	G	A	R	
B	S	A	V	E	S	M	
E	D	P	I	T	P	A	
D	A	W	L	F	O	R	
D	I	E	T	M	I	L	K
I	R	E	E	B	E	E	
N	Y	R	A	M	S	T	
G	B	A	C	O	N	S	
L	E	G	H	O	R	N	

THIS is the second crossword puzzle and a little harder than the first one. You remember how to work them: consult the definitions and compare them with the numbers in the white blocks. Words must be correctly spelled and completely fill each row started by a number.

Black spaces indicate the beginning or the end of a word. *Abb.* means abbreviation, *pl.* plural, *obs.* obsolete, etc. Any other variations are always indicated. The small diagram is the answer to last week's puzzle. Look for the solution of No. 2 next week.

## Portable Heat

A touch of the match and instantly—generous and economical heat—and everywhere portable.

## PERFECTION Oil Heaters

in the improved models



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Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. M, Malden, Mass.

If There is Anything That You Wish To Buy, Sell or Trade Advertise in the Classified Columns of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

500 BARRON, April hatched, White Leghorn pullets, from imported, trap-nested stock, now ready to lay, \$2 each. WERNON LAFLE, Middlesex, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; Mammoth Pekin ducks; Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Pearl guineas. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Toulouse and White China geese, Golden Seabright Bantams and Guernsey cattle. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

TRAP-NESTED Barred Rocks. Catalogue free. ARTHUR SEARLES, B-E, Milford, New Hampshire.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey Black Giant cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. HAROLD WOLCOTT, Oakfield, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 15.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—cockerels, eight to nine pounds, \$5 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. R. COTTRELL, Raefield Farm, Hunt, N. Y.

WYANDOTTES, Silver Laced, Cockerels, \$3 each. Columbian and Buffs for later shipment. J. A. SANTER, Freeport, O.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT cockerels for sale. June hatched, 7½ lbs., \$3 each. These are fine, free-range, America's premier birds. GEORGE THRANES, Gouverneur, N. Y.

MORRIS FARM 250 EGG STRAIN PEDIGREED cockerels, pullets, breeding hens. Government proven layers. English Leghorns; Tom Barron Winning Wyandottes; Non-Broody Reds; Original Buff Rocks. Catalogue, Free Bulletins on "Successful Poultry Keeping". MORRIS FARM, Bridgeport, Conn.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE—390 egg size Cyphers and Prairie State incubators. Complete, perfect condition. SHERIDAN FARMS, Sheridan, Pa.

### TURKEYS

TURKEYS—Narragansetts, Black, B. Reds, Bronze, \$6 to \$12 before December 15. White Rocks, Wyandottes, Cornish Leghorns, etc., cheap. Write WALTER CLARK, Freeport, O.

BRONZE TURKEYS large boned, beautiful plumage, free from disease, toms, \$12; hens, \$9. Hustle your orders while they last. CROSBY BROS., Carlisle, N. Y.

THOROUGHbred Mammoth Bronze turkeys from 47-pound tom. Wolf strain. JULIA RACE, Rensselaer Falls, New York.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, large dark red and well marked. Hens, \$7; toms, \$10. J. A. SANTEE, FREEPORT, O.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, strong healthy birds, 16 to 20-pound toms, \$10 to \$12; 10 to 14-pound pullets, \$7 to \$8. No orders accepted after December 20. MRS. JOHN KING, R. No. 21, Summerville, Pa.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra large, healthy stock. Perfect marking. Prompt delivery. CHARLIE A. SMITH, R. F. D. No. 3, Cambridge, Md.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS from strong healthy stock. Early hatched. Range raised. Write for prices. WILLIAM STORIE, Bovina Centre, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Narragansett breeders while they last \$6 and \$8. Embden geese \$5. WATSON ERVIN, Dewittville, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Finely marked, healthy, pure bred Giant Bronze turkeys. Champion Gold Bank strain. Young toms weighing 20 lbs., and hens 14 lbs. MRS. W. D. LAWRENCE, Adams, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large and vigorous. Also turkeys fattened for market. Prices reduced. You be one of our many satisfied customers. Write now. ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Box A., Ronks, Pa.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Bourbon Red turkeys. Toms, \$10; Hens, \$7. Also Toulouse geese, \$6 and \$4. No orders after December 15th. C. C. COLEMAN, Rushville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Fine pure Bronze turkeys, J. H. WHEATON, Painted Post, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 2

### CATTLE

FOR SALE—Two Ayrshire bull calves; accredited herd; born August. First calf by Top Notch's Butter Boy; a bull by imported sire, dam of calf, Peter Pans Maggie of Briers, strong in production, price, \$75. Second calf by Top Notch's Butter dam is Flossie Ross, a cow with strong milking propensities, price, \$60; two calves, \$125. LEONARD H. HEALEY Woodstock, Conn.

FOR SALE—Beautiful HOLSTEIN bull calf, nine weeks old, ¾ white, beautifully marked. Out of extra fine cow, very heavy milker. Sire's dam as three year old gave over 90 lbs. of milk in a day, made 26 lbs. butter a week for four weeks in succession and 964 lbs. in a year. Also fine heifer calf six weeks old, nearly half white, nicely marked. Price \$40 each. WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Remsen, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ten choice ABERDEEN ANGUS cows and heifers, due to freshen in December and January. Registered and T. B. tested. For further particulars, write HOWARD G. DAVIS, Bluff Point, Yates County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein male and female calves sired by 30 lb. Double Grandson of May Echo Sylvia, from Colantha breed dams. Good individuality guaranteed. SYLVIA DALE FARM, GLENN WARNER, Cuba, N. Y.

### SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS—From largest registered flock in state, bred for size and heavy, long staple fleeces. Grown on upland pastures which adds to their natural hardy and disease resistant qualities. Like produces like. See them; write J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

### SWINE

FOR SALE—World's Grand Champion, big type, O. I. C. male pigs, 12 weeks old, \$10 with pedigree; gilts and service boars, \$25 each. VERNON LAFLE, Middlesex, N. Y.

O. I. C.'s—Choice Registered pigs, \$10 each; bred from quick growing, easy feeding, big type stock. Pairs no-akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

FERRETS for killing rats and game. November prices—Males \$3.00; females \$3.50; pair \$6.00; one dozen \$30.00. Yearling females \$5.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. Instructive book free. W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio.

POINTERS of real class and quality, proven hunters. Finest registered stock. FRANK DURKIN, Waterloo, N. Y.

AIREDALES—The all-round dog. Puppies and grown dogs for sale. Will ship C. O. D. SHADY SIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

THOROUGHbred COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

FERRETS trained for driving Rats, rabbits and game from their dens. We have white or brown, large or small males, \$3.75; females, \$4.25; pair, \$7.50. Good healthy stock. Shipped C. O. D. anywhere. J. E. YOUNGER, Dept. 6, Newton Falls, Ohio.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, very choice bred, the best farm dogs in the world, fine on cattle, good watch dogs. W. W. Norton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH Collie pups. PAINE'S FARM, South Royalton, Vt.

WHITE ESKIMO PUPPIES, beautiful white companions, pedigreed, eligible, register—\$20, \$25. Not pedigreed—\$15, \$20. WHITE ESKIMO KENNELS, Denton, Md.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y. offers, puppies and young dogs ready to run in following—Airedales \$5.00 to \$10.00; Coon hound pups, \$5.00; Fox hounds, \$15.00 to \$25.00 each; Rabbit hounds and Cocker Spaniels.

OKAW RIVER-BOTTOM COONHOUNDS, Redbones, black and tans, and blueticks. Foxhounds, Skunkhounds and Rabbit hounds. Ten days trial reference square dealing, LEO ADAMS, Ramsey, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two months old puppies, mother and father natural heel herders. Very bright and sensitive. Price \$8. Shipped C. O. D. For particulars, address LEO H. BARNUM, Prattsville, N. Y.

FERRETS for sale. Price list free. GLENDALE FERRET CO., Wellington, O.

### RAW FURS AND TRAPPING

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for skunk, mink, muskrat, coon. Write for price list today. OECIL PUDNEY, Sherburne, N. Y.

TRAPPERS—Buyers—Hustling raw furs men! You will profit by writing to IRA STERN, Furs, Route 6, New Brunswick, N. J.

### HONEY

HONEY—White, extracted, 5-lb. pail, \$1.00 10 lbs., \$1.90; 60 lbs., \$9. F. O. B. Here. C. S. BAKER, La Fayette, N. Y.

HONEY—White clover, postpaid, 3rd zone 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95c. Wholesale list free. ROSCOE F. WILSON, Dundee, New York.

PURE HONEY—60 lb. can, here, buckwheat, \$6.00; clover, \$7.80; also 5 and 10-lb. pails, circular free. Ten lbs. delivered within 3rd zone, \$1.75; clover, \$2. Five lbs. either within 4th zone, \$1.25. A fine CHRISTMAS PRESENT. Satisfaction guaranteed. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—White Clover, 5 pounds, \$1.15; 10 pounds, \$2.15; Light Amber Clover, \$1.00, \$1.90 60 pounds, \$7.75. Buckwheat, \$1.00, \$1.75 and \$1.85. Postpaid third zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Formulus, New York.

BUCKWHEAT honey in 60 lb. cans, \$6.50. F. O. B. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

YOUR GARDEN improves with these good things to eat. Columbian tasteful Raspberry. Dozen plants, dollar; three dozen, two dollars, Bliss, highest quality strawberry, dozen, dollar, three dozen, two dollars. Washington, healthful Asparagus, hundred, dollar; thousand, eight dollars. Postpaid, circular free. CERTIFIED PLANT FARM, Macedon, N. Y.

# Service Department

## Licensed and Bonded Poultry Dealers

FOLLOWING is a list of poultry dealers in New York state cities who handle poultry on a commission basis. This list includes only those merchants who are licensed and bonded by the New York State Department of Farms and Markets. It is to be thoroughly understood that we are not responsible for these firms in any way. There are too many opportunities for differences of opinion and complaint over which we have no control to stand responsible to the shipper or the receiver. We believe that shippers are safer doing business with licensed and bonded commission merchants because the state has investigated them to a certain extent and when one of these firms get into difficulty, the department protects the consigner to a certain degree.

### Do Not Crowd Fowls

There are a lot of details in shipping poultry, especially live poultry, that shippers should take into consideration. In the first place coops should be disinfected before birds are shipped in them and they should be so constructed that they will not break in transit. It is bad practice to put too many fowls in one coop, especially large birds, for it is easy for them to become suffocated. Another detail to watch in shipping live poultry is to have the birds in the coop uniform. It may mean dollars to you. When a crate of chickens arrive a buyer is usually attracted by birds that are uniform in size, color and general physical appearance. If a crate contains 6 or 8 nicely finished colored fowls, and a dozen scrawny looking Leghorns, he is not going to be attracted to that crate as much as if it contained a dozen or fifteen nice plump fowls of the yellow-skinned breeds; likewise, if the crate contains nothing but Leghorns, they do not look as badly as when they stand in comparison to the larger well-filled colored birds.

### Watch Shipping Schedule

Another detail to watch in shipping poultry is the routing and time of shipments so that it will reach the market at the most opportune time. Live poultry that reaches New York City on Saturday is usually held till Monday and does not meet as strong a market as if it were received on Thursday or Friday morning. Friday afternoon is often too late.

Cut this list out and save it for future reference.

### ALBANY:

Skillicorn, William J., 102 Hudson Ave.

### BROOKLYN:

Blanchard, L. & G. Co., Inc., 185-187 Ft. Greene Pl.  
Dworetzky & Shlefstein, 162 Christopher Ave.  
Gleichmann, R. & Co., 1019 Washington Ave.  
Harrison, Jacob P., 49 Washington Ave.  
Tantleff, H. & Co., 157-159 Ft. Greene Pl.  
Waldbaum, S. & W., 911 DeKalb Ave.

### BUFFALO:

Bredenberg Bros., 96 W. Market St.  
Brennen, F. & Son, 156-158 Michigan Ave.  
Bronstein & Rovner, 17 E. Market St.  
Ciccarell Bros., 100 W. Market St.  
Elster, Tom, 104-106 W. Market St.  
Eppolito Bros., 92 W. Market St.  
Fairmont Creamery Co. of N. Y., The, 170 Michigan Ave.  
Goldstein & Lippman, 165 Scott St.  
Harlow Bros., 141 Michigan Ave.  
Hornung Sons Co., Geo., 54 W. Market St.  
Huber, Frank X., 40 W. Market St.  
Infantine, Joseph, 176 Perry St.  
Kurtz, George W., 173 Perry St.  
Kurtz Bros., 80 W. Market St.  
Long, J. A. Co., 53 E. Market St.  
M. & S. Produce Co., 171 Scott St.  
Mackey, Marvin U., 108 W. Market St.  
Potter & Williams Co., 144 Michigan Ave.  
Rea & Witzig, 46 W. Market St.  
Richards, John, 88 W. Market St.  
Satuloff Bros., 176 Michigan Ave.  
Schafer, Frederick J., 98 W. Market St.  
Schintzius, John E., 38 W. Market St.  
Smith, N. L. & Co., Inc., 48 W. Market St.  
Snyder & Co., 62 W. Market St.  
Stone, F. F., Inc., 162 Perry St.  
Swick, Walter Glenn, 90 W. Market St.  
Trautman's Sons, F. J., 52 W. Market St.  
Tuttle, Walter A., Co., 55-57 E. Market St.  
Vinci & Perna, 90 W. Market St.  
Wattles, Frank E., 148 Michigan Ave.  
Wattles' Son, J. B. & G. M., 152 Michigan Ave.  
Welch, F. M. & Co., 139 Michigan Ave.  
Will, William C. Co., Inc., 163 Scott St.  
Will & Zaeplf, 59 E. Market St.  
Wood, Francis D., 129 Michigan Ave.  
Zaubitzer & Miller, 171 Perry St.

### NEW YORK:

Allison, Geo. & Co., Inc., 296 Washington St.  
Alpaugh, E. S. & Co. (Live and Dressed), 18 Bloomfield St.  
Appelget, W. D. & Co., 50-58 Thompson Ave.

Berman & Baedecker, Inc., 28 Thirteenth Av.  
Bernholz, J. A. & Sons, 30 Harrison St.  
Blanchard, L. & G. Co., Inc., 423 West 14th St.  
Bodine & Hinrichs, 28-30 Lawton Ave.  
Boehm, Daniel P., Inc., 331 Washington St.  
Bovers & Rosenblum, 2284 Twelfth Ave.  
Bronx Independent Meat Corp. (Wholesale), 651 Brook Ave.

Brown, George G., 36 Bloomfield St.  
Brown, Harold L. Co., Inc., 172 Duane St.  
Cohen, Wm. H. & Co., 232 Washington St.  
Cook Poultry Corp., Geo., 401 West 14th St.  
Dennis & Herring, 50-58 Thompson Ave.; West Washington Market  
De Noyelles, S. & Co., 34-36 Hewitt Ave.; West Washington Market  
De Winter & Stewart Inc., 321 Washington St.  
Dworetzky & Shlefstein, 325 Greenwich St.  
Elzea, W. W., Inc., 327-329 Washington St.  
Farmers Commission House, Inc., 403 W. 14th St.

Frank, Abraham L. (Live and Dressed), 38 Lawton Ave.  
Frankel, Sol, Inc., 50-56 Loew Ave.  
Garlick, Michael, 7-8-9 Thirteenth Ave.  
Garlick-Dinerman Co., Inc., 3-6 Thirteenth Ave.; West Washington Market

Hance Bros., Co., 32 Bloomfield St.  
Hawk, G. Z. & Son, Co., 34 Loew Ave.  
Hillman, Frank & Son, Inc., 45 Loew Ave.  
Hinrichs, George F., Inc., 341 Washington St.  
33 Hewitt Ave.; West Washington Market  
Hollrock, William G., 357-359 Greenwich St.  
Ideal Butter & Egg Co., 25 Harrison St.  
Jelliffe, Wright & Co. (Live and Dressed), 284 Washington St.

Jewell Bros., Inc., 25-31 Loew Ave.  
Jewell, Koenig & Co., Inc., 64 Loew Ave.  
Johnson Co., T. W., 361 Washington St.  
Joseph, Hugo & Son, Inc., 448 West 14th St.  
Klein, Jacob M., 448 West 14th St.  
Lass & Cohen, 446 West 14th St.  
Leigh & Everitt, 297 Washington St.  
Lewis, C. H. & Sons, Inc., 25-29 Lawton Ave.  
Mandelker, Philip, 158 Reade St.  
Mottus Bros., 25 Thirteenth Ave.  
Mowerson, Wm. H. & Son, Inc., 38-48 Lawton Ave.

Nagle, Samuel, Inc., 19-24 West St.  
Oliver-Lehman Co., Geo., Inc., 28 Hewitt Ave.; West Washington Market  
Otis, B. W. & Co., Inc., 2-26 Hewitt Ave.  
Patri, E. Moore, 11 Thompson Ave.  
Pearson & Walmsley (Poultry and Squabs) 446-448 West 13th St.

Peck & Nicholas, 452 West 13th St.  
Perrine, I. H., 56-60 Hewitt Ave.  
Pond, H. T., Co., 361 Washington St.  
Richardson, J. Smith & Co., 39-47 Thompson Ave.; West Washington Market  
Savage, G. N. & Co., Inc., 321 Washington St.  
Schwab, Louis J. & Sons, Inc., 51-63 Grace Ave.; West Washington Market  
Steers & Menke, 20 Lawton Ave.; West Washington Market

Swift & Co., Inc., 32 Tenth Ave.  
13th St. Market  
Van Nostrand, A. B. & Co., 1-4 West Washington Market  
Waldbaum, S. & W., 134 Reade St.  
Werner, Charles, Inc., 35 Loew Ave.; West Washington Market  
Williams, John W., Inc., 34-42 Thompson Ave.; West Washington Market  
Williamson, T. S. & Bro., West Washington Market  
Wilson & Co., 647 Brook Ave.  
Woolley & Hughes, Inc., West Washington Market

### SYRACUSE:

Burton, Oliver L., 508 Pearl St.  
Klock, Arthur V., Co., 424 Pearl St.  
Roscoe Fruit Co., Inc., 417 No. Clinton St.

### UTICA:

Swift & Co., Inc., Main St.

## LIVE POULTRY

### NEW YORK:

Bloom Bros. & Mintz, 57-63 Thompson Ave.; West Washington Market  
Chelsea Live Poultry Co., Inc., 39 Loew Ave.; West Washington Market  
Collins, Co. Chas. (Live Poultry exclusively), Thirteenth Ave., and Gansevoort St.  
Danziger, Adolph, 10-12 Thirteenth Ave.  
Fleck & Co., Inc., Samuel, 44-48 Bloomfield St.; West Washington Market  
Herring, C. M. & Co., 23 Thompson Ave.  
Kassel Poultry Co., Inc., 16 Thirteenth Ave.  
Kastein, Julius, 44-48 Thompson Ave.; West Washington Market  
Kossar & Co., Inc., 42-48 Loew Ave.; West Washington Market  
Krakaur Poultry Co., 19-24 Thirteenth Ave.; West Washington Market  
Melrose Meat Co., Inc., 653-657 Brook Ave.  
Norris, James N., Inc., 54-58 Bloomfield St.; West Washington Market  
Rosenstein, Harry, Inc., 60 Thompson Ave.; West Washington Market  
Werner, Samuel, Inc., 59 Loew Ave.; West Washington Market  
Western Commission Co., Inc., 13-15 Thirteenth Ave.

## Consignor Creditors Take Note

COMMISSIONER of Farms and Markets, Berne A. Pyrke, gives notice to farmers who have been consigning produce to Hyman Mohilewsky, who has been doing business at 153 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, that all persons having claims as consignor creditors against Hyman Mohilewsky for farm produce consigned him to be sold on commission, must file a verified statement of their claims with the commissioner at his office in Albany BEFORE DECEMBER 13. This verified statement will state the name and post-office address of this consignor creditor and the amount due him. Claims that are not filed by December 13 will receive no further consideration.



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**HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.**  
 Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO** Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

**Classified Ads**  
 (Continued from page 402)

**REAL ESTATE**

**OWN A FLORIDA FARM**—Grow 2 and 3 crops annually. Enjoy Florida's year-round healthful climate; and its semi-tropic beauty. Hillsborough County, surrounding Tampa. South Florida's metropolis, offers exceptional opportunities for new settlers. Citrus fruits, vegetables, livestock, poultry. New developments in bananas, grapes, figs, blackberries, avocados. Paved highways; main line railroads. Good schools. Land, \$30 to \$100 acre. Write for free agricultural booklet. **BOARD OF TRADE, Box H407, Tampa, Florida.**

**ARE YOU** interested in a home or investment in Florida? Write for booklet. **C. W. PETTY, Vero, Fla.**

**MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE** in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write **PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.**

**STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE:** 1 1/2 acres land, store building with living rooms, barn and shop. **HENRY UTTER, Kortright, N. Y.**

**FOR SALE**—144 acre dairy grain or potato farm, 7 miles from Trenton, been a dairy farm for a number of years. For full particulars consult owner. **A. STOUT, Robbinsville, N. J.**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**VARVLAC ELASTIC.** Roof Paint—Bbls. 60c per gal. 1/2-bbls. 65c per gal. 5-gals. 80c per gal. (6) 90c. at Boston **THE PECK COMPANY, St. Johnsbury, Vt.**

**GEO. F. LOWE AND SON, Fultonville, New York,** ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

**ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay** for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. **W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.**

**LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS** save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. **TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A, Gardner, Mass.**

**OUR FAMOUS XMAS Prize Package 25c—\$1 each.** Chuck full Xmas surprises. Values guaranteed. Give age. **HALSTEAD STORES, 110-549 Main St., Torrington, Conn.**

**MILK CHOCOLATE** made at our dairy; the best you ever tasted; box of 120 pieces, 2 lbs. net postpaid, for \$1; 1,000 of satisfied customers. Please send remittance with order. **WILLIAM WIND, Babylon, N. Y.**

**TOBACCO—HOMESPUN** smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2; 20, \$3.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. **WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.**

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**Cleaning the Hen House**

*Ma Supervises While Pa Follows Instructions*

ONE very rarely sees a group of farm buildings without a henhouse among them. And while occasionally it may be a nondescript affair, large enough to hold only a few hens as a general thing it is a sizable building housing a flourishing sideline that returns a goodly profit in the course of the year.

But big or little, old or new, it has to be cleaned from top to bottom every fall and put in good repair for the winter and there's the rub.

More often than not, as in our case, mother is head of the poultry enterprise with father as working partner and chief beneficiary and as early as September 1, she nearly every day mentions with growing insistence the need of having it done, but it is a job nobody loves and with farm work pressing hard it is put off from week to week until she finally takes the matters firmly in hand by inquiring, "What's to hinder having the hen house cleaned today? It will soon be October and the pullets are coming on so fast that they must be settled in winter quarters without any more delay. Can't we go right at it this morning?"

**Prepare Lime Ahead**

"Well, no, not today," Dad thinks. But a morning or two after he says, "This is hen house day, mother. Going to come out and help?" Oh yes, she'll be there as soon as she can, and dad goes along out and begins operations by putting some lime to slacking. Two gallons of water to ten pounds of lime is about the right proportion and it is stirred a few minutes until slacking is well started. Then it is covered with some bags and left to finish by itself while he "rassels" with the first part of the job proper.

Everything removable—nests, hoppers, dust boxes, water pails, perches and dropping boards are taken outside and the cobwebs and dust swept from ceiling and walls with a good stiff broom and mindful of mother's searching eyes, not a cranny nor corner is slighted. Next the litter is wheeled out and the floor scraped clean with hoe and shovel and finished off with a vigorous sweeping.

**Ma Surveys the Work**

By the time the dust is settled mother appears and says he is getting along famously and please don't forget there's some window panes that are only tacked in and need to be puttied, the roof leaks in two places, one end of the doorstep is loose and two or three frames must have new cloth tacked on. She'll bring the cheese cloth and tacks out after a while but must run in now and see if her pie is done and start dinner.

Dad thins and strains the slacked lime and pours in some crude carbolic acid, hunts up the sprayer and begins white-washing, finishing up right after dinner. As soon as the dishes are washed, out comes mother with suds, brush and cloth and windows are washed and waterpails scrubbed while outside dad sprays nests and dropping boards and paints the roosts with wornout motor oil.

Next he does the tinkering mother spoke about and some besides and by the time everything is back in place and new litter on the floor it is pretty near chore time and mother in fresh gingham appears on the scene again to say that supper is ready and to give the completed work high praise—and it does look good with the sunlight slanting in through the clean windows and the hens straggling cautiously in pecking all about and scratching in the fresh straw. White with lime, full of dust and dog-tired, dad only growls that it is by all odds the meanest job on the farm and that if it had to be done more than once a year he'd sell every hen on the place before tomorrow night, but mother knows better than to take him seriously. Past experience has taught her that such an attack is due reg-

ularly every year on hen house cleaning day. The other 364 days he is just as enthusiastic about the hen business as she is.—**NANCY KNIGHT, New York.**

**Give the Hens Enough Nests**

WHEN I started with a small flock of hens, I put up in different parts of the chicken house what I considered a sufficient number of nests. But it did not take me long to learn that the hens seemed to have one or two favorite nests and I often found as many as three hens crowded on one.

As a consequence, the straw would be thrown out and often one or two eggs were broken. Coming at a time when eggs were bringing a high price, I figured it was more economical to put up additional nests than to have an egg or two broken and wasted almost every day. Instead of adding a nest here and there, I changed the entire nesting arrangement, placing the nests side by side and putting them up where there was the least light. That stopped the fight for particular nests.

A nest to six or eight hens is supposed to be about the proper proportion, but I believe it pays to put up a few more. The majority of hens lay in the forenoon and often a number of them take a notion to lay at the same time. When a hen has her mind set on laying, she's going to lay, and if she can't find a nest she will lay elsewhere. That is one reason why eggs are often found in the litter, where they become either broken or dirty. Two advantages in having the nests together are economy in nest material and the saving in footsteps when gathering eggs.—**W. C. MULLENBERG.**

**Cull Scrub Pullets to Boost Production**

EGGS from runty pullets are as rare as golden eggs from geese these days. That is why it pays to get rid of runty pullets and so fatten up the flocks production average. Culling pullets, as some seem to think, is not a weighty, intricate problem, a job requiring occult powers. Any ordinary human being with a fair share of horse-sense can do it.

"Culling the pullets," according to G. S. Vickers of the Ohio College of Agriculture, "is nothing but getting out the runts and scrubs. Last week, for instance, I saw a fine bunch of late March Leghorns just coming into production. Among them were a couple that weighed only 1 1/2 pounds each. They were clearly culls. Remove such birds and you have your pullets culled."

"When pullets are being housed, as they should be, early in October, watch for signs of worms, tuberculosis, and colds. A good way to treat a cold is to stick the chicken's head into a can of kerosene. It won't hurt the chicken, and it will help kill the cold."

**A Creditable Pullet Record**

THE items we have published about early pullets have created quite a bit of interest. We received dozens of letters from subscribers, telling of their success with early-laying pullets. Mr. A. H. Hotaling of West Lebanon, N. Y., writes that he had a utility White Leghorn pullet in April and in 3 1/2 months she laid her first egg. But more interesting still is Mr. Hotaling's note that from a flock of 115 pullets hatched on June 19 he had an egg record of 2,700 eggs and the birds were housed in no up-to-date hen house. That is quite a record for pullets. Part of this can be explained by the fact that Mr. Hotaling culls his flock thoroughly every year, and consequently he has gradually built up a flock of heavy producers.

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**The Trouble Maker**

(Continued from page 399)

out of the field. Nice driver you be," returned Bill. "Can't get out of a fifteen-foot gate without taking a whole section of the fence along with you!"

"Some preacher ye be!" said another fellow. "Nice church language you were usin' while you were goin' out of the field, wasn't you?"

"Seems to me," said another, smiling, "that you're a little bit the worse for wear, Shorty. What did they do to you down at the blower this time?"

"That's all right. Talk all you mind to," said Shorty. "I said you couldn't stick these horses, and you didn't, in spite of all your meanness. Couldn't put on a load big enough to stiek 'em. You're nothin' but a lot of lazy loafers anyway. We teamsters have to spend most of our time ridin' back and forth 'cause you fellers are too lazy to put on decent loads."

"All right, Shorty," said Bill. "Mebbe you're right. This time we'll give you a real load."

SUITING the action to the words, the men with a common impulse began grabbing armfuls of corn and rushing them on the wagon again. They piled the corn high on the rigging and tangled it in every way possible until finally Shorty rushed again to the head of the load to hurry his horses away from his tormentors before they could put on any more.

But this time, in spite of the fact that the powerful beasts strained forward faithfully and together, the big load stirred not a foot. Again and again, Shorty urged them frantically, but they did their gallant utmost to no avail.

Meanwhile, the corn continued going on the load all of the time and in any old way. Finally, unable to reach it up from the ground, because the load was so high, Bill jumped up on the rigging and took the corn from the men and piled it higher and higher.

At last Shorty turned from his futile attempt to start his horses and in a rage began to throw the corn back off of the load. Bill ran toward him to stop him, and Shorty gave a mighty lunge, caught Mead off of his balance, and he rolled ignominiously off the load so that he struck the ground with a decided bump, amid the haw-haws of the men.

Again the matter might have ended there, but Bill had had a drink or so of hard cider that morning, and the fall off of the wagon and the laughter of the men made him ugly. He jumped to his feet, reached up, caught Shorty by the leg, pulled him roughly to the ground, then slapped him sharply in the face.

IN the meantime, Jim Taylor had driven up and stood watching the performance while waiting to have his wagon loaded. He had noticed Bill climbing under Shorty's wagon to chain the wheels so that the horses could not start the load, and he had laughed with the rest of the men when Shorty turned the tables by throwing Bill off on the ground. But when Bill pulled the little man roughly from the wagon and slapped him, Jim thought the matter had ceased to be a joke.

"Hey there, Bill," he called. "Pick someone your own size."

"Mind your own business," shouted Bill, slapping Shorty again.

Jim jumped down from his wagon and ran up to the men.

"You'd better cut it out, Bill," he said.

"Maybe you'd like the job of stoppin' me!"

"Well, that's all right, Bill," said Jim, speaking mildly. "I like fun just as well as anybody, but hitting a man that is smaller than you are in the face is no joke."

"That's right," said one of the other men. "That's goin' too far."

"You're gettin' too fresh lately, young feller," said Bill. "You think you're runnin' this whole neighborhood, jest cause you hit that there milk dealer

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when he wasn't lookin'. You think you're pretty smart, but here's somethin' to show you you ain't as smart as you think you be."

And without further warning, he smashed Jim squarely in the face and knocked him down. The men swarmed in between to prevent further trouble, and Jim got slowly to his feet.

"Stand aside, boys," he said quietly. "I can't let the matter rest here, and none of you will blame me if I don't."

THE men stepped aside without further argument, and Jim showed what he had on his mind by taking off his coat and tossing it to one of the men. He had hardly done this before Bill rushed him. Jim swayed a little uncertainly on his feet and then stepped swiftly aside to avoid the rush. As Bill went by, propelled by his own momentum, Jim managed to land a good right on the side of Mead's head.

After this, they settled down to real business, circling each other for a moment, each watching alertly for an opening. Then they came together with a swift but equal exchange of compliments and parted, Bill with a missing tooth and Jim with nose spouting blood.

Again they stepped in, each landing blows which could be heard for rods; both men were becoming winded, but it was plain that Bill's age and his occasional boozing were telling on his staying power. He circled around the other and tried to gain time; Jim pressed his advantage and finally closed in a clinch and they fell together and rolled over and over in the sharp corn stubbles.

When they ceased to roll, Jim was on top and stayed there, punching Mead whenever a free arm and an opening

offered, until the other finally confessed that he had "had enough."

"Get under that wagon and unchain those wheels," Jim ordered, and after a moment Bill slowly and painfully obeyed.

Then turning to Shorty, Jim said: "Now, you fool, pull out of here and see if you know enough to keep your mouth shut in the future."

(Continued next week)

**The Outlook for Farm Land Values**

(Continued from page 389)

keep up a lot of forced sales of land, most of which went into the hands of mortgage holders at prices below the figure at which solvent farmers would be willing to sell. The unprofitable returns from farming have encouraged farmers to leave the land and go to the cities, increasing the amount of land for sale and reducing the number of buyers.

Local taxes are extremely high because of public improvements started several years ago. The cost of government and maintenance of schools is high. Investigations seem to show that farm lands are taxed relatively higher than town and city real estate. Land economists point out the disadvantage that farmers are under by being taxed on land valuations, while other business is taxed chiefly on its income. Recently, the ownership of a farm has not meant that the owner had any income out of which to pay taxes. High taxes tend to discourage investment in farm land in contrast with the many tax exempt securities available to the investor.

This resume of the conditions which have prevailed in the past and which exist in the immediate present leads di-

rectly to some conclusions, or impressions, as to the future of farm land values.

The drift of population to the cities is reducing the number of food producers and adding to the number of food consumers. Furthermore, our total population is gaining at the rate of about 1 1/2 per cent a year. Government officials estimate that we will have about 150 million people to support by 1950.

These factors in the long run will diminish the volume of farm products that must be forced on foreign markets. Unless the efficiency with which our land is used is raised, agricultural production in the United States will be practically on a domestic basis in fifteen or twenty years. When that time comes, assuming that our farmers have tariff protection, the buying power of our urban population will dominate in the setting of farm prices rather than competition in international markets with the new countries of the world having low production costs.

This would mean a return of conditions similar to those that prevailed from 1897 to 1915. Eventually this might lead to enough advance in prices of farm products and enough change in relative prosperity between the farm and the city to turn the tide of population to the country again and stimulate agricultural production. But in any case, farm land prices would probably advance.

It will be possible to increase the amount of land in cultivation and farm the present area more intensively, but this will only be done in response to higher prices for farm products and under conditions that will tend to elevate farm land prices.

\* \* \*

Do you stop, look, and listen at grade crossings?



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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DECEMBER 13, 1924

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*His First Lesson In Carpentry*

**The Lamb and Wool Market Outlook—By Gilbert Gusler**





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## Late Fall Thoughts

### A Plow Handle Talk

I AGREE with the editor that most

By H. E. COOK

at the time of his death to have been New

York's most distinguished citizen. Of course, he addressed the student body and I was amazed when he began without a general introduction to his subject to give a lecture on corn growing. I was at that time giving the classroom work on field crops and was supposed to have some knowledge of corn and its culture. And yet here stood an ex-President of Columbia and an ex-Mayor of New York making the hot flashes play over my face because of ignorance. While at the barn he led for fully ten minutes in a discussion of milking stools from a useful and sanitary standpoint and at equally great length of house refrigerators while inspecting equipment in the D. S. department. Among other things that left a lasting impression and which I hope to have profited by was this, "When I was elected President of Columbia the first I did was to set about learning everything I did not know about running a university." Afterwards for two years I was a member of a tuberculosis committee of which Seth Low was an active member where the same knowledge of details was always in evidence.



H. E. Cook

In proclaiming some big doctrine on say—what is the matter with farming these days, one does not expect to prove his case in detail because remedies for all sorts of diseases, both physical and economic, act in the future. And even if your plan is right, it won't work out exactly as prescribed and one has a chance to dodge a bit and explain. But daily farm methods, if not a fraud, must have been worked out before one talks about them. Then again there are a lot of things that may be good, but one sort of feels that they are personal property or rather private property and are not for the public. Anyhow, if they are good, you rather some one else would tell of them, and if otherwise we feel about the same except that we would like to have that someone else keep still about them.

#### Beautiful Days—Weather Breeders

There are some methods very hard for me to decide, as they come up for decision many times a day in dealing with folks. I know, on general principles, that I get on best when I try to get the other person's viewpoint as well as my own on the principle that a pleased customer is generally a profitable one. But just where to draw the line between having him satisfied and protecting your own interest is where the rub comes. Not every one with whom you deal is unselfish. Now I think that a wise decision on this thing may have as much to do with getting money enough to pay our bills and to keep out of bankruptcy as any one single thing and yet how to write about it in detail I do not know and so I might continue at length.

I am studying every day to make our farm organization function efficiently and smoothly and when it does I let up or rather take a rest. Maybe it is a rest and maybe I do some job which does not take in the regular farm force—things, I mean, that no one else can do expecting the farm affairs will sort of move along without personal attention. Sometimes these peaceful days are breeding something. Everyone will remember the old farmer's comment on his friend's congratulations that these were beautiful days for farm work—"Yes, but they are weather breeders." This tendency is a weakness of mine, chiefly because I naturally like to relax and probably the only reason I stay up against things somehow every day is because I have to do so in order to get a living.

#### Study Is Absolutely Necessary

Studying to know every detail, whether we do them all ourselves or not, is absolutely necessary. That is what makes men. It has been by observation that outstanding men and women are made so by knowing a lot of little things well.

The state school, during my association with it, served as host and hostess for a whole day to Seth Low, generally agreed

I wonder if you and I have such a knowledge of details of our own business? If not, we could easily find a couple of hours each day to study them. Maybe it would help to drive away a feeling that farming is bad and that we would be better off to quit and do something else.

#### Fall as Busy as Summer

We are as busy in November as in summer. Really I feel we are pressed harder than in the so-called busy season. Our milk output does not change and animal care increases. Weather conditions are not as favorable and actual accomplishments per man hour is less.

Plowing, cutting brush, harrowing fall-plowed land, putting stacked hay in the barn, doing fall repair work on buildings and tools if necessary and repairs are always on hand. While we cannot afford to build anew always, we do keep up repairs so that the working conditions are reasonably good. Present high labor costs demand that tools, power, buildings, etc., shall at the least be wholesome. Not only will we be more efficient as workers but there is also an inspiration that coaxes us on to more speedy action.

#### Cow Test Work Does Good

One year ago we joined a local cow test association, the first one locally organized and it has done me a lot of good. While we do a good deal of testing ourselves, somehow it doesn't get hold of a fellow like public testing and this year one of the outstanding jobs is to raise the average production of our herd.

I feel sure now that the high prices we get for milk and the constant large returns per cow have rather lessened my ambition to keep up a high milk or fat production over former years. If it didn't cost any more to produce this milk than ordinary market milk, everything would go along swimmingly. But it does cost more and we need high production per cow just as much as a market milk dairyman. Another factor in our game has been the difficulty in getting high Jersey and Guernsey producers for which I am blaming no one but myself. Although I must confess that they are not plentiful. I believe the average dairyman, if you know who and where he is, needs this associated work more than he needs any other kind of cooperation that has developed within recent times and no expensive equipment nor high salaried outfit is necessary to put it over. Am I right?—H. E. Cook.

Have killed one cow and two heifers. Expect to kill two more cows. Sell eight heifers that I will kill if I can save the beef.—M. H. T., Chautauqua County, N. Y.



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Volume 114

For the Week Ending December 13, 1924

Number 24

## The Lamb and Wool Market Outlook

If You Keep Sheep or Plan To, Read This Article

By GILBERT GUSLER

ONE of the classic anecdotes of the stockyards deals with a Texas sheepman who sent a trainload of sheep to market a number of years ago in one of the periods of adversity in the industry. The shipment failed to sell for enough to pay the freight and other costs. When the commission firm wired to him for money to balance the account, the shipper wired back, "Have no money but will send another trainload of sheep."

The story is extreme, of course, but was almost duplicated in the fall of 1921, when a shipment of western ewes on one of the central markets realized only 35 cents a head after paying marketing costs. Since 1921, the sheep business has been looking up. The sheepmen have been the princes rather than the paupers of the live stock markets.

### Prices Far Above Pre-War

Fat lambs at Chicago averaged \$9.85 for the year 1921. The market advanced enough to make an average of \$13.50 in 1922 and 1923. Thus far in 1924 it has ruled a trifle higher than in 1922 and 1923. The average in 1914 was only \$8 or but little more than half the average price of the last 33 months. Lambs have been higher priced and much more profitable to produce than either hogs or beef cattle.

Wool also has been bringing a good figure. In the five years before the war, farmers received an average price of 15 to 20 cents for their wool. This increased to 60 cents in 1918 but the deflation period carried the wool market down to an average of only 16.4 cents for 1921. The market has recovered until farm prices averaged 30 cents in 1922 and 39 cents in 1923, or practically double the pre-war figure.

In the three or four years just before the war, our sheep population was relatively high but it was declining. Sheep of all ages were being thrown on the market and the largest number ever slaughtered in one year was back in 1912. High prices during the war caused slight expansion of the industry but the general trend of production from 1910 to 1922 was downward. On January 1, 1922, fewer sheep were reported on farms than in any year since 1878. Likewise, there were only two sheep where there had been three reported ten or eleven years before.

In appraising the extent of the decline in production resulting from the small sheep population compared with 10 or 15 years ago, it is important to bear in mind that at that time the western ranges had a larger number of wethers which could be kept profitably for the sake of the fleece alone. Today, the western flocks are composed more largely of ewes so that the total number of lambs produced for market each year has not declined as much as the decrease in the number of sheep kept on farms and ranges might indicate.

The fact that lamb and wool production had

dropped to such a low level, combined with improved industrial conditions, is the explanation of the strength in the lamb and wool market since early in 1922. With the sheepmen restored to prosperity, the current of production has shifted again and the tendency has been to expand once more both on the range and in the cornbelt. This is shown by the strong demand for breeding ewes in all sections and the increase reported in the sheep population.

Then there is enough margin of profit in lamb production at present prices that no decline in the market sufficient to wipe it all out is likely to occur at an early date.

### Factors In Immediate Outlook

So much for the more distant outlook. The situation during the next month or two will be dominated by the size of the end-of-the-season run from the range states, by the supply of grass fat natives from the corn belt and by the number of "comebacks" from the feeder lambs recently taken to the country.

This year's western range lamb crop was estimated at about three-quarters of a million head more than last year. The movement out of the range states increased although the full number shown by the estimate does not seem to have put in its appearance. The corn belt also had a larger lamb crop than last year. The peak of the marketing season from both sections is already over, however, and receipts have diminished from 35 to 50 per cent in the last five or six weeks. Whatever the comparison with last year may show, the pressure is gradually lifting from the lamb market because of this seasonal diminution in the supply.

### Small Gain In Winter Feeding

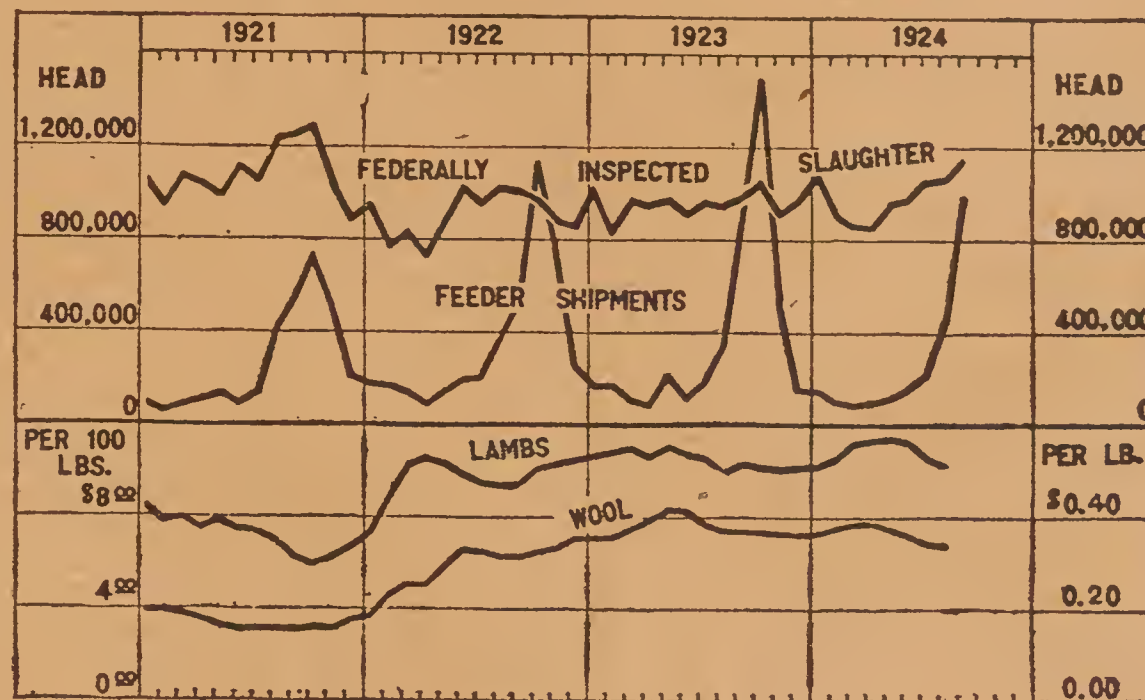
During the summer when feeder lambs first began to go to the country, the movement was far in excess of last year when the total was also large. During September and October, however, feeders became less zealous and shipments from July 1 to October 18 into seven corn belt states from the leading markets were 1,401,000 head against 1,354,000 head a year ago. "Comebacks" from this movement are already showing up but, owing to the poor corn crop, they are in poor finish and more of them than usual must be sent to the country a second time before they will be ready for slaughter.

After the middle of December, fed lambs predominate in the supply. Based on the movement to the country, market receipts will be much the same as, or slightly larger than last year. Judging by the ability of the market to absorb fat lambs in the last few months, prices should work slightly higher than they now are.

After the first of February, fed lambs from the irrigated districts in Colorado and adjacent states comprise the bulk of the supply. Early in the season, a large number of lambs were contracted for shipment into these districts but it remains to be seen just what the total movement will be compared with last year.

Lamb feeding operations are not likely to be so profitable this year as they were last because of higher feed costs. This factor will be offset to some extent, however, by the slightly lower average price for feeder lambs, purchased on the open market.

Coming now to the wool situation, we have the spectacle of the (Continued on page 418)



TRENDS IN THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

This chart shows (1) the number of lambs and sheep slaughtered under federal inspection; (2) the number of feeding and breeding sheep and lambs shipped from public stockyards, and (3) the farm price of lambs and wool each month since January, 1921. Market receipts are heaviest in September and October as a rule. Most of the increase is in feeders, although slaughter usually is heavier in those months than at any other time of year. Prices for both lambs and wool in the last two years have been about twice as high as in the latter part of 1921.

The rate of expansion has not been rapid, however. About two million head have been added to the farm and range sheep population in about two years, or a gain of only 6 per cent. Since the human population has probably gained about 3 per cent in that period, the sheep population remains relatively small. Market receipts have not reflected the increase in production except in a very limited way, so that lamb prices thus far in 1924 have averaged slightly higher than in the corresponding period of either of the two preceding years.

The tendency to increase production leads to the conclusion that over the next five years lamb prices are likely to take a moderate downward trend. The sheep population has begun to gain on the human population. Employment conditions and consumer buying power in the cities have been about as favorable as could be expected. It would not be surprising if 1924 should prove to be the high year in the lamb market for a long time to come.

The change promises to be slow, however, and the sheep and wool grower should be in a position of relative advantage for several years. Not only are there natural limitations on the rate of expansion of sheep production, but there are some indications that the public appetite for lamb grows a little keener from year to year.



Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only advertising which it believes to be thoroughly honest.

We positively guarantee to our readers fair and honest treatment in dealing with our advertisers.

We guarantee to refund the price of goods purchased by our subscribers from any advertiser who fails to make good when the article purchased is found not to be as advertised.

To benefit by this guarantee subscribers must say: "I saw your ad in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" when ordering from our advertisers.

Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 6, 1924, at the Post Office at Elmira, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

VOL. 114 December 13, 1924 No. 24

More Tax Publicity

"Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of school district No. 10, Town of East Fishkill, that I have received a warrant from the trustee of said district for collection of taxes for the present year, with one per cent for the first thirty days as my fee, after that my fee will be five per cent."

THE above school tax notice, which was recently posted in a rural school district in New York State, illustrates very well why we advocate in our tax program more publicity about taxes. The notice speaks for itself. It is certainly bare of information. The taxpayer must go to the collector in person to find out what his tax is and he does not know until then whether or not his valuation has been raised, nor does he know in advance the amount of his taxes or why they are lower or higher than they were the preceding year.

We believe that every taxpayer has a right to receive an individual written notice immediately after his valuation is raised and in plenty of time for him to appear at the proper place to state causes why the valuation is too high.

In the case of school taxes, reports are rendered at the local school meeting, but for other taxes no taxpayer knows the details of how or why or for what his money has been spent. He has a right to this information and the time for him to get it is with his tax bill. With it also should be a detailed statement or budget of proposed tax expenditures for the coming year. If public officials were obliged to make these detailed budget statements to every taxpayer and were obliged to follow them by full reports of how the money was spent when the tax bills are rendered, then there certainly would be more care and thought given to the expenditure of public money.

We believe this is one definite way to bring about a better and more efficient government and lower taxes. Are we right? Let us hear from you. If we make these tax reduction principles count with public officials we must have your support. Write us. A postal card will do.

The Cross-Word Puzzle Craze

THE folks here in the office have the laugh on the editor. We never have liked puzzles; it has always seemed to us that there was enough to make a fellow's head ache without puzzling one's head over something that led to nowhere. So when the cross-word puzzles struck the coun-

try, we would have nothing to do with them, although everybody in the office had one or two stuffed in their pockets, and every commuters' train is filled with the cross-word crazed enthusiasts.

But our friends have all been prophesying that it would get us yet. They were right! The other day we fell! George, our ten-year-old, wanted us to show him how to work out the first cross-word puzzle that appeared in the American Agriculturist. This was in the November 29th issue. In showing him, we suddenly became interested. Then we dug up some more in newspapers and two hours went by before we knew it. The things are certainly fascinating. Moreover, they will do a lot of good for they improve everybody's vocabulary.

On Page 417 is the third of the series of the cross-word puzzles that are now appearing in American Agriculturist. Read the instructions and give it a trial. But we warn you before you start that the thing is likely to get you fast in its clutches! It is worse than strong drink.

"The Trouble Maker"

"I wish to express my appreciation of your story 'The Trouble Maker' even though it is only started. I have often said that there has been almost no stories of farm life written by people who understand farm conditions."—H. L. C.

\* \* \*

"For sometime I have been intending to write you how much I have enjoyed your story which is running in the American Agriculturist. I want to compliment you on it."—J. C.

NATURALLY, these communications are very pleasing because they are an indication of how some of you at least like my story. One reader was enthusiastic enough to want to know if the sequel was ready to follow when this story was ended.

I have not been sure of how good the story was from a fiction standpoint. In fact, I have a good many doubts about it. But one thing I have tried to do in it is to picture farm people as they really are, particularly when they gather in meetings, and I shall be interested to see how you like the exciting milk meetings, the mob at the jail delivery, the gang who dumped Johnny Ball's milk into the ditch, the Ladies' Aid meeting, the country funeral and one other meeting of our lovable farm folks that I shall not spoil the story by mentioning until you have read it.

If in your opinion these descriptions of country folks are true to life, I shall think that all of the hard work in writing the book has been well worthwhile, for there has been altogether too little accurate writing and accurate description of country life and country people.—E. R. EASTMAN.

Says Borden's Farms Pay

IN an interesting article in the October issue of *Farm and Fireside*, Mr. F. H. Cronk, Vice-president and General Manager of the Borden's Farm Products Company, stated that his company owns and operates ten certified milk farms and that every one of these farms is showing a profit even during the depression.

Mr. Cronk gives two reasons why these farms are successfully operated. He said that the only advantage they have in working these farms over other farmers is that they do not have to wait for profits out of any farm to improve and equip that farm properly. In other words, they are not bothered for capital.

His chief reason, however, for their success is the keeping of careful records on all the farm business, and the constant study of these records in order to cut out or change every part of the business that does not pay.

There might be some advantage in the sale of certified milk for a fairly high price, but we think this is mostly offset by the extra costs of producing certified milk.

We agree with Mr. Cronk on the importance of farm accounts. He stated very frankly that the Borden Company is not in business for its health,

and that if these farms did not pay, the men who managed them would be changed, and if this was not the trouble, the farms themselves would be disposed of.

In showing what part the records played in their business, Mr. Cronk said:

"The first half of the year 1920 our tractor maintenance on one farm cost \$147.92; the last half \$793.06, or \$941.88 for the year. By strict investigation we found it did not pay to use the tractor to run the ensilage cutter and blower. The following year we hired a gasoline engine for this purpose and our tractor expense was reduced to \$585 for the year. A further investigation induced us to change our style of tractor, with the result that in the year ending June 30, 1923, our tractor maintenance was only \$150.13.

"In 1920, we fed 1.31 pounds of grain to produce each quart of milk. In 1923, it required 1.25 pounds of grain per quart of milk. The saving in grain fed per quart produced was 5%.

"Here you have two concrete instances of how accounts carefully and accurately kept have paid us on one farm. . . . By guessing and estimating we could not have done this. To achieve similar results on any farm, it is not necessary to have a staff of bookkeepers. Your county agent can obtain for you through the Extension Department of the State Agricultural College forms that are easy and simple to keep. . . .

"We know not only what each cow costs, but also how many pounds of milk she produces daily and annually; what it tests; what it costs to feed her; and what the milk costs per quart; and what it costs to milk and care for her. . . .

"Low producing and low testing cows are the sneak-thieves who are constantly draining the farm of its profits. The loss is so small that it is not perceptible in the milk pail, but it can be proved by accurate weighing and testing. . . .

"The time a farmer spends keeping books and studying them is some of the best time he spends. I do not presume to advise anybody else how to run his affairs, but I do think that if a man's farm work does not leave him time to keep accounts, it will pay him to plan to have less work so he can keep records.

"The Borden's Farm Products Company distributes more than a fourth of the approximately one billion quarts of milk used annually in New York City. This business runs into many millions. We absolutely could not run this distributing business without accurate and complete accounts of every single item involved. We would not think of trying it. No more would we try to run our certified milk farms without accounts, and I think they are even more essential on the individual farms."

Will You Kill A Cow?

"I am enclosing a coupon for your 'Kill A KOW' campaign and would say that we killed one here yesterday and kept one-fourth for our own use and sold the balance to the local dealer. We expect to kill another sometime in December. This is one way for farmers to help themselves."

THE American Agriculturist herd of worthless "crowbaits" is increasing every day. Why not do as the writer of this letter did and drive your poor cow in with the rest? The little blank by which you can show your cooperation is on Page 409.

Eastman's Chestnuts

I AM quite sure that if the man who wrote the following advertisement in a California newspaper lived in the East, he would sign up his cow in the American Agriculturist "Kill A Kow" campaign!

The ad, as I remember it, ran something like this:

FOR SALE.—One large red and white cow, three-eighths mule and five-eighths wild cat. She usually goes on a visit every summer but is at present attached to her home by means of a long chain. To any person wishing to buy her, I will throw in the chain and a sledge hammer. Would be delighted to sell this cow to some citizen of San Diego who thinks he can whip Mexico single handed.

Quotations Worth While

The sword wounds the body, but words wound the soul.—PROVERBS OF ARABIA.

\* \* \*

Truths and roses have thorns about them.—PROVERBS OF SPAIN.



# Cash Prizes for Best Letters

*We Want Your Ideas and Help to Make A Great Farm Paper*

**I**T may be a little early for making 1925 resolutions, but we are making the one that more than ever the readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST shall determine the policies of the paper and through their ideas and letters furnish much of the material that we will publish.

We have plans already under way for giving what we hope will be the best and most interesting farm paper in 1925 that has ever been published. But before we go forward with these plans, we want your approval or disapproval so that we can be sure that the service we are furnishing is what you want and what you need. Therefore, we are printing on this page an outline or an announcement of some of the leading policies, writers, and articles which have been appearing in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and which we expect to continue and improve in 1925, if you approve them.

### The Cash Prizes

For the best letter discussing the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST its writers, articles and policies, we will pay a prize of \$5; for the second best we will pay \$3; for the third, \$2; and \$1 each for the next ten best. If any prize winning letters are of equal merit, we will give the same prize to both writers.

### Here Are the Conditions

1. Letters must be written by men or women actually residing on a farm.
2. They should be from 200 to 500 words in length.
3. They should tell what article or policy you like best in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, giving your reasons.
4. Name and discuss your second and third choice with reasons.
5. Mention other good features, articles or writers that you especially like.
6. Give some constructive criticism of things that you do not like in the paper and why.
7. Perhaps you can suggest some new features or ideas that you would like to have appear in the OLD RELIABLE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in 1925.

Just write a friendly letter which you think will help us in getting out a paper that you will like to read. We may or may not publish any of the letters. We particularly want them for our own information.

Whether or not you get one of the prizes, you can know that your letter and its suggestions will be appreciated and will be of help to us in increasing and perfecting our service to 135,000 people.

Below is the statement of what we have been trying to do and are planning to do next year. Look it over, and then write us.

### What American Agriculturist Is Trying to Do

1. *Articles on Farm Life* by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.: Mr. Van Wagenen lives on his farm at Lawyersville, Schoharie County, New York, but for years he has worked during the winter on the farmers' institute programs.
2. *Articles on Farming and Subjects of Interest to Farmers* by H. E. Cook: Mr. Cook lives on his farm at Denmark. He is one of the most successful farmers in Northern New York and for many years has been a regular contributor of Plow Handle Talks in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
3. *Articles on Fruit, Fruit Growing, General Farm Conditions, and Cooperative Organizations in Western New York* by M. C. Burritt: Mr. Burritt

was formerly extension director of the New York State College of Agriculture, but has retired to take active charge of his fruit farm at Hilton, Monroe County.

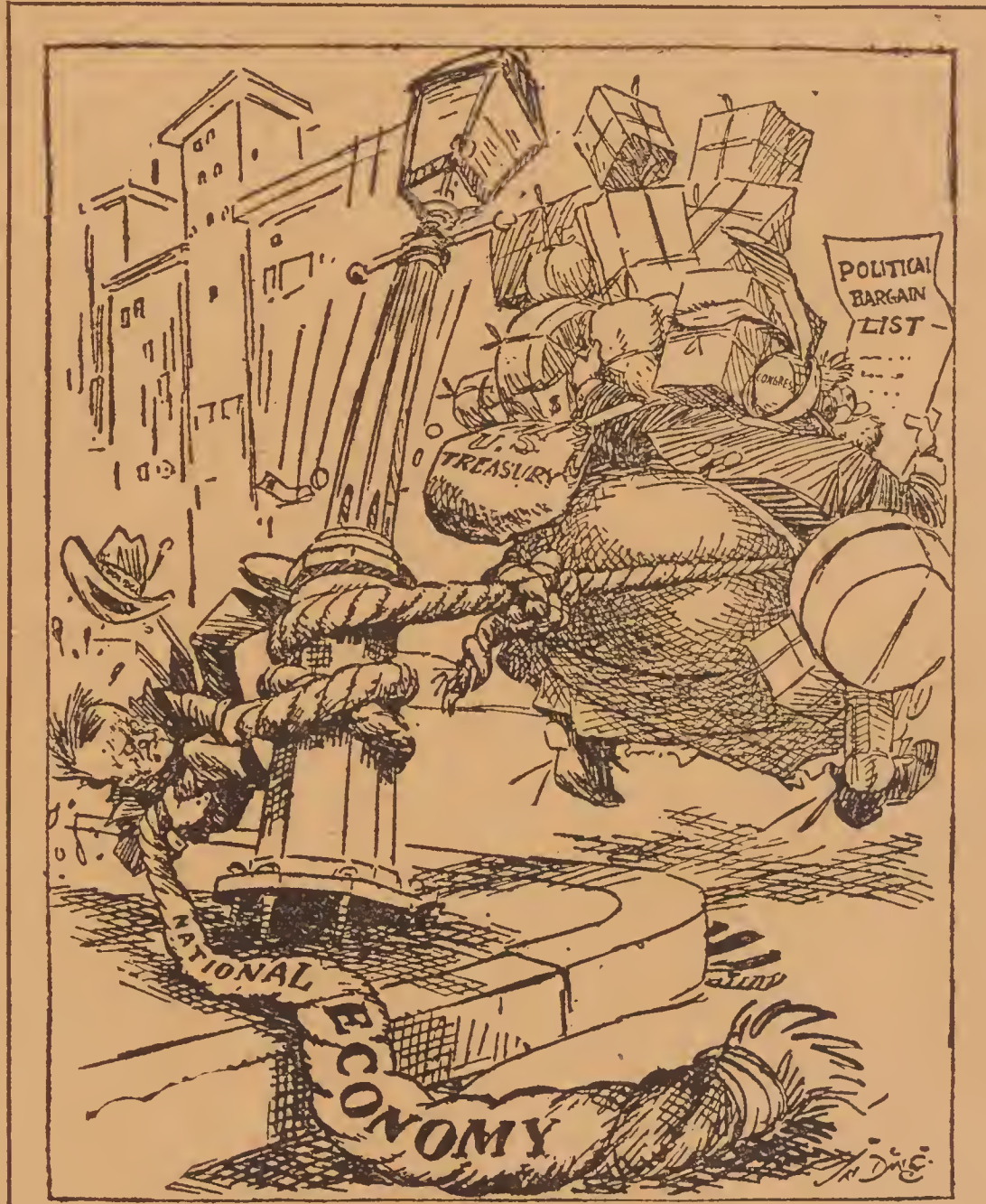
4. *Farm Engineering and Farm Mechanics Articles:* Most of these articles are contributed by Prof. F. C. Behrends of the New York State College of Agriculture, one of the best experts on the operation of farm machinery in America. Mr. Behrends is also a very pleasing writer.
5. *Marketing:* Special attention is paid every week to the preparation of what we think is one of the best market pages in America. This is supplemented by frequent editorials and summaries and reviews of the market situation. All of this is published in the belief that if the farmer knows the facts, he

under rural leadership; lower costs of production legislation favorable to the farm business; happier farm life, health, convenience, and recreation, such as horseshoe pitching, etc.

10. *Eastman's Chestnuts:* These appear each week in the corner of the Editorial page. They are written on the theory that a smile once in a while is good for all of us.
11. *Investment Articles:* Through the articles and letters by G. T. Hughes, our investment expert, we save our readers from losing many thousands of dollars every year.
12. *Farm News:* AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST makes a special feature of farm news, and tries to get in each week the news of particular interest to farmers. This includes "Among the Farmers,"

notes, written by farmers of the different sections, accounts of important farm meetings, and all other news events which apply to farmers of our territory. Do you like these news stories? What part should be continued and what omitted?

13. *Production Problems:* In the different departments in the paper we publish regularly articles on poultry, dairy, sheep, swine, farm crops, and fruit. Do we have enough of such materials? Do you like these articles long or short? How can we make them better?
14. *Serial Story:* We run one good serial story all of the time. Some of the recent ones have been "The Brown Mouse," "The Broad Highway," and "The Valley of the Giants." Do you read them? Are you reading the present one, "The Trouble Maker?" Do you want them continued?
15. *Short Letters and Discussions* by A. A. Readers: We believe farmers should have a considerable part in writing a farm paper and we plan to continue and enlarge this feature.
16. *Service Bureau:* We consider this, next to marketing, the most important part of our paper. Do you read it? Have you ever used it? If so, with what results? If not, why not give it a trial? It costs you nothing.
17. *Articles About the Radio:* The time is not far distant when a radio will be in every farm home. It is useful for both pleasure and business. If there is an increasing demand to know how they are built and how to get the best results from them.
18. *Regular Weekly Non-Sectarian Sermon:* Not yet started. Do you want them?
19. *Discussions of Existing Cooperative Organizations:* This includes telling the news and discussing both the good and



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WHAT EVERY HEAD OF THE HOUSE CAN APPRECIATE

—Daring in the New York Tribune

can be trusted to use his own judgment. Is this work worth while? How can it be improved?

6. *Broadcasting Radio Market Reports:* In cooperation with the New York State Department of Farms and Markets and the United States Department of Agriculture, market reports are broadcast every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at twelve o'clock from WEAJ broadcasting station.
7. *Articles of Special Interest and Help to Farm Women:* The services of Mrs. Gabrielle Elliot Forbush are employed constantly to bring to the farm womenfolk in addition to the regular features of the paper, matters that pertain especially to the home; and in addition to this, three or four times a year, we publish a special home number. How can we better this work?
8. *Cartoons, Comic Pictures and Regular Pictures:* During the course of the year, we publish a lot of illustrations, bringing out every phase of country life and some of them are used also in the hope of getting a smile and making the paper more readable.
9. *Eastman's Editorials:* A great deal of time is given by the editor in the preparation of editorials that are worth while to our great farm family. If they are not, say so frankly and tell us why. These include: Discussions of lower taxes on farm property; better marketing facilities; enforcement of prohibition; rural school improvement; developed

bad features so that farmers can make their organizations better.

20. *Occasional Discussions of World Problems:* Of course farm people are just as much or more interested in national and international affairs as other folks. Therefore, we believe their own paper should carry as much discussions of such problems as space permits.

### Kill a Kow

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my herd between now and March 1, 1925.

Name.....

Address.....

Cut this out, sign it and send it to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.



# Jersey Spud at the Bar

## Potato Mock Trial Creates Fun and Interest

THE New Jersey potato has come under the public eye, charged with being an undesirable citizen, and so far has been proved "Not Guilty." For four years the New Jersey "spud" has been gaining more and more disfavor, due to particularly heavy crops, and competition from other potato areas and from new potato sections, all of which have meant lower prices and an unsatisfactory situation in the important New Jersey early potato belt.

three years, and an advanced scale of living have caused serious financial conditions.

And so the prosecutor pleaded his case. Of course, he attempted to place the entire blame on the potato. Earle Dilatish of Robbinsville, N. J., who grows close to a hundred acres of potatoes, was called to the witness chair. Ellwood Douglas of Freehold, N. J., County Agent for Monmouth County was escorted to the stand. The banker, in this case, Charles A. Spaulding of Allentown, N. J., stated that the potato lends itself to speculation, but Mr. Spaulding does not believe the potato should be deported from the County.

### The Defendant's Case

Is the New Jersey potato guilty of the situation in which it finds itself? That is what New Jersey farmers have now set about to prove, and the method which they are following is one of the most ingenious and novel plans of focusing public attention upon the potato yet devised. Under the direction of the State Potato Improvement Committee, with W. B. Duryee, prominent potato authority and President of the New Jersey State Potato Association, as Field Agent, a series of mock trials of the "New Jersey potato" is being held in leading producing centers.

Then came the opportunity for the Defendant. The counsel for the Defendant, H. J. Butcher of Middlesex County, rallied to the defense of the potato and cleverly showed that the New Jersey "spud" is suffering from the results of conditions outside of its own control. He contended that the use of poor seed, indifferent production methods and chaotic marketing, added to over-production in the East and the opening up of new potato growing areas, have brought about an entirely different situation from that existing years ago. Witnesses brought to the stand bore out his contention. H. E. Hulsart of Allentown, N. J., prominent farmer, Benjamin Yard, District Manager of the Monmouth County Farmers Exchange and Frank G. Rue of Imlaystown, N. J., a leading potato grower, brought out that the reduction in acreage, improved methods of production and better marketing would make the potato a crop yielding a fair profit when used as a part of a crop rotation on the average farm.

### Trial Includes All Concerned

The mock trials of the New Jersey potato, with leading growers, county agents, bankers and potato dealers comprising the cast, are creating an interest which is bringing out hundreds of potato growers to the meetings. The presiding judge, prosecutor, defense counsel, court clerk, defendant and jury are all potato farmers, and comprise the permanent cast conducting the trials throughout the State. Witnesses and jury are drawn from the various communities. The witnesses, usually three for the prosecutor and three for the defendant are large potato growers, bankers, dealers or county agents.

### Big Turnout at Allentown

Typical of these mock trials was that held in late November at Allentown, N. J., in the center of the big Monmouth County potato area. Frank Brunner, potato farmer of Middlesex County, N. J., acted as Presiding Judge. The Court Clerk, Fred F. Grove, of Middlesex County, well-known grower, opened court in the formal way and provided for the panel of jurors. Frank M. Smith, prominent potato grower of Monmouth County was the Prosecutor. Through witnesses Mr. Smith attempted to prove that the potato is an undesirable citizen. It has inherent qualities which make it undesirable for Monmouth County. It appeared from the testimony that some high grade farmers have failed in the potato business; it further appeared that the most serious trouble has come from among the young farmers who started potato growing during or just preceding the war period. The heavy investment in potato farms due to good prices and profits for a period of two or

### The Potato Appears

Just previous to the summing up by the prosecuting and defending attorneys, the New Jersey potato itself, in the person of a masked figure, was placed in the witness chair. Back of the mask and potato costume was W. B. Duryee, Field Agent for the Potato Improvement Committee, and from whose direct leadership New Jersey farmers are finding that the conditions surrounding the potato rather than the potato itself, are responsible for the unsatisfactory situation in New Jersey potato areas.

At the conclusion of the trial, the jury retired to consider its verdict. The Allentown meeting, as at two previous trials held in nearby sections of the State, give the verdict of "Not Guilty." While the jury was in deliberation a poll is taken of the audience. At all of the trials so far, the audience has likewise returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." From beginning

(Continued on page 413)



The principals in the trial at the Cranbury trial, including judge, attorneys, defendant clerk and witnesses

# BIG 'C' LINE

**'Nebraska'**  
**All Rubber Overshoe**

Wool lined and warm! Gives the service only genuine Big 'C' footwear can. The 'Stubgard' toe and extension sole means maximum protection against snagging. Easy on the feet. Gusset reinforced against chafing of buckles. Demand 'Nebraska.' No other is "just as good".

**'Warmfut' and 'Caboose'**

For comfort, service and economy wear 'Warmfut' cold-proof gaiter and 'Caboose' work rubber. This combination keeps feet warm and dry in any weather and gives long wear.

Look for the Big "C" on the White Tire Sole

**Ask Your Dealer** He is glad to show you Big 'C' Line rubber footwear. Try on a pair — or write for circular, and give dealer's name.

**CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE CO. Factory—MALDEN, MASS.**  
Boston Chicago New York Philadelphia Syracuse

# Before You Buy an Engine

Let me tell you how thousands of farmers are saving time and money with the only engine designed and built for farm work—The Edwards Farm Engine. I want to tell you how it is different from any other engine—how this one engine will fill your silo or run your washing machine, or do practically every power job on your farm; how it is changed from a 1 1/2 H. P. all the way up to a 6 H. P.—how it saves fuel, starts without cranking, how it does not have to be fastened down, does not vibrate, is light and easy to move from one job to another, yet is rugged and durable—and how it has made good with farmers for eight years.

**Read What Users Say**

"Clarence Rutledge, of Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. Runs 23-in. saw, 8-in. grinder, ensilage cutter and does all chores. Have had ten other engines. The Edwards beats them all." G. N. Jerd of Vermont says: "Would not buy any other engine at one-half the price."

Others say: "Fills a long felt want for us farmers;" "Years of hard service and not a cent for repairs;" "A little giant for work;" "has anything beat I ever saw in the shape of an engine."

Don't buy an engine until you get the facts about this marvelous engine. There is no obligation. Write now.

**THE EDWARDS MOTOR COMPANY**  
333 Main St., Springfield, Ohio

**Get the Facts about MY FREE TRIAL OFFER**

You risk nothing. Just send me your name and address, and without the slightest cost or obligation, I will send you all of the facts about this remarkable engine, tell you how it will do practically every power job on your farm, and give you all of the details of my liberal free trial offer. Write today.

# LONG TERM FARM MORTGAGES

We grant loans to farmers in New York and New Jersey by first mortgages under the United States Government Plan. This plan gives you capital for thirty-three years and the installment plan of payment provides for the payment of the principal and interest in full on the due date.

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# What Is Silage Worth?

## How to Estimate the Content of a Silo

WE have had a number of inquiries from our readers recently as to how to figure the value of silage and to estimate the contents of a silo. During the winter there are always a good many occasions when farms change hands or new tenants take control, when it is necessary to estimate the amount of silage left in the silo and its value. Such estimates are very difficult to make because of the great variation in quality of silage and because there are few standards of value with which silage can be compared. However, we have secured considerable opinion and advice from which we are making the following suggestions as a guide in getting the amount and value of silage.

### How To Determine Cubic Content

Let us consider first how to determine the contents of any silo in tons. The New York State College of Agriculture points out that figuring the contents of a silo would be a very simple matter if the silo contained nothing but air or water or rocks; but silage packs down, so that the higher the silo the greater pressure on the bottom layers, which means that there are more pounds to the square foot at the bottom of the silo than at the top. The time of filling the silo and the condition of the corn also cause a variation of the weight.

However, the following table shows the weight of average silage at various depths of a cubic foot. Another and more complete table will be found at the bottom of this page. The first figure indicates the feet and the second the number of pounds: 10-26; 12-27½; 14-29; 16-30½; 18-32; 20-33½; 22-34½; 24-36; 26-37½; 28-38½; 30-39½; 32-40½; 34-41½; 36-42½; 38-44; 40-45; 42-46; 44-47; 46-48; 50-50; 60-54.

### An Illustration Worked Out

Now let us, for an illustration, figure the contents in a silo 12 feet in diameter, 40 feet high, containing 36 feet of silage, after the silage has settled. It is first necessary to get the area of the bottom. Some of you will remember the old arithmetic rule that the area of any circle is obtained by squaring the radius and multiplying by 3.1416. Putting it another way, the area is figured by multiplying half the diameter by itself and then by 3.1416. The diameter of this silo is 12 feet. The radius, therefore, is 6 feet, and 6 times 6 times 3.1416 gives 113.1 square feet.

Multiplying this area of 113.1 square feet by 36 feet (the depth of the silage), gives 4,071.6 cubic feet of silage. By consulting the above table, it will be found that the number of pounds per cubic foot, when the height of silage is 36 feet, is 42¾ pounds. Therefore, if we multiply 4,071.6 cubic feet by 42¾, we find that the silo contains, in round numbers, 174,000 pounds. Dividing this by 2,000 gives 87 tons.

Now let us suppose that 16 feet have been fed off and you desire to know the remaining tonnage. By consulting the table it will be found that 16 feet of silage averages over 30½ pounds to the cubic foot. Therefore, multiplying the number of cubic feet—1,809.6—by 30½, we have 53,175 pounds fed out. The cubic content of 1,809.6 is obtained by multiplying one-half the diameter (6 feet), by itself, then by 3.1416 and then again by the height, 16, (6 x 6 x 3.1416 x 16). By multiplying this cubic content, as we said above, by 30½, we get 53,175 pounds fed out. Subtract this amount fed out from 174,000 pounds (the total amount in the silo), which gives a difference of 118,825 pounds remaining, which is approximately 59 tons.

### What Is Silage Worth?

Now what is this silage worth this year? Professor W. I. Myers, of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at the New York State College of Agriculture, writing on

the value of silage says: "On the basis of digestible nutrients, a ton of silage is approximately equal to 60 pounds of corn plus 320 pounds of hay. However, if its succulence does not make it worth more than the digestible nutrients, it is not a cheap feed and probably would not be worth raising on a large proportion of the farms."

### Some Cost Figures

At present prices, silage figured on this basis, that is, by comparing the digestible nutrients with corn and hay, will be worth only about \$3.38 a ton. But as Prof. Myers suggests, this value is far too low because silage is worth more than dry feed on account of its succulence and being so palatable to the cattle.

Prof. Myers says also that the average cost of production per ton of silage on 190 different farms during the eight years, 1914-1922, was \$7.78 per ton, with an average yield of about 7 tons per acre. In 1922, on 22 farms, the average cost of production was \$8.30 per ton.

While the plan of comparing silage with the nutrient value of corn and hay gives a too low price, on the other hand, the cost of production figures under present conditions are too high. Milk and many other farm products at present are bringing considerably under the cost of production and therefore it would be unfair to ask cost of production prices for silage.

Mr. C. O. Cromer, Professor of Farm Crops at the Pennsylvania State College, states that the price of silage which is being used by the Pennsylvania State College this year is between \$5 and \$6 per ton. Other years it has ranged around \$4 to \$5.

Mr. Charles H. Baldwin, Director of the Bureau of State Institution Farms of New York State, thinks that \$6 a ton would be a very fair price for silage this year.

### All Silage Is Not Uniform

All of these authorities, however, make a qualifying statement that the quality of the corn, how well it is matured, and how well it has been cut and packed in the silo would have a great influence on the value of the ensilage.

In 1914, the average price of silage was about \$4.50 a ton. Costs of production have of course risen since then, but prices of milk at the present time are not so much higher. Therefore, it would seem fair in figuring the cost per ton of ensilage to consider both the costs of production and the value of the ensilage as compared to the nutrients in hay and corn. Figure—

(Continued on page 413)

Capacity of a Silo (as estimated by King)				
Inside Diameter	Height	Capacity, Tons	Average to fill —15 tons to the acre	Amount that should be fed daily Pounds
10	28	42	2.8	525
10	30	47	3.0	525
10	32	51	3.4	515
10	34	56	3.7	525
10	38	65	4.3	525
10	40	70	4.6	525
12	28	61	4.1	755
12	30	67	4.5	755
12	32	74	5.0	755
12	34	80	5.3	755
12	36	87	5.8	755
12	38	94	6.4	755
12	40	101	7.3	755
14	28	83	5.5	1030
14	30	91	6.1	1030
14	32	100	6.7	1030
14	34	109	7.2	1030
14	36	118	7.9	1030
14	38	128	8.5	1030
14	40	138	9.2	1030
16	28	108	7.2	1340
16	32	131	8.7	1340
16	34	143	9.5	1340
16	36	155	10.3	1340
16	38	167	11.1	1340
16	40	180	12.0	1340
18	30	151	10.0	1700
18	32	166	11.0	1700
18	34	181	12.0	1700
18	36	196	13.2	1700
18	38	212	14.1	1700
18	40	229	15.28	1700
18	42	246	16.4	1700
18	44	264	17.6	1700
18	46	282	18.8	1700



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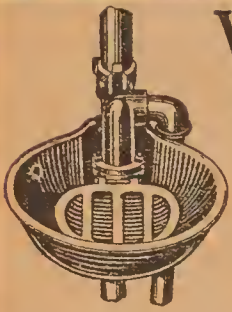
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One of these offerings traces back, both on his sire's and his dam's side, to Dutch-land Colantha Sir Inka, "Old Dutch," the greatest proven transmitting son of Colantha Johanna Lad, the famous "milk" sire. The calf's sire is a grandson and his dam is an own daughter, of Dutch-milk blood on both sides of the family. Dutch has 95 A.R.O. daughters, 16 having 7-day records of 30 pounds of butter or better, two are in the 1000-pound class. The calf's sire has 22 A.R.O. daughters with records up to 29.83 pounds butter in 7 days, and is the son of a 30-pound cow. This well-bred individual can be bought "on time."

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# New York Farm News

Crop and Fruit Notes by M. C. Burritt

**W**INTER is on and still no rain to amount to anything. It is really remarkable how rain holds off this fall. It will cloud up with every indication of rain, the weather bureau even predicting it, only to clear the next day without rain, or at most a light shower. Last summer it was just the opposite. Any cloud would produce rain. Meanwhile, more cisterns and wells are going dry which, if it freezes up without rain, will cause much inconvenience this winter. Last night about two inches of snow fell and the ground has remained white all day with a sharp air. The ground is frozen hardly at all yet.

The most active farm enterprise this last week was cabbage harvest and marketing. Almost as much cabbage has been hauled into storage and shipped in the last two weeks or since the freeze as was brought into our local shipping point, before the freeze upon November 17th. Some buyers will not take frozen cabbage claiming it is practically worthless while others are still buying and a few even storing it. Growers have stored and shipped heavily themselves. The freeze had a remarkable stimulating effect on prices, which rose from \$5 and below to \$8 and \$10. Our local cooperative has loaded several cars at \$12 and one at \$14 this week. Demand is much stronger and inquiries more active. If the cabbage arrives in the markets in good condition the freeze may prove a blessing in disguise.

### Few Apples and Potatoes Frozen

There are still a few apples on the ground which may be salvaged for cider if there are no further hard freezes for a few days. Drops which were picked up and left out in crates and bags were badly frozen and are rotten now, except in the centers of the containers. The apple market is rather slow just now, not many sales being made, although prices remain firm. Everyone seems to be expecting more activity right after December first.

Some potatoes were frozen in the ground and more in barns. But the loss is small. South of us, buyers are offering from thirty to thirty-five cents a bushel for shipping. Such prices are disheartening to growers. Potatoes have the lowest buying power in many years. "This shirt cost eight bushels of potatoes," one grower remarked as he donned a new one. How many would it take to buy a good enclosed car no one cares to figure.

### Wheat Buys More This Year

Time now permitting, farmers are beginning to deliver their wheat to local mills. The price ranges from \$1.40 to \$1.50 a bushel. Wheat buys about half as much more than it did last year.

The relief from the pressure of field work is real and greatly needed for it gives opportunity to do so many necessary things that have been long neglected because of the pressure of harvest. Thrifty farmers seize this opportunity to open surface ditches, bank up young fruit trees to protect them from mice, repair broken floors, windows and leaky roofs, make the stock snug for winter, store the last vegetables for winter and innumerable other small jobs. The livestock on a fruit and general farm must be particularly glad of this time for during fruit harvest they are more or less neglected. Now they are beginning to get the attention which they deserve. "Chores" occupy a much larger part of the day's duties.—M. C. BURRITT.

\* \* \*

### In the Hudson Valley

The first rain in forty-two days set in last Saturday and continued over into Sunday night. In all some two and sixteen-hundredths inches fell. This was a very welcome rain for the farmers, as all cisterns and other water supplies are now plentiful. A considerable number who had been drawing water from a considerable distance for their stock are relieved.

On Monday, a number of farmers took advantage of the condition of the soil and were hard at work plowing on the lighter soils. There has been less fall plowing done this year in the county than usual owing to the unusual drouth.

### Frost Caused Heavy Losses

The freeze of last week apparently hits other persons as well as the farmer, as several commission firms lost rather heavily in apples that they had not packed as yet out of the orchards. Several cases of a loss of two to three hundred barrels are reported as well as many smaller ones. Many cars are not in commission as yet, as it has been hard to obtain enough cylinder blocks to go round. One local garage placed an order for two thousand dollars worth of heads the day following the freeze and this amount has been undoubtedly increased. Several tractors were severely damaged that had been left standing in the field. There is always some damage the first frost of the season but not so heavy as this usually.

### Marauders Kill Stock

A week or so ago in the southern parts of the county hunters or rather marauders in the guise of hunters, entered on the premises of a farmer and shot and carried away six valuable Red Bourbon turkeys, at the same time leaving another gobbler lying with a broken wing and another with a shattered leg. No arrests were made, altho a fifty dollar reward was offered by the owner. A few days later, at the annual meeting of the County Fish and Game Club, resolutions were offered which said in part: "That all law abiding hunters and fishers are constantly being brought into disrepute by irresponsible hoodlums and loafers and in view of this suitable rewards are offered by the club for information that leads to conviction of persons guilty of violations of the game laws as affecting the farmer and that every member of the club stand ready to assist the farmer in any way that he is able in the protection of his property from damage in return for the courtesies allowed in not posting his land." A great deal more of a spirit of cooperation might be developed between the constantly growing membership of the Fish and Game clubs and the rural people. If the members of those associations will try to understand the problems and the attitude of the farmer, they may be assured of every courtesy of the land owners. But if the acts of the game and farm product hog continue it may not be very far in the future when the majority of the farm lands will be posted.

### Watching Rye Market

As Columbia County is and has been for many years now a heavy producer of rye, considerable comment has arisen lately over the fact that according to a recently published report, there is a world shortage of 173,000,000 bushels of rye. Exports of rye last year to Europe were 72,000,000 bushels, while estimates show that this year about 65,000,000 bushels out of an estimated surplus of 68,000,000 bushels. For a number of years now the price of rye has been low, so low, in fact, that it is forcing the growers out of rye production against their will. Discussion now is prevalent as to whether or not this shortage will mean an increase in local prices. The majority are skeptical.—D. V. RIVENBURG.

\* \* \*

**Greene County.**—The recent cold spell froze a lot of apples, coming as it did very unexpectedly. Corn was a little late and a lot of it froze before it was ripe. Buckwheat is bringing \$1.25 and corn \$1.55. The hay crop was light this year. Farm sales are bringing large crowds and offerings are bringing good prices with the exception of cows. Strippers are meeting poor sale and there is practically no demand for horses.—J. A.

# An Amazing Experiment

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**A** RECENT experiment in an engineering laboratory proved that thousands of farmers are buying harness with the straps robbed of half their strength.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**T**HE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of December for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League. *Class 1:* milk used chiefly for fluid purposes, \$3.07 per hundred pounds. *Class 2A,* used chiefly as fluid cream, \$2.10. *Class 2B,* used chiefly in the manufacture of condensed milk and ice cream, \$2.25. *Class 2C,* used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.15. *Class 3A,* \$1.80. *Class 3B,* \$1.75. *Class 3C,* \$1.65.

*Class 4,* prices will as usual be based on the butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The only increases over November prices are in *Class 2,* 20 cents per hundred in *2A* and *2B* and a 10 cent increase in *2C.*

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announce the following price for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone: *Class 1,* \$3.07 per hundred; *Class 2,* \$2.00, *Class 3,* \$1.50, *Class 4,* determined by market quotation; on butter and cheese.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-pooling Dairymen's Cooperative prices for *Class 1* milk is \$2.80 per hundred; *Class 2,* \$2.00, *Class 3A,* \$1.60, with freight and fat differentials.

### Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia Price Plan) announces that receiving station prices, or the price to farmers in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk, is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

## BUTTER HOLDS FIRM TONE

The butter market holds the same firm tone that characterized it last week. In fact, prices are just a shade stronger. The strong advance of the week ending November 29, was due to the unusual differential in prices between prices in New York and Chicago with a consequent unprecedented movement of butter from the Atlantic seaboard back to the producing territory. Naturally, this turn in the market would strengthen conditions in the East and inasmuch as consumption channels have taken receipts right along, the condition of the market has not changed. The greatest activity is in the strictly fancy marks of creamery, although good feeling exists on undergrades. Trading is rather quiet on these lower marks, but values are not burdensome and, therefore, the market can be considered steady. In general, the butter market is in strong hands. Withdrawals from storage have been heavy and rapid and these have had a tendency to strengthen the situation and give support to the fresh market. The holiday trade will also undoubtedly hold the market for a week or so.

## CHEESE TRADING ACTIVE

Trading continues quite active in the cheese market, and there is a decidedly firm tone on practically all grades of cheese. States are entering into the transactions a little more freely. This firm tone is accompanied with a slightly firmer price with a tendency to increase. Latest advices indicate that more milk is going to creameries on account of the relatively higher prices of butter in New York State. The make of cheese is relatively light and it is closely absorbed by the market. As a result of this firm situation, fancy and special hold, whole milk State flats are now bringing from 23c. to 23½c., while average run marks are bringing from 21½c. to 22½c. Fresh whole milk State flats, fancy and special, are bringing from 22c. to 22½c., while average run fresh goods are worth from 21c. to 21½c.

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and undergrades are bringing from 19c to 20½c. These prices hold for both white and colored cheeses.

## EGG PRICES LOWER

The egg market has lost some of its strength during the past week. In fact, in last week's report, we indicated that the market was beginning to ease off a little bit. There are more eggs coming from southern points, including shipments from Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky. However, these goods are not a serious menace to fancy marks, for the quality is generally reported irregular with a lot of old stock mixed in with a sprinkling of fresh. Western receipts are light, while nearbys are holding up very well. In general, the tone of the market is irregular. This recent decline in the market has induced a more restricted trading in really fancy marks, as many operators feel there will be some recovery from the present quotations. This hesitancy has resulted in an undertone that indicates coming firmness. The consumptive trade is not taking as many eggs as is possible. There is no question but what retailers are way behind the wholesale market in cutting prices. Housewives have to pay enormously high prices for eggs and naturally, they are cutting down purchases, with a result that the market out-

little attention and stock has got to be fancy to bring top quotations.

## POTATOES ABOUT THE SAME

There is little change in the potato market as a whole, with one exception. The market is quite dull with the exception of Long Islands. Long Island potatoes are meeting a better market price and are apparently on a slight increase. There are not a whole lot of Long Islands rolling, due to the fact that growers are of the opinion that prices are going higher and are consequently, holding onto their stocks. Prices now vary from \$2.35 to \$2.40 per 150 pounds sack, F.O.B. east end loading points. This means from 80c to 85c a bushel to the grower. States are still \$1.70 per 150 pound sack, while Maines are worth from \$2.00 to \$2.10 delivered in New York City. Supplies are heavy and ample to take care of the trade, with a result that there is little likelihood of prices going much higher in the immediate future. These prices are general for the average run of stocks that are coming into the yards. A few growers who are making good contact in the market and who are shipping a very closely graded and strictly fancy product, are getting a slight premium; enough to pay for the effort. The recent freezing spells we have had, have been responsible for considerable frost complaint. It is a very good precaution for a shipper to watch weather reports closely and take every precaution in spite of what the weather looks like to guard against freeze. We know a couple of individuals personally, who, had they taken a little more care in loading, could have avoided considerable frost damage and saved enough on a car to pay a good portion of the freight bill.

## GRAINS AND FEED

According to New York State Department of Farms and Markets, the following prices prevailed November 29:

The quotations given in this report show the approximate prices at which feed can be purchased per ton, and grain per bushel, in straight carlots through billed from Western points, delivered on track at points in the freight zones as indicated. Mixed carlots cost approximately \$2 per ton more.

Retail feed and grain prices vary with different local dealers, depending upon their individual cost of doing business, volume handled, etc. In the case of feeds the retail price may sometimes be as high as \$5 per ton above the wholesale prices given in this report:

	Boston and Albany Ogdensburg		Rochester and Syracuse Buffalo	
No. 2 W. Oats...	.62½	.63½	.61¼	.61½
No. 3 W. Oats...	.61½	.62½	.60¾	.60½
No. 2 Yel. Corn...	1.33	1.34½	1.32	1.31
No. 3 Yel. Corn...	1.32	1.33½	1.31	1.30
Ground Oats...	44.00	44.60	43.60	43.30
Spr. W. Bran...	33.50	34.10	33.10	32.80
Hard W. Bran...	34.75	35.35	34.35	34.05
Standard Mids...	36.00	36.60	35.60	35.30
Soft W. Mids...	41.00	41.60	40.60	40.30
Flour Mids...	41.00	41.60	40.60	40.30
Red Dog Flour...	48.50	49.10	48.10	47.80
D. Brew. Grains...				
W. Hominy...	43.00	43.60	43.60	42.30
Yel. Hominy...	47.50	48.10	47.10	46.80
Corn Meal...	45.75	46.35	45.35	45.05
Gluten Feed...				
Gluten Meal...	47.25	47.85	46.85	46.55
36% Cot. S. Meal...	45.00	45.70	44.60	44.10
41% Cot. S. Meal...	46.75	47.45	46.35	45.85
43% Cot. S. Meal...	48.50	49.20	48.10	47.60
31% OP Oil Meal...				
34% OP Oil Meal...	46.50	47.10	46.10	45.80
Beet Pulp...	38.00	38.60	37.60	37.30

NOTE: Since Buffalo is an important milling center for wheatfeeds and linseed meal, quotations are given for this point on both a through-billed and a local basis.

No. 2 White Oats, \$59; No. 3 White Oats, —; No. 2 Yellow Corn, —; No. 3 Yellow Corn, —; Ground Oats, \$10; Spring Wheat Bran, \$30; Hard Wheat Bran, \$32.50; Standard Middlings, \$32.50; Soft Wheat Middlings, \$37; Flour Middlings, \$37.50; Red Dog Flour, \$44; Dry Brewers' Grains, —; White Hominy, \$46; Yellow Hominy, \$44.50; Corn Meal, \$46; Gluten Feed, \$43.75; Gluten Meal, \$52.75; 34% Old Process Oil Meal, \$46.

For points taking New York rate add to Albany price ¼ cent on oats; ½ cent on corn; 10 cents on cotton seed meal and 20 cents on other feeds.

## CABBAGE EASIER

It is practically impossible to say what a market is going to do a week or two weeks ahead. In fact, it is very difficult to surmise what will happen a single day in the future. The recent freeze is a demonstration of how quickly a market can turn contrary to the expectations of the most experienced. About the highest price we have record of being paid for cabbage in the country, is \$15.00, a sudden increase of \$10 or \$11 a ton. Some claim a higher price at present but lack confirmation. As this is being written at the end of the week ending December 6, the price in the country in general seems to be \$12.00. Supplies in the city are so liberal however, and indications all so strong that we will have milder weather, that it looks like a weaker market ahead of us and we won't be surprised to see cabbage down again to \$10, before many days elapse. The man who has a lot of cabbage in storage cannot afford to gamble a whole lot on that crop this year. If he knows what his cost figures are per ton, he will loosen up his holdings gradually with every improvement the market shows. This recent jump to \$12 or \$15 was a time to clear out some stock and when the market comes back again, which it undoubtedly will, for a short period, it will be a good idea to clear some more. Right now the condition

of the market is such that the man who hesitates is lost. It seems everybody is doing it, so that when we see prices begin to increase, everybody seems to be shipping and we have a flood. As a result, cabbage men have got to watch the market very closely and about the best way we know of is to study the market reports that come over the air, via radio, every noon time. At the same time it is a good idea to be in communication with a house at the New York end, to handle the shipment.

## BEAN TRADE DULL

Trading is exceedingly dull on practically all varieties of beans and as a result, prices have been shaded on most of these varieties in order to effect a movement of stocks. The feeling in general is easier. Really choice State marrows are generally held around \$11 with average goods naturally trending lower, reaching down to \$10. Pea beans are being offered freely at \$6 and marks have got to be extremely fancy to bring \$6.25. Red kidneys are weakening and the downward price is now centered around \$8.50 to \$8.75. As is the case with peas, red kidneys have got to be very, very fancy to reach \$9.

## What Is Silage Worth?

(Continued from page 411)

ing this way at present prices, silage would be worth about \$5.50. You will note that this agrees approximately with what the above-quoted authorities have estimated as a fair price; that is, a price somewhere between \$5 and \$6.

The silo mentioned above in this article, which was 12 feet in diameter, and 40 feet high, with 36 feet of ensilage, contained 87 tons before any ensilage was fed off. This 87 tons at \$5.50 per ton brings \$478.50.

We repeat that a dairy would have to be composed of very excellent cows which would give a lot of milk a long time to pay, at present market prices of milk, for a silo of ensilage worth in cold cash, \$478.50.

## Jersey Spud at the Bar

(Continued from page 413)

to end, the mock trials are replete with humorous situations, as well as serious implications surrounding the potato. The cast conducts its work with precision and talent, a credit to the best there is in rural dramatics.

## More Trials to Come

Within the ability of the Committee, the mock trials will be carried to all potato areas of the State. In early December, the Salem County Board of Agriculture will stage the trial as part of its annual meeting in Woodstown, N. J. Others will be held at Freehold, and Hightstown, N. J., and probably at several other points. During Agricultural Week at Trenton in mid-January, the "Supreme Court" will try all "appealed" cases to fix finally the responsibility concerning the New Jersey "spud."

## SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

## Live Poultry Shippers

IF YOU WANT HIGHEST PRICES returned promptly—market reports and information—free use of coops AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED—SHIP TO:

BERMAN & BAEDCKER, Inc.  
West Washington Mkt., 28 Thirteenth Avenue  
New York City

## FARMS FOR SALE

Equipped Farm—Only \$2200 New House and 500 Fruit Trees. Popular resort district, excellent local markets; 100 acres close school, church, depot town; smooth loamy fields; trout stream through pasture, wood, timber; 500 acre maples, equipped sugar house; 500 apples, plums, cherries, grapes, recently built 6-room house in maple grove, 1 orch; barn, poultry house. Owner called away, low price \$2200, horse, cows implements, tools, crops thrown in. Details pg. 51 big Bargain Catalog, illus., money-making farms and business chances. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 R. Nassau St., New York City.

## The Market at a Glance

The following are the prices on the New York Market, at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers, sold on December 4.

Eggs, nearbys (cents per dozen)	
Jersey hennerly whites, closely selected...	73 to 74
Other hennerly whites, extras	69 to 72
Extra firsts	66 to 68
Firsts	60 to 65
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts	60 to 67
Undergrades	52 to 58
Pullets	45 to 53
Hennerly browns, extras	66 to 75
Gathered browns and mixed colors	52 to 60

Butter (cents per pound)	
Creamery (salted) high score (93 score)...	47½ to 48
Extra (92 score) c.c.	47
Firsts (90-91 score)	43½ to 46½
Firsts (88-89 score)	39½ to 42½

Hay and Straw, large bales (per ton)	
Timothy No. 2	24 to 25
Timothy No. 3	21 to 23
Timothy Sample	16 to 20
Fancy light clover mixed No. 2	21 to 23
Alfalfa, second cutting No. 2	25 to 26
Oat Straw No. 1	14 to 18

Beans (domestic, per lb.)	
Marrow	10 to 11
Pea	5½ to 6½
Red Kidney	8½ to 9
White Kidney	9½ to 10
Yellow Eyes	—

Live Poultry, via express (cents per lb.)	
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy	20 to 27
Fowls, leghorns and poor	17 to 20
Chickens, colored fancy	24 to 25
Chickens, average run	19 to 22
Broilers, colored	32
Broilers, leghorns	28
Ducks, nearby	22 to 24
Ducks, Long Island	29
Turkeys	25 to 30

Live Stock (cents per lb.)	
Calves, good to medium	10 to 13½
Bulls, common to good	2½ to 4
Lambs, common to good	12½ to 14½
Sheep, common to good	3½ to 5½
Hogs, Yorkers (200 lbs.)	8½ to 9½

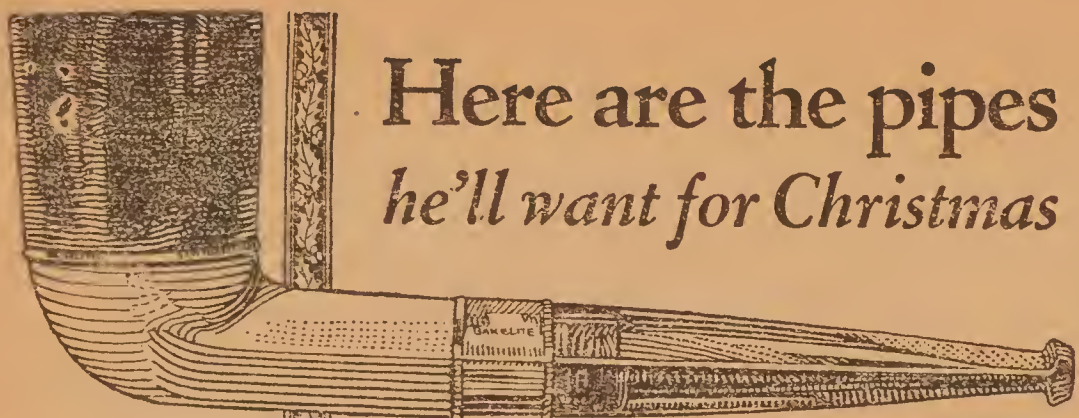
lets are more restricted and the needs of the retail market are somewhat limited. Right now, it looks as though the high point of the market has been reached, although weather conditions have a great deal to do with it. We still have January ahead of us when a lot of bad weather can send the market skyrocketing. At the present time, nearby whites are generally steady, although receipts are irregular in quality and very few show they have characteristics to reach top quotations. The very best price for the finest pack is around 74c, while most are bringing anywhere from 60c to 70c. Brown eggs have been very firm on the market and at the present writing, strictly fancy browns are worth as much or possibly a cent more than the fanciest whites.

## LIVE POULTRY NOMINAL

There is nothing exciting about the live poultry trade. The day previous and a few days after Thanksgiving, the market was extremely dead. Values took a decided tumble. The action of the market bears out our recommendation to shippers to get their stock in early. Shippers who are planning to send stuff in for the Christmas trade, will undoubtedly find it will pay them to get their stock off in order that it will reach New York by the 22nd. If it reaches here the 24th, chances are that it will meet a weaker market. As a matter of fact, express receipts have been more or less light. Express fowls have been most prominent in the change in the market, showing a better movement for the best colored stock. Chickens have been receiving relatively



# Here are the pipes he'll want for Christmas



THEY'RE just what he'd choose if he were buying them himself.

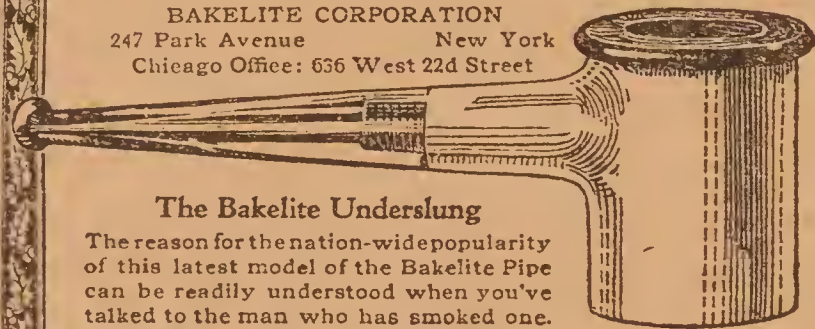
Go to your nearest tobacco dealer and look over his Holiday line of

## BAKELITE SOCKET PIPES

Whoever you give one to will have the coolest, cleanest, most satisfying pipe he ever smoked.

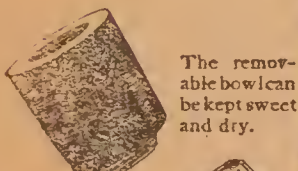
Bakelite Socket Pipes are made by all the leading manufacturers. All dealers carry them.

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247 Park Avenue New York  
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### The Bakelite Underslung

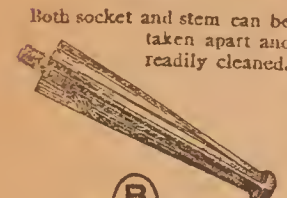
The reason for the nation-wide popularity of this latest model of the Bakelite Pipe can be readily understood when you've talked to the man who has smoked one.



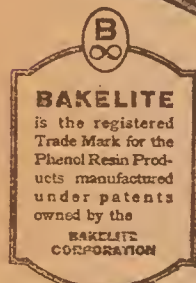
The removable bowl can be kept sweet and dry.



The clear, cloudy, or white Bakelite socket adds natural beauty.



Both socket and stem can be taken apart and readily cleaned.



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### As Low as \$10

Buy your saw direct at lowest factory prices. Guaranteed staunch, durable and dependable. Cost as little as \$10.

## Hertzler & Zook SAW

Portable Wood SAW  
Saws firewood, lumber, lath, posts, etc. Ripping table can be attached. Lowest priced practical saw made. Other styles and sizes at money-saving prices. Made of best materials. \$10,000.00 bond backs our guarantee! Write today for FREE CATALOG showing all kinds saws, engines, feed mills, concrete mixer and fence, Ford & Fordson Attachments, etc. Full of surprising bargains.



HERTZLER & ZOOK CO.  
Box 44 Belleville, Pa.

## WITTE LOG & TREE Saw

Cuts down trees and saws them up FAST—one man does the work of 10—saws 10 to 25 cords a day. Makes ties. A one-man out. Easy to run and trouble-proof. Thousands in use. Powerful engine runs all other farm machinery. Uses Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas.

Easy Payments Pay only a few dollars down and take a year for balance of low price. Make your own terms. FREE full details. Pictures and low prices. No obligation by writing. WITTE ENGINE WORKS  
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ICE PLOWS TOOLS  
Plows \$22.00 up.  
W.M. H. PRAI, Mfr.,  
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## A ONE DOLLAR BILL

Brings you this EYERSHARP BAKELITE Pencil with your name engraved in any color and with two extra boxes of leads.

THE BOOKSHOP

FORT MONROE, VA.

## A Special Holiday Offer

TO

### AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Readers

TWO of them, in fact, and both planned to give you unusual value for your money. By taking advantage of Offer 1, and extending your subscription or taking a new one for 3 years, you receive for the price of postage, a copy of Dickens' Christmas Carol, the most beautiful Christmas story ever written. Under Offer 2, with a 3-year subscription and only 50c additional, you receive a copy of Dr. Royal S. Copeland's magnificent Health Book, the very last word in up-to-date medical advice so clearly written that a child could understand and apply it.

\* \* \*

Act quickly, for supplies are limited. Mail the coupon with the correct remittance, and the book you choose will be sent immediately, while the American Agriculturist will be a welcome weekly visitor, for the next three years.

#### Offer No. 1

American Agriculturist every week for 3 years,  
A copy of Charles Dickens' Christmas Carol, leather bound, in a two-colored holiday box—  
All for only \$2.12

#### Offer No. 2

American Agriculturist every week for 3 years,  
The Health Book by Dr. Royal S. Copeland—the great authority on home care of illness, who tells you how to get and stay well.  
All for only \$2.50

COUPON

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Send me American Agriculturist 3 years and { A Christmas Carol  
enclose herewith { \$2.12 } in full payment. { The Health Book  
\$2.50 }

Name.....

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# Service Department

## How Patent Medicine Sharks Prey on Sick Folks

EVEN worse than those who prey upon the widow and the orphan are the patent medicine sharks who give false hope to those who are ill. Every day brings to our Service Bureau pathetic letters from invalids among our people who ask about some patent medicine advertisement that promises in glowing terms to restore them to health and happiness. No matter what the disease is, the medicine "absolutely guarantees" to work a full cure. It would seem that all should recognize at the first glance these lying fakes, but when a sick person has suffered for months or even years, he or she will grasp at anything for help.

We know of nothing more pathetic than this constant dopping with expensive drugs in the eternal hope that sometime some of them somehow will work a miracle. If these words of warning would do any good, we would like to write them in red letters a foot high, "All the patent medicine fakes want is your money!"

NOT ONLY WILL MOST OF SUCH DRUGS NOT DO YOU ANY GOOD, BUT MANY OF THEM ARE POSITIVELY HARMFUL.

### "To Be Taken With a Grain of Salt"

The circular advertisements are very cleverly written. They are filled with dozens of recommendations and testimonials from sick people who have apparently been cured. But these testimonials are fakes, or else they were written by persons who would have gotten well anyway, not because of the medicine, but in spite of it. Other testimonials are written by people whose pain has been temporarily lulled by dangerous drugs and who will suffer all the more when the effect of the drug wears off. If space permitted, we could print dozens of letters like the one which follows:

"Could you inform me about the reliability of the people who write the enclosed circular? They have sent me two letters. I suffer with rheumatism all of the time and am confined to a wheelchair."

To this letter, the Service Bureau replied:

"I have had considerable experience with sickness in my family and I know how one who is ill is always longing to find something that will bring him relief.

"That is the reason that unscrupulous patent medicine companies make so much money. They prey upon people who are reaching out to get some relief for the sole purpose of getting their hard-earned savings. I am sorry to discourage you, but I have no faith whatever that if you were to spend the money for these patent drugs that they would do you any good.

"The ordinary physician's remedies are discouraging, particularly in chronic cases like yours, but they are much safer, and in the long run, if anything will do you much good the doctor's remedies stand a far better chance than do patent medicines. Permit me to express my personal sympathies for your trouble and I regret that I am unable to advise you that the drug advertised in the enclosed circular would do you any good."

The circulars which were enclosed were attractively printed in several colors. Here are just a few of the statements that they contained:

"Dear Friend:

"If you could be entirely rid of your pains and aches WITHIN 96 HOURS—by using a simple treatment that is GUARANTEED TO GET RESULTS—wouldn't you feel mighty good about it?

"Sounds impossible, doesn't it? . . . Yet thousands of folks who suffered with rheumatism and like diseases can now tell you that WITHIN 96 HOURS THEIR PAINS WERE GONE ENTIRELY!

"Some of their letters—all that we could find space for—are reproduced in the enclosed literature."

There was much more of the same kind which space does not allow us to publish.

Now, of course, there are some old-fashioned remedies and some standard drugs which, if used carefully and for certain diseases, are all right. Some

mothers who have raised large families are particularly good amateur doctors for the simple, common ailments. Such remedies as castor oil, lard and turpentine, the various herbs, camphor, and several others, are good, when rightly used, but when it comes to chronic ailments, or acute diseases, then the only safe remedy is the doctor.

### Remedy for Chilblains

AT this time of the year we always get inquiries for help for frostbitten feet and for chilblains. For instance, the following is a sample letter on this subject:

"Do you have anything among your records that would give relief or cure frostbitten feet. My wife suffers every winter with her feet. They were frostbitten several years ago, and each year when winter sets in, her troubles begin.

"Now if you have any remedy that you could send me, or if not, you may be able to obtain some remedy from some of the thousands of American Agriculturist readers. Among them may be some who have had frosted feet and have a relief remedy or maybe a cure."

We replied by letter to this inquiry by using the recommendation for frostbite or chilblains given by Dr. Royal S. Copeland in his Health Book. This book, by the way, should be in every home as an aid in emergencies and for elementary ailments where a doctor is not needed.

On the subject of frostbite or chilblains, Dr. Copeland says:

### What to Do for Frost-Bite, or Chilblains

1. Paint the chilblains with a solution of iodine crystals, collodion, and ether in the proportion of five grains of the iodine, to an ounce of collodion, and two drachms of ether.

Every mode of life has its joys and its penalties. There is a fascination about the desert with its open spaces and the wonderful colorings. The stars seem nearer and existence is like a dream. But there are vipers and poisonous insects to make life uncertain.

The mountains hold the eye, and to climb them is a privilege. But under that jutting rock may be a den of rattlesnakes.

The resident of a small town, or the rural inhabitant, has the joys of intimate friendships and the association of kindred minds. But there are defects in his manner of living and in his personal habits which are likely to lead to trouble.

Any house heated by stoves is sure to have cold floors. Having lived in the country and in a small town, I know exactly what it means to go into the kitchen in the morning to build a fire in the cook-stove preparatory to breakfast. Your breath makes a vapor as dense as the smoke which soon curls up the chimney. Your fingers tingle and your feet are like ice because the floor is like ice.

Even when the room is comfortably warmed by the general heat of the fire, the floor remains cold. The underlying basement is cold. More than likely the kitchen is a "lean-to," without basement, and possibly with scant foundation, leaving the space under the kitchen to be swept by the icy blasts of winter.

What happens to the poor housewife? She develops chilblains. Her heels and the sides of her feet are "frosted," and for the rest of the winter she must endure the torture of this miserable ailment.

The farm-hand who wears heavy woolen socks and boots which are too snug in their fit suffers from sweating feet, subsequent chilling, and the natural effects of the impaired circulation caused by the tight boots.

It is important to protect the feet by proper shoes and stockings. These should be suited to the occasion, because sweating feet and damp stockings are factors in the development of chilblains. Dress according to necessity. When you get home with thoroughly chilled feet, you probably stand over a hot register or stick your feet in the oven. This is not the thing to do. You should take off your shoes and stockings, put your feet in cold water, and then rub them with a coarse towel. This treatment will restore the circulation in the frosted tissues and spare you months of misery. If chilblains have actually developed here is a formula which will give you great relief:

Iodine crystals, five grains; collodion, one ounce; ether, two drachms. Paint this on the chilblains every day. This will stop the itching and protect the skin.



# The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

JIM went back to his wagon, while the men, all but Bill, began again to put on the corn. Bill sat on a bundle of corn, nursing his head for a few moments, then went down across the lots to the blower and a little later he went home to Ball's.

Reflecting bitterly on the scrap later, Jim decided that Fate seemed to conspire constantly to make him notorious in the eyes of his neighbors, and particularly in the opinion of Dorothy Ball. Certainly no one would be more condemnatory and disgusted with his fight with Mead than Dorothy.

In this he was right, for if one were to believe Bill's distorted account of the affair to John Ball and Dorothy a few minutes after he had reached home, Jim had conducted himself as no gentleman would.

As Ball and his daughter walked up the road together a little later, John to take Bill's place and Dorothy to help the Kortwright women folks wait on the big silo filling gang at dinner, John Ball said: "That Taylor is certainly gettin' to be a regular brawling bully," and as Dorothy made no comment, he took it for granted that she agreed with him.

AFTER ages of toiling back and forth across the cornfield, leading the never-ending wagons, ages in which the hot September sun grew hotter while the men longingly watched it climb slowly to the noon mark, ages in which sore hands and arms grew sorer still and lame backs lamer, the old traction engine blew for the noon shutdown, and with a "whoop" the men broke for the house and dinner.

Ranged on the long bench outside of the kitchen door by the pump, were the wash basins, and there was much blowing, snorting and splashing in the water as the men made sketchy toilets, filling in the waits with the bantering, joking and horse-play which usually takes place among gangs of American workmen when they get together.

Then came the dinner on the long extended table in the big farm kitchen—great platters of fried chicken, fried in real butter, too, were flanked by bowls of biscuits floating in thick gravy. Several dishes of mashed potatoes well supported with other vegetables of every kind and description, canned peaches, jellies, pickles and preserves; great pitchers of milk to be followed by generous supplies of apple and "pumpkin" pie, all melted rapidly away before the silent but effective onslaught of the men, hungry as only the open air and hard physical labor can make men hungry.

As Jim washed at the bench, he was wondering how in all the world he could get enough courage with his swollen nose and face to go in to dinner and face the women folks. But he knew that his absence would make more comment than would his presence. So he took his place at the table with the rest.

DURING the early part of the meal, he paid strict attention to his food, bending his face to his plate as did the other men. With the first pangs of hunger satisfied, the talk began to flow again and Jim looked up at somebody's remark addressed to him and met squarely the level scornful gaze of Dorothy Ball, who was standing at the rear of the room a moment in the lull of waiting on the table.

A long moment she looked fully at Jim, then with disdainful toss of proud head, she squarely turned her back.

Noticing that Jim had not answered the question asked him, two or three of the men followed his eyes and saw the little by-play. Now they looked curiously at Jim as he again tried casually to resume his eating.

As the men were leaving the table, one of the women told Jim that he was wanted on the telephone in the "settin' room." Glad of an excuse to retire from the room

in good order, Jim arose and went to the telephone.

"This is Albert Manning, secretary of the Dairymen's League, speaking," came the message. "The records show that you are secretary of your local League at North Speedtown. Is this right?"

Jim said that it was.

"Well, I am going to depend upon you now. Listen carefully. Can you hear all right?"

"Yes," said Taylor. "Go ahead."

"Beginning with Sunday, October 1st, the farmers are going to withhold their milk."

"The strike has come!" said Jim.

"Yes, we face the test now," answered Manning. "As you know, the League has stated the price at which it would sell farmers' milk and the dealers have definitely said that they will not pay that price. Therefore, we must prepare for trouble. Under no circumstances must there be any milk delivered after Saturday, September 30th, until it is released by your sales agent, the Dairymen's League. Get the word around. Make

OUTSIDE, the men were scattered under various shade trees getting a few moments rest before the afternoon toil.

Forgetting swollen face, forgetting even all his personal troubles, Jim rushed out among them.

"The fight's on, boys!" he shouted. "The League has called a strike! We've got to hold a big meeting at Speedtown as soon as we can get the word around."

"We can get everybody out by Thursday afternoon," spoke up Harry Bradley. "Let's set it for then."

"Good," said Taylor. "Let it be at two o'clock on Thursday. We will get together and find out what we are going to do with this milk and how we will handle it until the dealers are licked. Let's all be there, boys, and see that everyone else is there, too!"

"Now hold on a minute," said John Ball. "Not so fast. You fellers can't hold no meetin' on Thursday. You all promised to help me fill silo on that day."

"To blazes with your silo," excitedly interrupted one of the men. "We'd

followed Jim Taylor's father down the aisle, and signed up with Lincoln's gathering hosts "for three months or until the end of the war."

Now on this September day, 1916, the farmer hosts were gathered again, and would continue to gather in almost every farm community from one end of America to the other until they had set in motion those hundreds of cooperative organizations which they hoped would help solve their marketing difficulties.

They were gathered this time, not for a political, but for an economic struggle. Absent were all the fireworks and martial music of that other and earlier meeting; absent were the pomp and circumstance of war; but the same grim spirit of determination, the same tense atmosphere were there in that audience of earnest farmer men and women packing the Town Hall to capacity for the second time in its existence.

AS Jim Taylor stood watching the silent crowd file in and take their seats, he thought of similar crowds meeting that day for the same purpose all through the farm country. For a moment the curtain of the future raised and it seemed to him that this economic struggle to save and preserve the American farms through cooperation would go down in history as of the same far-reaching importance as that struggle of the Sixties which had called out the first great meeting of Speedtown farmers.

Farm bureau manager, Harry Bradley, called the meeting to order, asked for a chairman, and was himself elected.

"It is hardly necessary," he told them, "for me to state the purpose of this meeting. You know. Neither am I going to take up your time with a long speech."

"I have a letter here from Albert Manning, Secretary of the Dairymen's League, which I shall read, and then I shall introduce Mr. Manning's representative who will give you the facts as they have recently developed, and discuss with you plans to meet the situation. The letter is addressed to the farmers of Speedtown and vicinity, and it reads as follows:

"Fellow Dairymen:

"I am very sorry that I cannot personally attend your meeting, but I feel that my services are needed more here on the firing line face to face with the dealers. I have, however, chosen a representative, one who knows the facts, and one who can explain them as well as I. Moreover, he is one of your own number and I believe that if this fight which we have started is to succeed, it will be almost entirely through your own efforts. You must develop your own leaders and your own initiative. We, your officers, are but your servants. We can go as far, and do only as much as your personal support justifies.

"The man who will give you the facts has spent more time and money in this cause than any of you realize. He is one of the best informed farmers in our state on the present dairy situation. I have the utmost confidence in him.

"As to the present trouble, I feel that it is your opportunity. Farming today stands at a cross-roads and this contest will decide which road you will follow, and your future and your children's future on the farm.

"During the present struggle, accept no rumors, believe no propaganda, and listen to instructions only from your own headquarters. It is not necessary for me to say to American farmers that there must be no violence and that force will do us more harm than good. Nor should it be necessary for me to state that all of us must put our shoulders to the wheel and use every honorable means to win this fight.

(Continued on page 420)

## What Has Happened in the Story so Far

JIM TAYLOR, by espousing the cause of the Dairymen's League, a new organization which he believes will help farmers get better prices for their milk, seems to have alienated his best friends. Old Johnny Ball, his neighbor, is his bitterest opponent, while Dorothy, his daughter and Jim's childhood sweetheart, now is cold and distant to the unhappy young farmer. Bradley, the county agent, falls in love with Dorothy and Jim constantly sees them together. An unavoidable fight in which Jim takes the part of the under-dog, is reported to her as a disgraceful brawl and she is colder than ever. Jim tries to forget his heart ache in the stirring fight organized by the League and in the daily round of farm duties, and work exchanged with the neighbors.

arrangements for taking care of your milk at home. If there is a local cooperative creamery anywhere in your section, try to arrange to have this creamery separate your milk."

"How far shall I go in notifying the other locals in this county?" asked Jim.

B-r-r-r-r! B-r-r-r-r! B-r-r-r-r! Mr. Manning's voice became indistinct, then could not be heard at all.

"Wait a minute!" shouted Jim. "I can't hear you. Receivers are all down on the line."

There was a pause and then he heard Manning speaking again.

"Can you hear me now?"

"Yes, go ahead."

"Get hold of your county agent. I tried to 'phone him, but he is out of the office. Arrange to follow your meeting at Speedtown with a meeting of every local League in your county. Let me have the date of your Speedtown meeting as soon as you have it, and I shall send a speaker. Our bridges are burned. We have got to go ahead. But we are in good shape. Orange County is nearly solid for the League. Other of the big dairy counties are rapidly falling into line. Hundreds of applications for membership are pouring into this office every day. Can you hear me?"

"Yes," answered Jim. "I hear."

"Well, remember, my boy, this is the great crisis. We are depending upon you. Keep me informed, use all honorable means to stop the milk, but under no conditions allow any violence. That's all now. Good-by."

"Good-by," said Jim, and stood for a moment with the receiver in his hand, dazed by the news he had just received.

Then he began ringing frantically for central.

"Get me the farm bureau office at Speedtown."

After a few moments, the girl in Bradley's office told him that the county agent was out, but that she thought he was coming toward North Speedtown.

"Sure enough," said Jim. "We're in luck. He's out here now. He's just driven up."

better sell the milk we've got before we fill any more silos."

"Put it off another day, Johnny," said another, more kindly. "We'll all help you on Friday. But, by thunder, we're all goin' to this meetin' for this milk marketing business must come first."

"Brad," said Jim, turning to the county agent, "we're depending upon you to see that every farmer in this end of the county knows about that Thursday meeting. It'll also be up to you to arrange for meetings in every community following the big meeting at Speedtown."

"I'll go right back to the office now," said Bradley, "and get busy on the 'phone."

A few moments later, after the men had returned to their work, Jim noticed that Bradley was as good as his word, and had headed his car down the road toward town.

He also noticed that with him, and sitting closer to him than mere friendship seemed to justify, was Dorothy Ball.

## CHAPTER XII

THE old Town Hall at Speedtown had been built for an increased population that never materialized. Lumber, labor and hopes had been plentiful so the hall was built in spacious proportions. Once only in all the long years had a capacity audience justified the vision of the builders. That was on a memorable day in the early sixties when the young and old of Speedtown gathered to see what part Speedtown should play in the great undertaking Abe Lincoln had to prove the Union "one and inseparable."

Perhaps the early American farmers did not care for meetings, but they certainly turned out on that day. Moreover, most of them turned out for three years and some of them are still out with the sun, the wind and the stars of Southern battlefields. After the fife and drums had played and old Colonel Harris, the Mexican War hero, had made an impassioned speech, three hundred men, the best of all that section's young manhood,



# When Thought Means More Than Money

*Suggestions for Getting and Sending Christmas Gifts—Games for the Holiday Party*

IT is almost Christmas time once more and mingled with the season's good will is a little of the annual thinning of our purses for gifts we feel we must make, while we sacrifice the needed winter wear or table luxuries that we crave. While the season should be one only of peace and good will it is up to us as individuals to make and keep it so.

Let us resolve, first of all, to spend only what we can actually afford—and if we have fifty to give to and five dollars to spare, plan to use it only, but to the best advantage. I've seen housewives delighted over a cookbook that was nothing more than a 5c. note book spaced for different departments—half a dozen of the giver's favorite recipes in each group written in and the remaining pages left blank. Diaries are made from the same kind of books; the dates written with red ink making it more attractive. The annual Christmas letter to old friends full of cheerful news and humorous comment is sure to be welcome. A set of holders, dish cloths, bags, shopping list books, telephone pads and so on may be welcome gifts. If you make anything, make it neatly, enclose it in dainty paper, add a seal, a bow of ribbon, a sprig of holly or a bit of evergreen.

## Many Gifts Really Worth Money

For the one with plenty of leisure but little to spend, there are quilts, rugs, wristlets and mittens, any of which can be made of old goods beyond usefulness. The only cost is thread, but such gifts are valuable for it takes many hours to make them. City folks appreciate "a brace of chicken," fruit cake, jellies, etc. or mayhap a pot of butter or a basket of nice fresh eggs, but these are often the farm wives' income.

Let's all resolve then for hearty Christmas Greetings to all—good will and best wishes, and a gift to ourselves of freeness of worrying over our pocketbooks and of wrecking our nerves. As big a thing as I, myself, can do for Christmas is to send my best wishes to the staff of the "A. A." and to all its readers.—Patsy's Wife.

## Two Good Ice-Breakers

DO the children want to give a party during the holidays? It means lots of trouble, of course, but in the long run nothing pays better dividends than making the youngsters feel free to use their home as a gathering place for their friends. Simple—but liberal!—refreshments, an air of hearty welcome without the "don't" spirit in evidence, and some good hearty games to break the ice will make a success of any party.

These are two games which boys and girls alike enjoy. They are not too boisterous, although at any children's party it is well to stow breakables and ornaments out of the way. On the other hand, they are jolly and exciting, and not even the most active small boy could complain that they are "sissified." Try them out the next time your children give a party.

## Rainy Day Race

At one end of the hall, the end opposite that where the players stand, have arranged two mackintoshes, two sets of rubbers, and two umbrellas. Two players race at once, and when the signal is given, both walk, not run, towards the mackintoshes, which they are required to don in addition to putting on the overshoes and opening the umbrellas. So attired, each racer must go to the other end of the room and then back, after which he doffs the raincoat and the rubbers, placing them in a neat pile, and closes and leaves the umbrella, returning to the goal. The player who is first to get through all these maneuvers wins the race. This is even better as a relay race, each player after

performing touching off the next one in his line.

## Stride Ball

The players stand in a circle in a stride position, each player's feet touching his neighbor's. Each player is responsible for guarding the space between his own feet and between him and his right-hand neighbor. A player stands in the center of the circle and tries to roll or throw a basket ball or volley ball either between the feet of a player or between any two players. In the latter case, however the ball must not go above the player's waist. If the ball goes outside of the circle the player who let it pass must exchange places with the player in the center. Play should be rapid, and when an unsuccessful attempt is made the ball should be quickly batted back to the center for a new trial.

## Avoidable Mail Troubles

AT the dead letter office a curious medley of articles and letters which might all be at their proper destination if somebody had been careful, bears

papers register them. If you wish to send money remember that a check, a money order, a registered letter or an express money order will be far better than coin or bills dropped carelessly in an envelope. A money order may be lost but the money you spent for it can not be.

## Ask Before You Wrap

When you wish to send a parcel, inquire before getting it ready how it should be wrapped and avoid the trouble of re-wrapping it. Tell exactly what the contents are, and do not give the postal employees the trouble of examining it, as they are required to do in case it does not seem to conform to the rules and regulations. Many a person supposes that a bottle of liquid wrapped inside clothing or soft packing will get by safely, but the very sound of the shaking liquid gives it away. Do not tuck a letter in the center of a parcel and subject the whole parcel to letter postage. Be frank and teachable and you will learn some valuable facts about safeguarding mail at the post office. Remember, too, that rules are sometimes changed. Particu-

## The Cranberry Is a Favorite

**Scalloped Cranberries**—Moisten two cups soft white bread crumbs with one half cup melted butter. Butter a pudding dish, sprinkle in a layer of bread crumbs, add a layer of stewed and sweetened cranberries, twelve large seeded raisins, a little grated lemon rind and a little sugar, continue the layers until the crumbs are used, cover and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve hot with hard sauce.

**Cranberry Bavarian Cream**—Whip two cups double cream to a stiff froth, add one cup sugar and one tablespoon gelatine, which has been softened in four tablespoons cold water and liquefied over hot water. Keep the basin in a pan of ice until the mass begins to thicken perceptibly, then stir in one cup strained and sweetened cranberry juice to which has been added four tablespoonfuls cherry syrup. Fill a mould and pack in ice and salt for four hours.

**Cranberry Cake**—One and one half cups stewed cranberries, one and one half cups light brown sugar, one half cup butter, three eggs, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, one half teaspoon powdered cloves, and one-half teaspoon grated nutmeg. Cream butter and sugar, add beaten yolks. Mix flour, soda and spices together and sift them into batter and sugar. Add cranberries and whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Divide into two buttered layer cake tins and bake in a moderate oven. Put together with white frosting and decorate with nut meats.

**Cranberry Pudding**—One cup sugar, one cup sweet milk, two cups flour, three tablespoons melted butter, one large cup raw cranberries, two teaspoons cream of tartar, one teaspoonful soda. Mix and bake like loaf cake. Serve cold, cut in slices, with cream sauce.

**Cream Sauce**—Mix one pint cream with one half cup sugar, add the beaten white of one egg and continue beating till light.

**Cranberry Pie**—Use one cup cranberries, half a cup raisins, one cup sugar, one cup water, one tablespoon flour, one teaspoon vanilla. Chop the cranberries and raisins fine and stir in the sugar, flour, vanilla, and water. Bake with upper and under crusts.

**Baked Cranberry Dessert**—Pour boiling water over a pint of bread crumbs, melt one tablespoon butter, and stir in. When the bread is softened add two eggs, and beat thoroughly with the bread. Then put in a pint of the stewed fruit. Sweeten to your taste. Serve with cream sauce, using thick cream simply sweetened with plenty of white sugar and flavor with vanilla extract. Decorate with grated cocoanut.

**Sugarless Cranberry Sauce**—Cover one quart of cranberries with water and cook until well done, then strain. There will be from four to five cups of liquid. Add two and one fourth cups of any kind of white syrup, boil from eight to ten minutes, then let it simmer the same length of time, set aside to cool.

## For the Child Who Has Everything

IT was hard to know what to send my little niece Betty for Christmas, for she was always remembered with many and costly gifts. But to my surprise and joy I learned that the little evergreen tree which I sent, proved the "king pin" of her collection of presents. She had of course, a large, handsome tree, brilliantly lighted and beautifully trimmed. But it was a "musn't touch" affair, while the little tree which I sent occupied a corner of the playroom and was daily trimmed and untrimmed, until long after the holiday season had passed.—ELSIE DUNCAN YALE.



**FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL AND THE HOME WOMAN**

IF mother has a cape dress, daughter must have one too. And indeed they are very becoming to growing girls. No. 2238 has the recently revived Peter Pan collar and is pretty in plaid or striped woollens. It comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with ½ yard contrasting. Pattern, 12c.

A SIMPLE dress for wool or cotton is No. 2248 which is planned for economy of material and effort. It cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 takes 1½ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yards contrasting. Price, 12c.

THE tight bodice and full skirt style is always a becoming one and this year is permissible for all sorts of dresses. No. 2211 may be made in cloth for everyday wear or in silk or velvet for more dressy occasions. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires only 2½ yards of 40-inch material. Pattern, 12c.



2248



2211



2226

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**TO ORDER:** Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly, enclose proper remittance in either stamps or coin (stamps are safer) and send to the Pattern Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Add 10c for fall and winter catalogue.

testimony to the failure of many people to observe simple rules.

First of all use good envelopes and not the cheap sort that burst easily. Do not be ashamed to put your return address on the outside. If you can not write plainly and do not own a typewriter, get some good scribe to address your missive for you. Sign with your name and address on the inside, so that if the envelopes should be damaged the sender's address will still be there. The government stamped envelopes are good, and so are the tough substantial ones to be had in all stores for a fair price.

When you send valuable letters or

larly should you send foreign mail and mail to the remote corners of our vast domain only after inquiring the rules and getting directions as to mailing.

Insist that all mail that comes to your home be properly addressed, even if you have lived in the county all your life. Postal employees change frequently and the new clerk or carrier may not know that you have arrived at the dignity of being the oldest inhabitant in your section. Be courteous and patient in your dealings with the faithful servants of Uncle Sam, and you will go year in and year out without any serious mail difficulties.—HILDA RICHMOND.



# Motion Pictures Worth Seeing

*A Selective List Helps You To Choose Good Films*

NOWHERE is the motion picture a more important agency for entertainment and enlightenment than in the rural districts. Recognizing this, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST wishes to bring to the attention of its readers the best pictures, so that in selecting their entertainment they can get the most value for their time and money.

We turned naturally to the National Committee for Better Films for this service, because that is the organization which helps in various ways to promote the better films movement and publishes the selections of the National Board of Review, with which it is affiliated; the National Board of Review itself being a volunteer citizen organization, not in any way connected with the motion picture industry, which reviews the pictures impartially in advance of release. Their selections of the better films are made, of course, with the realization that they cannot suit everybody, as opinions even of intelligent people differ widely on certain films. In general, however, the guiding principles of selection are that the films must be considered by a majority of members, interesting, well done and wholesome in general effect, and, furthermore, that they are to be selected from the standpoint of their audience suitability.

### You Can Get These Lists

Naturally it will be impossible to cover all the good films current in the small town theatres. Only some of the newer pictures can be reported on. The National Committee has, however, extensive back lists and reviews of selected films which can be obtained, along with its current publications, by application to headquarters at 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

If you feel that your theatre has not been maintaining a high average of motion picture exhibitions, write to the National Committee for suggestions. It

is feasible wherever pictures are shown to organize an interested group of persons who will inform themselves on the good ones that are coming, spread word about them, and so influence attendance. This is the most effective and really the only way of making the exhibitor understand that "the best films pay best" and that you want more of them.

The following symbols are used to indicate audience suitability:

- j—for the family audience including boys and girls of grammar school age up (juvenile).
- hs—for the family audience including boys and girls of high school age.
- no mark—for the general audience, composed principally of adults; films of major interest to adults.
- m—for the mature audience. (These are in addition to films in preceding classifications which appeal also to mature audiences.)

### Keep This List for Reference

**j ABRAHAM LINCOLN** is a photoplay biography constituting drama of the most absorbing kind. George A. Billings has accomplished the seemingly impossible in giving us a characterization of Lincoln which satisfies in every particular, and the whole film is splendidly directed. Everyone should see this without fail. (First National, 10 reels.)

**THE BANDOLERO** is a tale redolent of Spain—of bandits and bullfights, of a lovely senorita and a siren who effects her own doom. Splendid scenery, carefully managed scenes of the arena, and an interesting plot. (Metro-Goldwyn, 8 reels.)

**BARBARA FRIETCHIE**—From the play by Clyde Fitch, in which Barbara is a young girl whose heart is torn by her devotion to the South and her love for a gallant officer of the Northern Army, and who by her bravery commands the respect of General Jackson when he enters Fredericksburg. Good Civil War atmosphere. (Producers Distributing, 8 reels.)

**j CAPTAIN BLOOD**—A thrilling picture from the Sabatini novel, of an Irish physician sold into slavery in the Barbados in the days of King James, who is forced to turn pirate and becomes the terror alike of Spanish privateers and of the arrogant Governor of Jamaica. (Vitagraph, 11 reels.)

**j CAPTAIN JANUARY**—Baby Peggy and Hobart Bosworth take the leading parts in this story of an old lighthouse keeper who adopts a shipwrecked waif. (Principal Pictures, 6 reels.)

**j CHALK MARKS**—The appealing story of a schoolteacher who, disappointed in love, devotes herself to the school children and the neglected little ones of the man she loved. Then when age overtakes her and she is in danger of dismissal, the community at last arouses itself to a sense of her value and makes amends. (Producers Distributing, 7 reels.)

**CHANGING HUSBANDS**—The story of an unsuccessful actress and a society woman with aspirations toward the stage, who, resembling each other, exchange places and find themselves in consequence with each other's suitor and husband. Done in a spirit of broad comedy with some absurd and many amusing situations. Leatrice Joy in a double role. (Paramount, 7 reels.)

**THE CLEAN HEART**—A remarkable psychological study in the form of a dramatic motion picture, of a man who, through worry and overwork, is brought to the verge of insanity and recalled to his true self only by the tragic sacrifices of others. Fine acting by Percy Marmont and rest of cast. From the novel by A. S. M. Hutchinson. (Vitagraph, 8 reels.)

**hs DARING CHANCES**—A thrilling Western, with a rodeo, horse race and beautiful scenery. (Universal, 5 reels.)

**EMPTY HANDS**—A spoiled but charming flapper, lost in a Canadian wilderness with her father's engineer, is brought to a realization of her uselessness in the struggle for existence. (Paramount, 7 reels.)

**hs FIND YOUR MAN** deals with the fascinating theme of a dog's devotion to his master. Interesting scenes of the lumbering industry, and fine acting by Rin-tin-tin. (Warner, 7 reels.)

**m FOOLS IN THE DARK**—A very entertaining comedy-mystery-melodrama, in which a crafty uncle, in testing the young man who woos his niece, unintentionally throws the lovers into real danger. (F. B. O., 7 reels.)

**HER LOVE STORY**—Gloria Swanson appears in this in a simple, charming role as an unhappy princess who is bargained off by her father, an impecunious archduke, to a royal suitor, while the one she loves is sent into exile. Beautiful settings, romantic atmosphere. From a story by Mary Roberts Rinehart. (Paramount, 7 reels.)

**j HIT AND RUN**—A delightfully humorous Big League baseball picture, with Hoot Gibson. (Universal, 6 reels.)

**hs IN HOLLYWOOD WITH POTASH AND PERLMUTTER**—These worthies leave their tailoring business to embark in motion picture production, in which they get into many difficulties. (First National, 7 reels.)

**j JANICE MEREDITH**—Vividly and thrillingly depicts the human side of the American Revolution while developing a romance in which Marion Davies enacts the part of heroine. From the novel by Paul Leicester Ford. (Metro-Goldwyn-Cosmopolitan, 12 reels.)

(To be continued)

## American Agriculturist Cross Word Puzzle, Number 3.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10	11
12					13				14			
15					16						17	
		18	19							20		
			21	22					23			
24		25							26	27		28
29	30				31	32			33		34	35
	36								37			
38					39		40				41	42
		43			44				45	46		
					48				49			
	50		51						52	53		54
55									57			

### Definitions of Words for Puzzle 3

- | Across  | Down  |
|---|---|
| 1 Beasts of burden usually driven in pairs      | 1 Used to propel  |
| 5 Enclosure for pigs                            | 2 Twelve (numerals)                                       |
| 8 An obstinate "critter"                        | 3 Rim   |
| 12 Helps  | 4 Nova Scotia   |
| 13 Before                                       | 5 What we do to broody hens                               |
| 14 A continent                                  | 6 A machine which has taken the place of beasts of burden |
| 15 Dress (slang)                                | 7 Still   |
| 16 One of the principal divisions of our nation | 8 Mother  |
| 17 Contraction of "ever"                        | 9 Employed  |
| 18 An exclamation (interrogative)               | 10 An untruth   |
| 20 Abb. for advertisement                       | 11 How corn grows   |
| 21 Iowa (abbr.)                                 | 19 Belonging to him                                       |
| 23 South Dakota (abbr.)                         | 20 Confusion  |
| 25 Another beast of burden                      | 22 Residue from wood                                      |
| 26 A gluttonous farm animal                     | 23 A farm animal bearing a valuable crop                  |
| 29 Sister (slang)                               | 24 Steamship (abbr.)                                      |
| 31 An animal you can drive                      | 25 Kind of tree   |
| 34 Abb. for "established"                       | 27 Obtain   |
| 36 Principal                                    | 28 Pronoun  |
| 37 Molars                                       | 30 Frozen water   |
| 38 Civil Engineer (initials)                    | 32 Frequently   |
| 39 Precipitous                                  | 33 Animal raised for beef                                 |
| 41 Man's nick-name                              | 35 Feminine pronoun                                       |
| 43 Upon   | 38 A profitable farm animal                               |
| 44 Before                                       | 40 Rub out  |
| 45 Mother                                       | 42 Common domestic pet                                    |
| 48 To trap                                      | 43 By word of mouth                                       |
| 50 A small pointed arrow                        | 46 Too  |
| 52 A state of dirt of confusion                 | 48 Thoroughfare (abbr.)                                   |
| 55 Young horse                                  | 49 Printer's measurement                                  |
| 56 Barnyard fowl                                | 50 Accomplish   |
| 57 A small animal useful for the milk it gives  | 51 Abb. for "right"                                       |
|   | 53 For example (initials)                                 |
|   | 54 South America  |

S	K	I	P	S		H	O	R	S	E
A	N	V	I	L		O	N	I	O	N
T	O	Y		A		N		M	U	D
E	L		S	P	O	K	E		S	O
S	L	O	W		F		S	T	E	W
			A	M		A	S			
B	E	A	M		O		A	R	A	B
O	R		P	E	N	N	Y		N	O
A	R	M		A		E		D	I	N
S	O	A	P	S		S	O	U	N	D
T	R	Y	S	T		T	R	E	E	S

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HOW do you like our cross word puzzles? They certainly "keep you guessing" but if you think them over and use a dictionary when you're stuck, you should be able to get every one.

No. 3 has an odd design, but the words are all quite easy. Perhaps the hardest is

No. 6—a machine which has taken the place of beasts of burden." But anyone who has ever driven one knows the answer—it begins with t!

The small diagram is the answer to puzzle 2. Next week, the solution of No. 3 and a new "brain tieker."

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Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

### AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS, WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG. 200 sure sellers. Wearing apparel, novelties, etc. ECONOMY SALES CO., Dept. 247, Boston, Mass.

USER AGENTS WANTED. To introduce complete line of Electric Vacuum Cleaners for city and farm use. Prices range from \$25.00 to \$57.50 retail. Liberal discount to agents, including sample. Make money spare time. Easy, pleasant work. Every wired home a prospect. Big demand now. Write ELECTRIC SERVICES SALES CO., Box 236, NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

### CATTLE

FOR SALE—Two Ayrshire bull calves; accredited herd; born August. First calf by Top Notch's Butter Boy; a bull by imported sire, dam of calf, Peter Pans Maggie of Briers, strong in production, price, \$75. Second calf by Top Notch's Butter dam is Flossie Ross, a cow with strong milking propensities, price, \$60; two calves, \$125. LEONARD H. HEALEY, Woodstock, Conn.

FOR SALE—Ten choice ABERDEEN ANGUS cows and heifers, due to freshen in December and January. Registered and T. B. tested. For further particulars, write HOWARD G. DAVIS, Bluff Point, Yates County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein male and female calves sired by 30 lb. Double Grandson of May Echo Sylvia, from Colantha breed dams. Good individuality guaranteed. SYLVDALE FARM, GLENN WARNER, Cuba, N. Y.

FOR SALE—2 Registered Guernsey heifer calves for \$125. Young cows, \$200 each. Buyer's choice. Best of breeding. Accredited herd. ALFADALE FARM, Athens, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer calf three months' old, \$50. Bull from tuberculin tested herd, \$45. Certificates accepted full value. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

### DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all ages. ARCADIA FARM Bally, Pa.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, very choice bred, the best farm dogs in the world, fine on cattle, good watch dogs. W. W. NORTON, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH Collie pups. PAINE'S FARM, South Royalton, Vt.

WHITE ESKIMO PUPPIES, beautiful white companions, pedigreed, eligible, register—\$20, \$25. Not pedigreed—\$15, \$20. WHITE ESKIMO KENNELS, Denton, Md.

OKAW RIVER-BOTTOM COONHOUNDS, Redbones, black and tans, and blueticks. Foxhounds, Skunkhounds and Rabbit hounds. Ten days' trial reference square dealing. LEO ADAMS, Ramsey, Ill.

FERRETS for sale. Price list free. GLENDALE FERRET CO., Wellington, O.

"CHRISTMAS PUPPIES"—It is better to buy English or Welsh Shepherds than to wish you had. Healthy pups in the country. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

GUINEA PIGS make fine pets. Good hardy stock, easily kept. \$2.50 pair. EARL HAYNES, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

RABBIT AND FOXHOUND PUPS for sale, 5 and 6 months old. JOHN M. MORAN, Barre Plains, Mass.

### EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

WHITE WYANDOTTES; Mammoth Pekin ducks; Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Pearl guineas. LAURA DECKER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Toulouse and White China geese, Golden Scabright Bantams and Guernsey cattle. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

TRAP-NESTED Barred Rocks. Catalogue free. ARTHUR SEARLES, B-E, Milford, New Hampshire.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey Black Giant cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. HAROLD WOLCOTT, Oakfield, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 15.

WYANDOTTES, Silver Laced, Cockerels, \$3 each. Columbian and Buffs for later shipment. J. A. SANTEE, Freeport, O.

MORRIS FARM 250 EGG STRAIN PEDIGREED cockerels, pullets, breeding hens. Government proven layers. English Leghorns; Tom Barron Winning Wyandottes; Non-Broody Reds; Original Buff Rocks. Catalog. Free Bulletins on "Successful Poultry Keeping"; MORRIS FARM, Bridgeport, Conn.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, extra large, healthy stock. Perfect marking. Prompt delivery. CHARLIE A. SMITH, R. F. D. No. 3, Cambridge, Md.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS from strong healthy stock. Early hatched. Range raised. Write for prices. WILLIAM STORIE, Bovina Centre, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fine pure Bronze turkeys. J. H. WHEATON, Painted Post, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 2

BLACK JERSEY GIANT cockerels, thoroughbreds for breeding, free range. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$4 to \$5. J. V. REYNOLDS, Petersburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fine Jersey Black Giant cockerels. May hatched. Weight 8½ lbs. \$3.50 each. HENRY CHILDS, Malone, N. Y.

### EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Selected for size and color. Strong, vigorous stock. Eggs in season. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnati, N. Y.

PARK'S BARRED ROCK cockerels for sale. Free range, bred from Chautauqua Co. Fair. Prize winners. DELMAR C. SKINNER, Cassadaga, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 31.

FOR SALE—Gold Bank strain Mammoth Bronze Toms and Hens and two yearling Toms. C. A. NICHOLS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Hens and Toms—with size and quality. Pairs and trios no akin. Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland, write. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

THOROUGHbred Mammoth Bronze turkeys, large boned healthy stock. Perfect marking, "North Country Wolf" strain. Prompt delivery. FLORENCE McNICKLE, La Fargeville, N. Y.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE PULLETS. May and June hatched, \$1.75 and \$2.00 each. Utility, \$1.50 each. MRS. LEWIS LONG, Linckean, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Giant Rowen Ducks and Drakes of prize winning quality. Only \$3 each. HERBERT G. COMSTOCK, Penn Yan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn yearling Hens, Selected Cockerels, and a few N. Y. State Certified Males. Write for prices and catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. CROCKETTS POULTRY FARM, Sterling Sta., N. Y.

WHITE EGGS FOR SALE. Guaranteed strictly fresh. ALBERT RAN, Box 48, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

### FURS AND TRAPPINGS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

TRAPPERS—Buyers—Hustling raw fur men! You will profit by writing to IRA STERN, Furs, Route 6, New Brunswick, N. J.

TRAPPERS—Get my price list before you sell your catch. RALPH T. BARNEY, Canaan, N. H.

TRAPPERS—"Sure-Kill" capsules will kill foxes, minks, skunks, and all fur animals almost instantly. They contain most deadly combination of poisons known to science, and no animal will go over fifteen yards after swallowing bait. Used by United States government for killing wild animals in national parks. Price, delivered, 25 capsules, for \$1.90, 100 for \$5.00. EVERETTE SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

### HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEN WANTED for auto work. The auto repair business pays from \$50 to \$150 a week, steady work, no layoffs, no strikes, plenty of big jobs open. You can train for a big pay job in 8 weeks. Two big training shops—send today for my 64-page free book and special offer, including free board and free railroad fare to my nearest school. Write now. Address school nearest you. McSWEENEY AUTO, TRACTOR AND ELECTRICAL SCHOOLS, Dept. 2213, McSweeney Bldg., Cincinnati, or McSweeney Bldg., Cleveland.

WANTED—Girl to assist with general housework. Good home and good wages. MRS. CLAUDE SMITH, Fort Plain, N. Y., R. No. 5.

### HONEY

HONEY—White, extracted, 5-lb. pail, \$1.00 10 lbs., \$1.90; 60 lbs., \$9. F. O. B. Here. C. S. BAKER, La Fayette, N. Y.

HONEY—White clover, postpaid, 3rd zone, 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95c. Wholesale list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, New York.

PURE HONEY—60 lb. can, here, buckwheat, \$6.90; clover, \$7.80; also 5 and 10-lb. pails, circular free. Ten lbs. delivered within 3rd zone, \$1.75; clover, \$2. Five lbs. either within 4th zone, \$1.25. A fine CHRISTMAS PRESENT. Satisfaction guaranteed. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—White Clover, 5 pounds, \$1.15; 10 pounds, \$2.15; Light Amber Clover, \$1.00, \$1.90 60 pounds, \$7.75. Buckwheat, \$1.00, \$1.75 and \$1.85. Postpaid third zone. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, New York.

BUCKWHEAT honey in 60 lb. cans, \$6.50, F. O. B. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

VARVLAC ELASTIC. Roof Paint—Bbls. 60c per gal. ½-bbls. 65c per gal. 5-gals. 80c per gal. gals. (6) 90c at Boston. THE PECK COMPANY, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

GEO. F. LOWE AND SON, Fultonville, New York, ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITHROW, Syracuse, New York.

# The Lamb and Wool Market Outlook

(Continued from page 407)

United States consuming in its mills in the last three years about 2,200 million pounds of wool, grease equivalent weight, of which we produce in this country only

about 800 million pounds, or a little over one-third.

Both 1922 and 1923 were years of unusual activity in the wool manufacturing industry. As the rate of manufacture continued high for so long a time, moderate accumulation occurred in the hands of mills and distributors so that the industry passed through a period of depression last winter, spring and summer. With mills operating at only around 50 per cent of capacity and a new clip coming on the market during the spring, prices sagged for a time.

The situation has gradually strengthened, however. The letdown in manufacturing operations allowed the distribution of cloth and clothing to overtake the supply to some extent and whittle down the stocks on manufacturers' shelves or in merchandising channels. Domestic prices for wool were considerably below the level of foreign prices after counting the tariff, so that imports shrank decidedly and moderate quantities of foreign wool held in bond, were re-exported. This reduced the supply of wool pressing for sale. Finally, orders for woolen goods increased moderately in the last two months and mills began to speed up again. Foreign markets also displayed great strength under brisk buying by British and Continental mills. The result has been a resumption of the upward trend in wool prices. Boston quotations are now the highest they have been since early in 1920 just before the big break started.

### Domestic Prices Below Foreign

Domestic prices did not overtake foreign wools, however. Since there is less wool in this country than will be required to satisfy the mills until our next clip is available, so that substantial imports will be necessary, the question right now is, will prices reach a parity that will permit imports by an advance here or a decline abroad? At the moment, foreign markets are showing a little easier tone as American buyers are not giving any support. Some of the trade observers believe that foreign prices will decline to our level as the demand for goods is not brisk enough to induce mills to bid our prices higher.

This brings us to the international situation in wool. The annual clip in the principal wool producing countries is running about 10 per cent smaller than before the war. Meanwhile, the consuming population has increased materially. While there has been some decline in European buying power, and perhaps in European per capita consumption of wool, nevertheless, it seems rather clear that world consumption in the last few years has been overtaking production.

### World Consumption Outruns Production

The best evidence on this point is the fact that huge accumulations of wool at the end of the war which helped to depress wool prices back in 1920 and 1921, have all been distributed. Large stocks were held in the southern hemisphere, particularly, because of the fact that submarine warfare prevented shipment. The British Australian Wool Realization Association, formed to liquidate such wools produced in Australia and New Zealand, had about 900 million pounds on hand on August 31, 1920. This was enough to supply the entire world for over a third of a year. These have all been distributed. The same is true of the large South American holdings. In other words, in the last four years, we have been consuming not only the wool grown each year but much of this accumulated wool in addition.

Not all of these wools have passed to the ultimate consumer, however. Part of them are represented in increased mill stocks of wools, and part in larger stocks of woolen goods in various hands. But, after full allowance for such holdings, the conclusion remains that wool consumption has been overtaking production.

### MISCELLANEOUS

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

MILK CHOCOLATE made at our dairy; the best you ever tasted; box of 120 pieces, 2 lbs. net postpaid, for \$1; 1,000 of satisfied customers. Please send remittance with order. WILLIAM WIND, Babylon, N. Y.

TOBACCO—HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.20; \$3.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

HAVANA LONG FILLER CIGARS at a price you can afford. Box of 50, \$2.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. F. HOLMES, 53 Carlton Ave., Salamanca, N. Y.

ENDION HONEY CHOCOLATES—Novel, delicious, healthful. Pure honey centers, hand-dipped in bitter sweet chocolate. Order now for Christmas. One pound, \$1. Two pound box, \$1.80 postpaid. "ENDION," Naples, N. Y.

INNER TUBE PATCH KITS—\$1.00 size for 60c; 50c size for 30c. Postage free. PHILADELPHIA CHEMICAL MFG. CO., 4834 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY—Let me send you some of my high-grade chocolate or vanilla caramels, chocolate covered cream fudge or chocolate cream drops. 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c. Postpaid. F. H. GERBERICH, 537 North 11th Street, Lebanon, Pa.

FOR LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, you can make a rubber waterproofing and preservative, for fifty cents a quart. I teach you how for one dollar. C. J. CHURCH, R. F. D. No. 3, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

OLD STAMPS WANTED—1840-1850-1860-1870-1880. Any quantity, on the letters preferred. JOHN P. COOPER, Red Bank, N. J.

### REAL ESTATE

ARE YOU interested in a home or investment in Florida? Write for booklet. C. W. PETTY, Vero, Fla.

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE: 1½ acres land, store building with living rooms, barn and shop. HENRY UTTER, Kortright, N. Y.

FOR SALE—144 acre dairy grain or potato farm, 7 miles from Trenton, been a dairy farm for a number of years. For full particulars consult owner. A. STOUT, Robbinsville, N. J.

WANTED—To exchange 108 acre farm for a smaller farm. Good house, new big barn, stock, tools, fine orchard, near Syracuse. ALEX. BAGJOS, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fertile, high producing, valley farm of 142 acres at Spencer, Tioga County, New York. Four acre wood lot; entire balance of farm workable with any farm machinery; twelve room house, excellent condition; electric lights; bath; dairy barn up-to-date; thirty-four stanchions; new silo adjoining; cow barn; horse barn; five stalls, machine sheds. This farm has never been rented and is known as "The best farm in the Southern Tier." Send for particulars. Box 339, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FARM FOR SALE—Monmouth County, N. J. 197 acres, suitable for potatoes, grain and dairying. 18 room house and large barns. Good road. Retiring from business. Must be seen to be appreciated. I. S. DAWES, Imlaystown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Dairy and poultry farm, 98 acres, 2½ miles from village, stock, tools. Address—J. KIPP, Goshen, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Between Baltimore and Philadelphia on good road. New \$5,000 house, well watered. T. UPOLE, North East, Maryland.

FORTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS: equipped poultry-dairy farm one hundred acres. Poultry nets \$1,000 annually. J. G. POWERS, Newport, N. H.

NEW YORK FARM FOR SALE—237½ acres, good buildings, fine young timber lot of hard maple, 10 cows, 2 good, young horses, farm tools. Price \$3,200; \$2,200 cash, balance on easy payments. Write owner, Box 74, S. OTSELIC, New York.

### SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS—From largest registered flock in state, bred for size and heavy, long staple fleeces. Grown on upland pastures which adds to their natural hardy and disease resistant qualities. Like produces like. See them; write J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

ORCHARD GROVE MILKING SHORT-HORNS. Bred for milk, beef and beauty. Will please you. Come and see them. Calves, \$50 to \$100. L. R. HOTCHKISS, West Springfield, Erie County, Pa.

### SWINE

O. I. C.'s—Choice Registered pigs, \$10 each; bred from quick growing, easy feeding, big type stock. Pairs no-akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

### WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

PATCH WORK. Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.



# The Lighted Henhouse

How We Manage It for Best Results

THE use of illumination in the poultry house has become so universal in adoption that it seems a subject almost worn out. The dark days of fall arrive, we house our pullets, we give them light, we take up our eggs,—in short, one could go on just as if assembling an automobile, one mechanical part after another. Then one day there is a loud crash, bang! and our machine is badly broken.

This is not a blind proposition. Illumination is a great factor piecing out the weakness of a hen's physical make-up. Where she falls down and suffers because darkness prevents, artificial light comes to her rescue. If she is fed on these dark fall afternoons she is on the perch at five o'clock and she cannot eat again before seven in the morning. In other words she must pack her crop so full that it will nourish her body for a period of not less than fourteen hours. Physically, this is impossible. Her crop cannot hold this much feed, and as a result she uses it up during the course of the long winter night and then draws heavily upon her fat and bodily reserve to carry her until morning. Because she soon goes under weight from malnutrition, she cannot produce eggs.

### Why the Hens "Break"

Here then is a brief explanation of why the use of light has become so popular. The trouble does not, however, start from this source. It is not in the fall that we get into trouble but rather from now on. Pullets respond so well to electric light there is a great temptation to make the response even greater. It is just this desire to push the pullet or hen that so often undoes the good that illumination really ought to do. In other words, if the light is increased beyond a certain limit, the birds crack, shut down on their production, and very often, go into various degrees of moult. Birds will stand fourteen hours as a working day, that is fourteen hours of combined light and natural day light. If more than that is used, it takes an exceptional poultryman to avoid trouble. Likewise, the longer the day is the greater is the tendency for a bird to lay herself out.

To explain a little further. A pullet or a hen is capable of laying about so many eggs a year, according to her breeding. If she is urged by some stimulation such as an extra long working day, she will lay many more eggs during the fall and winter, there will be no heavy laying during the spring months, and by summer she will have produced according to her ability and will stop early. She might even do this on a fourteen hour day. If she was given more light she would probably go all to pieces physically before spring arrived or before she had laid her full quota of eggs.

### Let Good Enough Alone

For best results a working day of twelve or thirteen hours is sufficient. If your birds are laying steadily at twelve hours and the percent of production is good, let them go at that. Personally, birds under illumination are better off doing a production from forty to fifty per cent than they are ranging up around seventy. A cold snap, an accident with your lights, and there is apt to be a terrific set-back because the birds are going at such high speed.

Where the supply or source of illumination is limited, i.e., where storage batteries are used, the night lunch idea gives very satisfactory results. This plan permits the birds to go to bed at dusk. At eight or eight-thirty the lights are lighted and the birds given an extra feeding of grain. Some use the light for half an hour, others for an hour. With either length of time the plan seems to give good results. The birds give a good egg yield, and from one report I have, apparently stand up better when it comes to late summer and fall egg production.

In conclusion there are two classes of

birds that deserve special attention: immature pullets and hens. Too much illumination will stunt pullets that are not well developed. It is better to keep the lights off from them entirely, or else limit them to about one hour of light. From personal experience here this fall this little lighting seemed to be a distinct advantage in aiding the development and growth of late birds. Rather than give pullets of this class too much of a day, however, they might a good deal better be left to themselves.

### Moulters Need No Light

As for the hens when they moult, it is better to leave them without light. A moulting bird is in poor physical condition. She is not sick, yet she is certainly below par. She needs plenty of feed; not a stimulating egg mash which tends to push her beyond her strength but a mash relieved of some of its high protein content. Feeding a large amount of grain will also help, especially late in the afternoon before she goes to roost. As her feathers begin to come in she will pick up physically, and her appetite will increase. A little light at this time will help because it will give her a chance to consume a greater amount of feed and thus build up her body. A half hour at first is sufficient, and this may be increased to an hour and a half as she gradually goes in to a full laying condition. Too much light will make old birds crack very easily. It will also put so much strain on the birds that poor hatching will often result.

### Experimenting With Winter Layers

Mrs. W. H. SWOPE

DURING the past I have raised many kinds of chickens, and I have also fed many kinds of feed in the hope of getting better results. I am sure my efforts along this line have not been lost for I have found the right type of winter layers that fit our needs and the feeding problem has also been solved satisfactorily.

In experimenting with the various breeds, I have found that the Brown Leghorns are the heartiest and best layers among them all. The White Leghorn is a close second when it comes to laying but they lack that fiery Leghorn disposition which is a natural trait with Leghorns. I remember when I was a girl, we had the Black Leghorns and they were always the best layers and were fairly large, too, but my recent experiment with this breed proves to me beyond all doubt that the Black Leghorn is a fowl of the past. One disadvantage about the Leghorn is the fact that they are not a profitable table fowl so far as the meat problem is concerned, but the meat of a Leghorn is delicious and we kill several of them at a time when wanted for home or table use. The advantages to be derived from the Leghorn variety is due to the fact that they lay when all other varieties do not lay. Leghorns, therefore, become a profitable fowl to keep, for they lead the world in egg yields. A dozen of my winter layers will keep our wants supplied and the balance of the egg yield from the flock can be marketed and at good prices.

After summing up in the way of feeding, I find that the scratch ration is the best for Leghorns, one half wheat and one half cracked corn, which I feed in a deep litter of leaves and straw. Occasionally during the winter when it is very cold and for a change, I feed a dry mash. The hens do relish this change in early to mid-winter. After that for a change they are fed any green feed available, sometimes a wet mash (not too wet) moistened with skim milk or water. The hens do like this change in feed but I do not feed it often for it is conducive to laziness on the part of the flock and that will not produce eggs which to us is the important thing during the winter.

## KEEPS Hens LAYING

ALL Winter



A Glass Cloth covered scratch shed gives chickens balmy June weather conditions indoors during zero months. Hens lay more eggs. "Paid its cost ten times over," writes Iowa farmer, "by giving extra light and warmth, increasing egg yield remarkably during winter when eggs brought top prices." Greatest thing I ever heard of. Better than glass and cheaper, too. Also ideal for housing early hatched chicks in safe, warm, sun-lit scratch pens.

### Special Trial Offer

Big 15 yard roll, 35 inches wide, (will cover scratch shed 9 x 15 feet) mailed prepaid on receipt of \$5. 6 yards (54 sq. feet) for \$2.25. Use ten days, if not satisfied return and your money will be refunded. Common sense instructions, "feeding for eggs," with every order.

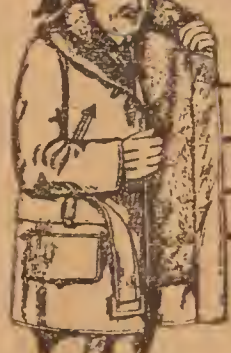
GLASS CLOTH is extensively used for all poultry house equipment as well as storm doors and windows, enclosing porches for winter, temporary green-houses, hotbeds, etc. Prepaid prices—single yd. 50c; 3 yds. at 42c; 10 yds. at 23c; 50 yds. at 36c; 100 yds. at 33c, per yd.

TURNER BROS. Dept. 441 Bladen, Nebraska

Special Trial Offer

## GLASS-CLOTH

## BRINGS YOU THIS WINTER OUTFIT



Men's sheepskin lined coat, value \$14. Waterproof Rubber Hip Boots, value \$5. Total value \$19. Our price \$12.50 for both and a pair of genuine sheepskin moccasins GIVEN with every order. Only one outfit to each customer. The coat is 36 inches long and lined with genuine sheepskin in fur belts. Has a big beaver sheepskin collar to cover up the ears. Four pockets, belted model. Outside material waterproof moleskin. A stylish, comfortable, warm coat on cold and rainy days. Regular value \$14. Our price \$9.75, if ordered alone, in size from 36 to 46 inch chest. Sizes 48 inch to 52 inch chest, \$11.

Here is a big bargain in waterproof rubber boots. Made for the U. S. Government, these boots were slightly worn. They have been carefully inspected and reclaimed and are guaranteed in good condition. Sizes 7 to 11. Value \$5. Our price \$2.50 a pair if ordered alone.

GIVEN A pair of "on-line" sheepskin moccasins for use with the boots will be included free of charge, with each order for one outfit at \$12.50. If the coat or boots are ordered separately, no moccasins will be included. Price for moccasins alone \$1.25 pair. Price for hip boots and moccasins \$1.50.

Complete satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We have a limited supply on hand and this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Send \$2.50 with your order NOW enclosing \$1 deposit. Balance by parcel post C. O. D. plus postage.

SPECIALTY SPORTWEAR CO. Dept. 91, 205 Court St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

## BIG Cut in Prices FREE BARGAIN BOOK

By all means send for my New Cut Price Catalog and see the money I save you on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paints. Remember— I PAY THE FREIGHT and guarantee the quality. Don't buy until you get this money saving catalog—see my lower prices and my money-back guarantee. It's free postpaid. THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 3005 Cleveland, Ohio

TRAPPERS Money counts. Better prices—better grading—reliable quotations means more money. We need your Furs—You need us. Free bait. Price lists, tags, etc. O. FERRIS & Co., Dept. 17, Chatham, N.Y.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. FARMERS TOBACCO UNION DI PADUCAH, KY.

## POULTRY JONES' BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Owing to the great demand for chicks, will start incubator Nov. 17. Breeders strictly cull by State Board of Agriculture. This combined with New Incubator 150,000 eggs and 10 years' experience in baby chick business puts me in a position to sell you Good, Strong, Pure-Bred Chicks at reasonable prices. Pedigreed Certified Stock, Contest Records: 313, 288, 268, 251. Catalog.

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## The Trouble Maker

(Continued from page 415)

"Keep your milk home. Churn it, get something out of it if you can; but anyway, keep it at home until you have word from us that we have sold it at a living price.

"Sincerely yours,  
"DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE, INC.,  
"ALBERT MANNING, Secretary."

WHEN Bradley finished reading the letter, there was a moment's pause and then a big outburst of handclapping and stamping of feet; then quiet again, as the crowd waited expectantly for the speaker of the day to be introduced. Few or none had any knowledge of who the man was whom Mr. Manning had chosen to give them the facts.

Bradley paused dramatically for a moment and then said:

"I now have the pleasure of introducing a man who needs no introduction, a man whom you all know, a man who has grown up with you, and knows through his own bitter personal experience the trials and tribulations of this milk game from the producers' end.

"I take pleasure in presenting to you," he paused and then said, "Mr. James Taylor."

Jim arose from his seat in the rear of the big hall, came down the center aisle, and turned to face his audience.

Perfect silence greeted him. For a moment as he looked at the hundreds of upturned faces, seemingly strangely hostile, he had a sickening sensation. His heart pounded, and his knees trembled; he swallowed two or three times in an effort to get words, but none came. He knew instinctively that while they were interested in the subject, they were much disappointed in him as the speaker. Most of them liked him, but he faced that age-old situation that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

INSTEAD of the words that he should have said, all that Jim could think of were his friends that he saw in the audience, who seemed, because of that peculiar crowd psychology, to be more interested in his embarrassment than they were in his success.

Letting his gaze rove for a second over the audience to pick out a friendly face, they came to rest on a group of women-folks in one corner, among whom sat Dorothy looking straight ahead of her and paying not the least attention to the would-be speaker.

All of this hesitation was but the matter of a minute. The knowledge that he was there for a real purpose and had something worth while to say, even the knowledge of his apparently hostile audience, stiffened his backbone and loosened his tongue.

He began in a plain, matter-of-fact voice, not different than in an ordinary conversation, except that he spoke more slowly, in well chosen language.

"You folks are probably surprised and no doubt disappointed that I am to speak to you today. For both your sake and mine, I am sorry that Mr. Manning could not come.

"But my interest in the situation which we dairymen now face made it seem necessary for me to go to New York, and I spent some time yesterday with Mr. Manning, F. H. Thomson, R. D. Cooper and Frank Sherman, getting the facts about the coming milk strike. I tried to get Mr. Manning to come to this meeting, but there are literally hundreds of others all through the territory, all asking for speakers. None of the officers of the League could do any speaking because of the necessity of staying in New York to meet the dealers. H. J. Kershaw, of the Executive Committee, who is the only man that they feel they can spare to speak at meetings, is busy today. Because I knew the facts, Mr. Manning said it was up to me to give them to you. So here I

No apologies necessary," a farmer

interrupted. "What we want is facts, not speech-makin'."

"I have seen this trouble coming, folks, for a long time. As you know, I have talked about it with some of you and have been criticized for stirring up trouble. I love peace as well as any man, but there is no use shoutin' 'Peace, peace, when there is no peace'.

"I think that the farmer has a right to be happy at least part of the time, and for the last twenty-five years there has been no happiness in this milk production business for any of us. We have been hoping and hoping, and talking and talking for something better, but those better times have never come, and I tell you folks they never will come until we ourselves bring them about!"

BY this time, Jim had forgotten himself and his audience and was thinking only of his Cause. The audience, on their part, had also forgotten that Jim was just one of their boys, and were leaning forward to get every word. They, too, were thinking of the Cause.

"All of the progress in this old world of ours has been brought about by personal

struggle. For a thousand years our ancestors sought for religious freedom. The Pilgrims left their homes and country and their friends to settle in a barren and hostile land to get religious freedom; but for a hundred years or more we struggled for political freedom on the principles of which we fought Great Britain and built this great nation.

"The next great fight is now before us, and will start right here in Speedtown next Sunday, October 1st. This fight is not religious, nor yet political, but it is just as far-reaching importance. It is a struggle for economic freedom, the right of every man who works, whether with his brain or with his hands, to a just share of what he earns."

Several started to clap, but ceased immediately in order to hear.

"Yes," continued Taylor. "We have heard a great deal of talk about the farmers' problems—the problem of the abandoned farm, the small attendance at the rural church, the poorly trained teachers in the country schools, and the difficulty the farm people have in getting any real fun. But I'll tell you," and he raised his voice and shook his finger at his

beat down the price of labor but you can make that labor do two or three days' work in one!

To make money your farm must handle the most productive work in least time, with least labor. Increase your crop yield per acre. Cut down your labor costs. Diversify. Plow more furrows as you go along, cultivate more rows, cut wider swaths. Plant every hill full—the missed hills in a field have a big effect on the yield. Save extra pounds of butter fat by efficient cream separation. Spread manure by the load instead of by the forkful. Let tractor and engine power help you.

Never was there a better time for the use of good judgment, combined with practical vision. Put the right pieces of modern equipment on your farm, handle them well, and you can't avoid a profitable year.

The law of supply and demand is swinging back to the sunny side of farming. Let's be ready for 1925 and ready with equipment to fit these new times. Nature helps him who helps himself—and the McCormick-Deering dealer is ready to show you the very latest in time- and labor-saving, yield-increasing farm equipment.



## To Bring About A Happy New Year

WELL, here's the close of another year. It hasn't been the best kind of a year, but neither has it been the worst. And the outlook for the future is the best the farmers have seen for several years.

In the meantime, all your farm machines have another season's work to their credit. It's time to check them all over, now, while you remember just what they can do. Which machines are worn out? Which ones are losing you money? Which methods are behind the times?

Important changes have come to pass in ten years' time as every man knows. Good farming has had to change along with the rest, to a faster, more efficient, more economical pace—and that has been largely a matter of change in farm machines. Farm machines today must save more valuable time and take the place of more expensive human labor. Many of the old, small-capacity tools, made for a time when labor was cheap, are wasting profit. Sometimes they eat up the cost of new equipment in a single season. The time for slow work is past. Now is the day of 10-ft. binders, 2- and 3-furrow plows, 2-row cultivators, mechanical power and motor haulage. You can't

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hearers, "that all of these problems are a result of the economic situation. Pay the farmer a decent price for the products he works from daylight to dark to raise, and you'll solve all the rest of your problems! He'll put more tile drains into his land, more paint on to his buildings, better teachers into his schools, and more folks into the church on Sunday."

#### Watch the Oil Feed

Many an engine or tractor is worn out long before its time, because of the lack of oil. In an automobile engine crank-case the oil should be replaced (the old oil taken out and new put in) at least every 1000 miles.

The tractor engine should have fresh oil after every six days of work. It pays to keep a record of the time run.

The stationary engine usually has a sight-feed oil cup. Oil passes through the cylinder to the crankcase. Many persons feed too much oil. Four to six drops per minute is enough for an engine with a 5-inch cylinder at 500 R.P.M. For higher speeds more oil should be given. Directions usually accompany the new engine.



# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

\$1.00 PER YEAR

DECEMBER 20, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



*In the Wake of Santa Claus*

**"Maryland, My Maryland" —By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.**



# Surface Water—Good and Bad

## And Other Timely Farm Practices That Our Readers Have Liked

**D**URING the past fall, the streams in about every eastern State were so low that the volume of "water power" in most of them is negligible. Not for many years has there been such a universally small "delivery" of fresh water into such trunk water-courses as the Mohawk, the Hudson, and the Connecticut.

But notwithstanding that springs and wells are failing we have not suffered (except in small local areas) really severe surface drought. This apparent contradiction is due to the fact that we have had no "long soaking rains" for some time.

In other words, the precipitation records of State Experiment Stations tell one story, and the low streams tell another entirely different one—that we have had no rains to reach the springs—the source of their perpetual flowing—since the soaking snows of last winter disappeared into the ground.

From every indication we are booked for heavy, if not excessive, rains in the next few weeks.



A Permanent Creosoting Kettle

Rains that will reach these shrunken streams besides a surface surplus that will fill up the old swamps everywhere.

However, should these hard rainfalls be delayed until the ground is frozen solid, their falling will mean an excess of surface water which will not merely cause dangerous and damaging floods, even in small streams, but leave an accumulation of damaging ponds scattered over every level farm in the country.

Worse still, heavy rains falling upon an unyielding surface, in their mad race for the valley, cut terrible gashes in sloping land, especially if not protected by cover crops.

### How Some Farmers Minimize the Damage

It is the practice of many good farmers, under conditions such as confront us this season, to plow around the slopes of their hill land sown to winter grains and grasses, turning a medium furrow down hill and so following the contour that these furrows are nearly level, though really draining toward some chosen depression, where the rushing water they are designed to gather can be disposed of with the minimum of damage. To be sure these furrows are an injury which must be carefully repaired the following spring, but it is comparatively slight to what may happen in their absence. If the land is actually bare and the slope is more than seven or eight degrees, these furrows may well be every twenty-five or thirty feet—both for the above and for another quite as important reason:

Let us say that the field under consideration is a young orchard or vineyard, or an asparagus plantation, in fact assigned to any important perennial crop which requires a maximum amount of moisture ready to be delivered upward during

the growing season. The fact is not generally known, but is nevertheless true, that whereas our annual rainfall here in the East is some forty inches per annum, and whereas the lighter rains that fall during the growing season are practically all absorbed into the soil as they descend—the very opposite is true of winter rains, both what is popularly known as "storm" water and the March thawing from accumulated snows.

Under these circumstances, therefore, a field that is entitled to forty inches of rain, half of which should be in the form of soil water (that is, taken in and absorbed deeply into the sub-soil for subsequent delivery upward to the growing plants by capillary action) gets only or little more than half of this—the rest draining off immediately from the surface down the hill and being a total loss in nature's economy as far as that particular field is concerned.

It is our practice to terrace such orchards, vineyards, asparagus fields, and so forth, in such a way that this down-rushing surface water is held in numerous pockets and pools upon the slopes—all winter, if need be, so that it is ultimately absorbed for later use in the growing season—"soaked" into the ground.

This is done by running the rows of trees and other crops to conform to the contour of the slope—the exact opposite of up and down the hill. Where this is planned skillfully cultivation will naturally result in terracing and retarding this surface waste. Further, the accumulating ridge will protect each tree against all possibility of damage from the "squeezing" of surface water which often freezes solidly and suddenly.

### An Argument in Favor of Turf Mulch

The above is further aided as an orchard becomes mature by the "turf belt" which inevitably finds its place along the row of tree trunks. And parenthetically, this is one of the unnoticed arguments in favor of "turf mulch" in a bearing orchard. An acre of such turf mulch will absorb several inches of precipitation per annum than the same acre would if bare ground.

In certain geologic formations, not only in New York State, but on plains land everywhere there are found "sink-holes" which have no drainage, natural surface drainage. In times of drought like this they are dry as a bone. In times of flood they are sometimes yards deep in water, and whether this occurs in winter or summer, threatening disaster to everything so flooded. The best way to handle such situations is to take advantage of the present dryness and, digging down to the inevitable hard pan at the lowest point of these "sinks," dynamite through the pan, thus letting the bottom out so that this water will rapidly soak away.

We had a ludicrous proof of the practicability of the above when a few years ago a neighbor in a dry spell like the present tried to deepen a "spring" which he claimed was at the bottom of a sink hole in his pasture. Almost always there had been a little pond of water there, and he said he could make it flow by digging down—and he did—it has floated downward ever since! He punctured the bottom of his water-pail, despite our warning.—DAVID STONE KELSEY.

### A Creosoting Device

Back a year or so ago I saw a picture in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of a handy device for creosoting fence posts. Foolishly, I didn't keep that issue for future reference. Now I would like to know what it looked like and I am sure other readers would be interested, especially if they are up against the proposition of cutting post out of a wood lot that is rather skimpy. We have done some replanting in our wood lot, but it will be a good many years before those seedlings will be post-size or near it and we have got to make every new post that we set last a long time.—F. N. G., New York.

THE accompanying pictures were printed in the June 24 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 1922. They show two devices for creosoting fence

posts. One is a more permanent affair. A concrete firebox is just as good as one made of bricks. The other illustration shows a more temporary arrangement in which two tight barrels are used, connected by a pipe around which a fire is built.

There is no question but what creosote will add to the life of fence posts. Those that are treated in creosote will last three to five times as long as untreated posts. This is especially true of the softer varieties, such as willow, ash, elm, soft maple, white cedar and cottonwood.

It is better to use round posts for creosoting, rather than split ones, as the penetration will be more uniform. All bark must be stripped off and the timber well seasoned before treatment. The posts are immersed in the creosote, which is kept



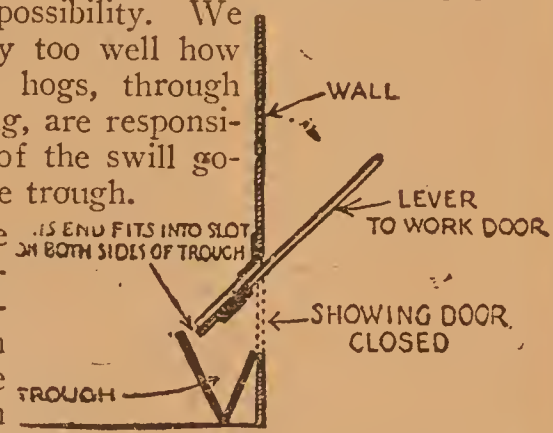
A Temporary Creosoting Device

at a temperature of about 200 degrees or more for a period of two hours. The penetration should extend at least one inch. It is a good idea to dip the tops of the posts in the hot creosote to avoid rotting at the upper end. The end that goes into the ground should be creosoted at least eight inches above the ground line.

### Make Hog Feeding Easy

HERE is one of the greatest temper-savers a man can build. There is hardly a farmer living who has not wished that he could whale the life out of every hog in creation for climbing into the trough and making feeding or slopping practically an impossibility. We all know only too well how many times hogs, through their crowding, are responsible for half of the swill going out of the trough.

The device consists simply of hinging a panel in front of the trough high enough above to permit it to swing in. The details in the sketch are sufficient to show how this is accomplished. The panel is hinged on the inside and a lever is attached to swing it inward, and swill is poured into the trough from outside the pen. Notice that one side, the inside, of the trough is much higher than the other. This is not necessary, but is to the feeder's advantage. If too much space is allowed between the door after it is swung in and the inside of the trough, the hogs will get their snouts in the opening and make it practically impossible to close the trap down after the feeding has been accomplished. We have seen this in operation on many farms and believe it one of the handiest contrivances a man can put in.—F. W.





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Volume 114

For week Ending December 20, 1924

Number 25

## "Maryland, My Maryland"

### A Fireside Reflection

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

I hear the distant thunder hum,  
Maryland! my Maryland!  
The Old Line bugle, fife and drum,  
Maryland! my Maryland!  
Come! to thine own heroic throng,  
That stalks with liberty along,  
And ring thy dauntless slogan song,  
Maryland! my Maryland!

IT SEEMS to me that only once every several years do I actually take a formal vacation. I confess that for a good many years agricultural work of one kind or another has taken me off the farm at rather frequent intervals and sometimes for considerable periods; but, after all, trips of this kind are only part of the day's work. I restrict the term "vacation" to those rare occasions when on pleasure bent I travel with my wife, go whither the spirit calls me and do not feel obliged to be in any particular place at any particular moment.

We—my wife and I—had talked about such a vacation for a good while, and at last in late September the time seemed ripe for another debacle of this kind. It was not much of a trip for these days when men run to and fro over the earth so easily. Briefly—we were gone eight days, drove the trusty old car 1276 miles, and, wonderful to tell, had neither a puncture nor a blow-out on the trip. Let me say in passing that it was a really ideal vacation, because, after all, we hurried. One hundred and fifty miles a day is at least fifty miles too much.

We—I, at least—did not have much difficulty in deciding where to go. A good many years ago—so long that I hate to say just how many, I spent a long three months in Farm Institute work in Maryland, and the following winter I returned for a month of special agricultural train work, and I have never forgotten or broken away from the lure of that pleasant old state.

Maryland is a little Commonwealth—less than one-quarter of the land area of New York, but being of most irregular shape it sprawls over the map for surprising distances and it has an almost unbelievable extent of coast line. Naturally and in popular parlance it is divided into five geographical divisions. There is the "Eastern Shore"—the part of the State lying on the east and almost completely cut off from the rest of the State by the wide and sometimes stormy waters of Chesapeake Bay. The Eastern Shore is very level, in parts fertile and highly developed agriculturally. Moreover, it is well supplied with transportation facilities. I have intimated that I am not especially interested in a locality when it becomes too prosperous. Then there is "Old Maryland"—the country around Baltimore, but just why the name I do not know, for it is not the oldest part of the State. Then there is "Western Maryland," with Frederick County and Frederick City lying in the lap of the beautiful Monocacy Valley. This valley is so broad that you can hardly see across it and its floor is a residual limestone soil. It is a

land of cornfields and big stone barns with an "over hang" such as the Pennsylvania Dutchmen (and no one else) builds. You are in no danger of exaggerating the beauty and fertility of this famous valley. And then there is old Frederick City, where Barbara Fritchie lived and died. Where is the boy of my generation, at least, who in school has not declaimed and thrilled to those lines.



I have found these historic memories so interesting that I have almost forgotten to speak of its agriculture. It is preeminently a one-crop region and that one crop is tobacco. So far as I can learn it has been the one great crop from the very beginning and its supremacy has never been disputed by any other type of agriculture.

"Fair as the garden of the Lord  
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde."

"Up the street came the rebel tread,  
Stone Wall Jackson riding ahead."

"Halt!" The dust brown ranks stood fast.  
"Fire," out blazed the rifle blast."

\* \* \*

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head  
Dies like a dog." "March on," he said."

"All day long through Frederick street  
Sounded the tramp of marching feet."

"All day long the free flag tossed  
Over the heads of the rebel host."

"Ever its torn folds rose and fell  
On the loyal winds that loved it well."

Probably it is true that the pitiless light of historical investigation leaves only a little foundation for the legend, but, nevertheless, in a tiny walled cemetery in the heart of the town, Barbara Fritchie lies buried, and surely Whittier's poem has made that worn old woman immortal and heroic for ever.

Then west of "Western Maryland"—like a long, narrow fragment, barely hung to the rest of the State, lie "The Mountains," a region comparable to our roughest Catskills, but rich in that it contains some of the most valuable coal fields in the country.

But, after all, while I have been in every corner of the State, my Maryland dreams and memories have always clustered around the very definite

region, "Southern Maryland," meaning the peninsula lying south and east of Washington and separating the estuary of the Potomac from Chesapeake Bay. This is the oldest part of the State, and the romance of history, both of the early settlements and of Civil War days, lies thick hereabouts.

An early chronicler has set down the story of the first settlement thus, "Hither in 1634 came Leonard Calvert and twenty gentlemen and three hundred laborers." And all the twenty gentlemen were aristocratic English Catholics, and the three hundred laborers were largely indentured servants—practically white slaves—including many who had been, to say the least, strongly urged to emigrate for their country's good—a plan often followed in our early Colonial history.

The first settlement was made far down the peninsula at St. Mary's City. Today St. Mary's City is little more than a name and a memory. It is made up only of an aristocratic Episcopal boarding school, together with an ancient church set in the midst of an old, old cemetery. Perhaps it was because it was a lovely, soft, warm, hazy autumnal afternoon—the last day of September—but somehow this ancient burial-place appealed to me with a sense of rest and peace beyond any other that I can remember. The salt water comes up close on two sides of it and the little wavelets of the bay were softly lapping on the sand—a mocking bird was sounding its note in one of the

big cedars and all around, keeping company with us were the men and women who laid the foundations of this old State. Here, perhaps, one could understand the spirit of Stevenson's lovely lines:

"Here he lies where he longed to be,  
Home is the sailor—home from the sea,  
And the hunter home from the hill."

Here the State of Maryland has set up a monument to Leonard Calvert, the first Governor. The monument stands on the site of the "great mulberry tree, beneath which were held the sessions of the first Assembly of the Colony." Here also are markers indicating the corners of the first "State House"—but men have since been buried where the State House stood. What a long pageant has been played out since these men landed here that spring day from The Ark and The Dove and began a great adventure in an unknown land.

Leonard Calvert has other memorials. Over east across the broad Pautuxent lies Calvert County, while further north is Leonardstown, County seat of St. Mary's County, and largest village of the peninsula.

Eastern New York has a number of colonial churches, but in their setting and surroundings they are unlike the old churches of this region. Calvert County, which is perhaps the most remote and isolated region of Maryland, has four Episcopal churches, all organized in one year—1692—and each church stands absolutely in the open

(Continued on page 426)



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Published Weekly by

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, INC  
425 Carroll St., Elmira, N. Y.

Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 6, 1924, at the Post Office at Elmira, N. Y., under the Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, three years for \$2, five years for \$3. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

### Our Christmas Message

PERHAPS the hardest fight which most of us have to make as the years come on is to keep untarnished and undiminished the simple faith in the fundamental beliefs and ideals of a little child. From our puny heights of knowledge, we grown-ups laugh in tolerant amusement at the baby's unshaken faith in Santa Claus. But if we think of God as the true Santa Claus, not only for the Christmas time, but for the whole year, the child in his beliefs is nearer to the truth than are we doubting grown-ups.

One of the sad things of life is that with the passing of childhood the belief in Santa Claus is not the only illusion, the only faith, that is lost. With it too often go also our faith in the eternal verities, and our love of and belief in our fellow men. In its place come a striving for material things, a lessening of the child's acute vision to see right and wrong, and a distrust of our fellows.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST WISHES YOU AND YOURS A MERRY CHRISTMAS in this year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty-four. And may we also hope that you may slough off for a little time at least the burdens of the wearisome years and become again in spirit a little child, with the child's capacity for happiness and with his faith that all is right with the world and its people.

### State Should Aid Poor Districts

THE Supreme Court of Oklahoma recently handed down a decision of great importance to rural school education. The decision stated that appropriations of state aid to weak school districts are a part of the fulfillment of the obligation to maintain a system of public schools placed upon the state by its constitution. The limit of district school tax having been reached, the state must "carry on", to give the local school equal advantages with other and richer districts.

The decision came about through an attempt to stop an appropriation of \$650,000 made by the Oklahoma legislature last spring to aid poor districts. The greater part of these were small rural districts, with weak schools.

It is much more difficult to raise the necessary money for maintaining the right kind of a school in any rural district where the taxable valuation is small than it is in other districts and in cities where valuations are very high. Such districts,

therefore, should receive financial help to maintain their schools, and the decision by the Oklahoma Supreme Court establishes an important precedent for the appropriation of state moneys to help keep good schools in districts where valuations are low.

### The National Farm Commission

WHEN President Coolidge accepted the nomination of the Republican party, he promised that he would call on representatives of agriculture who could speak with authority on farm needs to serve on a commission to advise him in formulating his legislative program for agriculture. The commission was appointed and held its first meeting at the White House on November 17th. Former Governor Robert D. Carey of Wyoming was made the chairman of the commission. Dr. R. W. Thatcher of the Geneva Experiment Station of New York State is a member. Other members include: O. E. Bradfute, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago; Charles S. Barrett, Chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations, Union City, Georgia; J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, Columbus, Ohio; R. P. Merritt, President of the Sun Maid Raisin Growers, Fresno, California; Prof. W. C. Coffey, Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; and F. E. Bixby, President of the National Live Stock Association, Long Beach, California.

At its first meeting, the commission called on many different agricultural experts and made it clear that they expected to conduct a conservative and thorough investigation of the whole agricultural situation. Among the subjects that will be given first and detailed attention are: cooperative marketing, including a study of the cooperative bills now pending in Congress; all phases of the tariff to see what protection, if any, it gives agriculture; the whole structure of transportation, involving highways, water transportation, freight rates and freight service; and many foolish reclamation projects that are now up for consideration.

As we have before stated, we do not have much faith in agricultural investigations, but if this commission, which seems to be composed of men whose views on agriculture are sound, keeps itself clear of politics, and through its recommendations discourages much of the absurd and unsound legislation concerning agriculture, it may do some good.

### Prizes for Letters

IN our December 13th issue, on Page 409, we offered prizes of \$5 for the first, \$3 for the second, \$2 for the third, and \$1 each for the next best ten letters on what you like and do not like in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Letters must be written by men or women actually living on a farm. They should be from 200 to 500 words in length, and they should give your first, second and third choice of articles and features which you like best in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, together with your reasons. Letters may, of course, include any other discussion on the paper. We are already beginning to get some letters, but we would like to hear from a large number of our readers, believing that if we have your criticism we can give you a better paper in 1925.

Turn back to last week's issue and read the announcement; then write us.

### For Toleration

RECENTLY there was a very interesting organization started in the City of Utica, New York, called the Hamilton-Jefferson Association. This society, which is planned to be nationwide in its scope, is to be composed of an equal number of Protestants and Catholics, and has for its purposes, "to promote devotion to and understanding of the purposes of the founders of this Republic as expressed in the Constitution of the United

States of America and to foster a spirit of toleration in economics, politics and religion".

Among the founders of this organization is the statesman, Elihu Root, and he is associated with several other prominent men from the ranks of the Masonic Fraternity and the Knights of Columbus. The original idea for an association of this kind is said to have originally started in Elmira, N. Y.

In his opening address at the organization meeting, Mr. Charles A. Miller, the first chairman of the society, said:

"I would go to the extent of pleading with you for toleration of the intolerant. I would have you believe that even those who most thoroughly disagree with everything that you stand for and I stand for are still led to that agreement or disagreement with us by the same sort of love of country, and love of decency in their hearts that we have. I especially plead against the modern habit of classifying and generalizing and putting people in a great class and saying because they belong to that class they must all be treated as one, whether that class is made up by common prescription to a religious creed, an economic theory or to a political party. \* \* \*

"Not that I mean for a minute that toleration should be of the wishy washy indifference. The false doctrine that it makes no difference what a man believes will get no sort of countenance in this assemblage. Thank fortune we have strong beliefs and we are willing to battle valiantly for them; but let us concede that the other fellow may have strong beliefs, and when he girds his loins to do battle in their faith, let us give him the benefit of the doubt that he means in his heart to fight square."

We hope that this society and the principles that it stands for will live and grow. This country needs today more than anything else a little Christian charity, a little recognition of the other fellow's point of view, and a little less willingness to believe every absurd and preposterous lie that is being circulated. In these unsettled times, the nation needs the united counsel and support of a united people. Every influence which spreads hatred, intolerance and dissension is a menace to America, and to its ideals; and conversely, every movement, like that of the Hamilton-Jefferson society, which teaches us to dwell and work together for the real ideals of America and for the fundamental truths taught by Jesus of Nazareth, should be fostered, encouraged and supported. There is grave need this Christmas time of remembering that it was Christ himself who taught:

"Peace on earth, good will toward men."

### Curry Weatherby Ill

THE thousands of friends of Mr. E. C. Weatherby, better known as "Curry," circulation manager of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, will be very sorry to hear that at this writing he is very ill at his home in Ithaca. In some unknown way, Mr. Weatherby contracted typhoid fever, but he is doing as well as can be expected.

Probably no man in public work in New York State is better known or liked than Mr. Weatherby, and we know that we are expressing the best wishes of all of his friends for a speedy recovery.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

I am very sorry, but the blight has struck my chestnut grove. I have seen it coming for quite a spell.

### Quotations Worth While

"It is the way hours of freedom are spent that determines, as much as . . . labor the moral worth of a nation."—MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

\* \* \*

A man may be strong, and yet not mow well.—PROVERBS OF ENGLAND.

\* \* \*

"I do consider that music is all the pleasure I live for in the world, and the greatest I can ever expect in the best of my life."—SAMUEL PEPYS.

\* \* \*

A poem ought to be well-made at first, for there is many a one to spoil it afterwards.—PROVERBS OF IRELAND.



# Farm Taxes Must Come Down

## Grange and Farm Bureaus Are With A. A. on Tax Reduction Program

**W**E ARE able to announce progress on our tax reduction program. The forces most interested in getting some relief for farmers have joined hands. The New York State Grange and the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus will cooperate with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in all work for the same tax reduction principles. We are enthusiastic over being thus able to present this united front all the way along the line to fight the farmers' most important battle.

Master S. L. Strivings, of the New York State Grange, writes us as follows:

"Yes, we will go along and work with you in this matter, and you may assure your readers that the State Grange has a program akin to the proposals of your issue of the twenty-second of November."

(Notice the re-statement of these principles given below on this page).

"We shall be most pleased to cooperate with you in your plans for the betterment of tax conditions among our rural communities.

"We are having a confiscatory tax situation all over the State and ere long many, many farms will be for sale for taxes only. *When the taxes take all and more than the income, it is time to stop expenditures.*

"There must be a levelling of the nation's wealth to the burdens of government or there must be a drastic cut in expenditures, probably both. This tax discussion can ramify in so many directions that it is basically one of the most important matters just now before our people. *Governments can no more exceed the income than individuals, and when the income cannot be much increased, the expenditures must be adjusted accordingly.*

"Good as they are, and much as our people approve good roads, it is an important matter of how far counties and towns can go in mortgaging the property of taxpayers in the issuance of bonds even for road construction. When it is known that every farm in the State is mortgaged for varying sums either by local mortgages upon the farm itself or by bonds sold as townships, or as counties, by the State, the whole matter grows in importance and looms forbid-ingly.

"Our small County of Wyoming owes \$440,000 in bonds issued for road building. It has to borrow \$40,000 more this fall as an emergency fund and the end is not in view. How much more can be loaded before the breaking point is a very important matter."

President Enos Lee of the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus, writes:

"I want to say that the Federation will be glad to cooperate with you and the Grange in anything reasonable regarding a tax reduction campaign. Mr. H. C. McKenzie has been and still is employed by the Federation and has been in close touch with all State tax research work during the past summer. He still represents us in Albany on tax matters.

"We held the annual meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, November 6 and 7, and passed resolutions on tax legislation. It was recommended that the Agricultural Conference Board give careful attention to the State and local tax system and that a united program of tax revision be agreed upon. Another resolution stated: 'We are opposed to any further issues of State or county bonds for road construction and recommend that the users of the roads be

taxed through licenses, gasoline, personal property tax or counties, in an amount sufficient to provide for the entire upkeep and from 59 to 75 per cent of the cost of new construction.'"

Mr. H. C. McKenzie, tax expert of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, writes:

"The success last year in getting the reduction in the general property tax was due largely to your help and we will cooperate with you in every possible way this year to chop another slice off of it, and in any other way that we can also.

"Insofar as we have been able, we have kept in touch with developments during the summer and have been doing what we could with the limited funds at our disposal to prepare for

"If there cannot be something done soon, what will become of us poor farmers with large families? I have asked other farmers about this, and they all agree with us on your tax reduction program."—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. C., Pennsylvania.

We are particularly pleased when the letter or the postal cards are signed by both the farmer, and his wife. Certainly no one has any more interest in the welfare of the old farm than does the farm woman, and we are glad to see her taking more and more interest in the great farm problems.

Letters are the very best ammunition we can have in fighting your battles. If you are not interested enough to spend a two cent stamp to tell us you are with us, then we do not believe the tax problem is bothering you much. Sit down now and send us a postal saying you are back of our campaign.

More than this, we hope there will be a great study made of the whole tax proposition in every subordinate grange, and farm bureau and other farm meeting throughout the country. If there is no local organization, why not call a special tax reduction meeting and study the proposition, and then let us know that you are behind us? We will make no great progress by demanding something that is not right or that is not sound or based on common sense. Our program does not look toward cutting out needed work. Government must go on, and government activities must be carried on. We will always have to pay taxes, and we will do so cheerfully if those taxes are well spent, if they are equitably raised from all classes of property, and if unnecessary enterprises are cut out.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will furnish to any grange or any farm bureau meeting or any other group of farmers information for a tax discussion. This information will have the approval of your own farm organization, or you can write them directly for it. We do not care how you work as long as you do your part and as long as all of us present a united front.

But we do need your help; first, to study the problem and get your neighbors interested by talking it over especially at meetings; and, second, to let us know you are behind us by dropping us a line.

Also, if we are on the wrong track in anything we say or do, do not hesitate to criticize.

The Grange, the Farm Bureau and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are trying to serve you, but we cannot do it alone.

### Our Mission

"I take seven farm papers, but I think the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the best."—W. E. F.

**T**HE number of letters that we are receiving expressing sentiments like the above encourage us to believe that the paper is meeting with the approval of our folks. There are a good many farm publications, many of them very excellent ones. Therefore, to justify the existence of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the publisher and editor must feel that it fills a place in the work and life of our people that cannot be filled just as well by some other paper. This means that when you have taken up one of our issues and have read it carefully, we want you to lay it down again feeling that it has given you a little bit better and more pleasant and more worth while outlook on life than you had before reading it.

We, whose responsibility it is to get out the paper, think also that it is something more than a publication containing good articles and stories. We are trying to make AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a great service institution, working on your individual and collective every-day problems, trying to help you find better markets, working to solve through our Service Bureau the thousand and one perplexing problems that you bring to us by letter; and, above all, laboring to bring you a little bit more happiness, the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow for which we are all striving.

### Christmas Everywhere

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

**E**VERYWHERE, everywhere, Christmas tonight!

Christmas in lands of the fir-tree and pine,

Christmas in lands of the palm-tree and vine,

Christmas where snow peaks stand solemn and white,

Christmas where cornfields stand sunny and bright.

Christmas where children are hopeful and gay,

Christmas where old men are patient and gray,

Christmas where peace, like a dove in his flight,

Broods o'er brave men in the thick of the fight;

Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!

For the Christ-child who comes is the Master of all;

No palace too great, no cottage too small.

*Taken from "Christmas Songs and Easter Carols," by Phillips Brooks. Copyright 1903 by E. T. Dutton & Co.*

the next session of the legislature.

"The Special Joint New York Legislative Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment has been sitting since October 1 and preparing suggestions which it will make to the next legislature. This Committee has just issued a report of its work last winter, and some of the findings are of much interest to agriculture. Among the most striking are these: First, farmers in New York are paying more taxes in proportion to their income than any other group." (This is true not only of farmers in New York, but also those of other states, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's work will be devoted not only to reducing farm taxes in New York, but we are doing everything we can along similar lines in adjoining States.) "Second, that the other rural occupations, including lumber, logging, manufacturing lumber and wooden products, manufacturing pulp and paper products, quarries, transportation and forestry pay far less of their income in taxes than the farmers."

Not only are we enthusiastic over being able to join forces with the great organizations, but never in our memory have farmers themselves been so stirred over any issue as they are over this question of taxation. Letters are pouring into our office every day backing up our program. Here is a typical letter:



# Green's Trees Shrubs, Vines



## NEW Cortland Apple

The American Pomological Society awarded to the Cortland the Wilder Silver Medal. To qualify for this medal, a new fruit must exhibit superiority to all existing varieties with which it will compete.

**McIntosh Apple, Bartlett Pear  
Dwarfs and Standards**

Other apple, pear, peach, plum, quince, cherry and ornamental trees:

**Coco Grapes**, gooseberry, currant, raspberry, blackberry, and rose bushes. Strawberry plants, etc. All finest varieties—Green's high quality, full rooted, healthy, hardy, true-to-name stock—the kind thousands have found pays best. All at direct-to-you money-saving prices.

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**Green's  
Catalog  
for  
1925**

from NURSERY to you

# "Maryland, My Maryland"

(Continued from page 423)

country without the least suggestion of a village and each is set in the midst of its cemetery and shadowed by most magnificent oak trees. These folks understand the beauty of a great tree better than we do in New York. Around All Hallows church, south of Annapolis, I found the graves of men who died before 1690. Either there was a burial place here before there was a church or, more probably, the stones were set up in later years in memory of men who died long before.

We went to church on Sunday morning at one of those historic sanctuaries. It stood in a lonely spot, in the midst of a sparsely settled region of large farms, but the attendance was larger than is commonly found in country churches, and the rector preached with grace and dignity and force. I suppose that perhaps no where in America can be found a region where the white population is more nearly of absolutely pure English racial stock.

I have found these historic memories so interesting that I have almost forgotten to speak of its agriculture. It is preeminently a one crop region and that one crop is tobacco. So far as I can learn it has been the one great crop from the very beginning, and its supremacy has never been disputed by any other type of agriculture.

I am sure that "Herb" Cook and I hope some other one of my readers will remember dear, delightful, whimsical "Joe" Wing of Ohio, a man who walks the earth no

longer, but who I had the privilege of knowing very intimately, and whose personality was best characterized by the word "lovable." In his time he did a good deal of Farm Institute work in Maryland, and like every one else he marveled much at some of the things he saw in old St. Mary's County. He was a contributor to the Breeders' Gazette, and once wrote them in this wise, "I saw no green thing upon the landscape except tobacco. I saw, indeed, a few lean cows that looked as if they would desire to eat, and I fell to wondering if it might not be possible to educate these cows—a little at a time—to chew tobacco."

Well, tobacco still holds the stage. I am not personally a consumer of the Indian weed, but it is surely a most beautiful crop, with its scrupulously clean culture and its broad, vivid greenness. A man may almost walk out of sight in a well grown field of Maryland tobacco. The crop was very late this year, and October first saw less than half of it hanging in the barns. Prices this year are excellent—as high as 62 cents per pound for the choicest leaf, although there is an almost endless number of grades, depending upon many different factors, and ultimately most of all upon the skill of the grower. Just this year the Southern Maryland tobacco planter is not talking about the agricultural depression. On the contrary, his face wears a sunny smile. I, of course, cannot vouch

for the truth of the statement, but they tell me that this is the freest burning tobacco in the world and much in demand for blending with inferior tobaccos to increase combustibility. It is said that you make take a properly cured leaf and touch a spark to one end and it will slowly consume the entire leaf down to the midrib—a test that no other leaf can measure up to. A large part of the crop is still packed and shipped in great hogsetts—the form of package that has held its own for near three hundred years. In the early days a bar was put through the hogsett, projecting a little from each head and a mule or ox hitched to this rolled the package down to the market. This custom still survives in memory at least in the name of a certain highway, "The Rolling Road."

I have said that it is emphatically a one crop region. Of course there is a little grass and considerable good corn, but these after all are to feed the mule that will cultivate the plant for whose sake men toil and in the odor of whose sanctity they will die. Of course everybody agrees that a one crop husbandry in the end spells agricultural disaster, but here is a region where the tobacco plant seems particularly at home, and moreover the people—black and white alike—are skilled in its culture with the hereditary skill of many generations. I judge that the wisest agriculture is not necessarily less tobacco, but more of other things in addition. Only very slowly do people change their fixed agricultural habits. During the eighteen years since I was here before, there have been some changes. Notably the state has built some good roads into a region that before was cut off from all transportation, save the visits of the steamers that poked their nose up every little river at rather infrequent intervals. The spirit of progress is in the air. The infrequent and tiny hamlets show more paint and less whitewash. There are some attempts to grow legumes, and even an occasional patch of alfalfa, but I do not believe there is any attempt to displace the ancestral crop.

This is the "black belt" of Maryland. The tobacco counties have always required a large supply of field labor, and until the recent northern exodus, which threatens to bring about fundamental economic changes, there were large sections where the negroes outnumbered the whites. Riding through it today, one feels that the whites must be in hiding, while the blacks come out to show themselves. In Civil War days, the status of this section of the State was peculiar. Officially, Maryland was a loyal State, but on this peninsula almost every man of military age stole away some stormy, moonless night and crossed the Potomac to link his fortunes with Lee or Johnson. Just the other day I talked with a man—he was seventy-five years old—a Judge of the Maryland courts, with a life long connection with public affairs, and in the archives of whose memory is stored a vast mass of the unwritten history of his time. He told me that at the second election of Lincoln, he received just one vote in all St. Mary's County.

All this locality is very intimately associated with the assassination of Lincoln and the flight of his murderer. Men talk of it, not as some history that they have read in books, but rather as a neighborhood happening and a fireside tale. We passed over the highway, then as now, the main road leading south from Washington, down which Booth made his wild night ride following the fatal shot. Booth himself was a Marylander, born at Bel Air, near the Pennsylvania line, but nevertheless he sympathized most passionately with the Confederacy. The last days of his life were horrible enough. Escaping from the theater, he rode for many miles astride a galloping horse, although his broken leg must have caused him unutterable agony. Some considerable distance south we saw the old brick hotel, probably very little changed since that night where a halt was made and a country physician, Dr. S. J. Mudd, was summoned to set the leg "of a

(Continued on page 436)



## Insurance will pay for it if the old pump fails

There is no protection like Hartford Farm Insurance. It covers everything you own—your house, your furniture, your barn and other buildings, their contents, your crops, your implements, your animals—everything.

With a Hartford policy you have as your safeguard a Company that for more than a century has promptly paid every honest loss.

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# Cows Sick?

## These Answers May Save One of Your Animals

**F**OLLOWING are a number of questions and answers about cow troubles which some of our readers have been experiencing in their herds. These inquiries are representative of hundreds which come to our veterinary advisor. We are publishing a few of the more common troubles with the idea in mind that they may be of benefit to our readers in general. Obviously we cannot publish all of the inquiries which come in. Some inquiries cannot be answered with any degree of definiteness due to the lack of adequate information to make an intelligent diagnosis possible or due to the fact that in many instances the animal in question must be examined for additional information before a thorough diagnosis can be made.

Only inquiries that are signed by the reader's full name and address receive consideration. All inquiries are answered by mail by our veterinary advisor. Many send in questions signed with initials asking that the answer be published in the columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. These questions receive no consideration. If your inquiry is used your name will be kept strictly confidential.

### Turnips and Tuberculosis

I would like to ask if there is any other way to find out if a cow has tuberculosis than the method which is used in testing. It looks as if they grafted the disease into the system and if they do it must be just as dangerous to use the milk as if the cow got it from some other source. I know they say you must not use the milk from the condemned cattle but isn't it in the milk from those that are strong enough to withstand the test?

Some of the cows tested in this neighborhood last fall lost their calves during the test and it does not look as if anything as deadly as that would be conducive to good health or to preventing the disease. It is directly opposite to the law they say they have in California which forbids the feeding of turnips to milch cows.—L. M. N., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

**T**HE test recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Federal Government, is the only true test for tuberculosis.

The condition of which you speak is abortion and we do not think it was caused in any way by the test.

Tuberculosis is a constitutional disease, specific and infective. That it is a blood disease is proved by the fact that it very frequently affects many organs of the body.

There is no law of any State that overcomes the Law of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

The feeding of turnips has nothing to do with the disease, only in some cases it affects the taste of the milk.

\* \* \*

### Disinfect for Abortion

Will you please send me information in regard to a Guernsey heifer that lost calf at five months. Had veterinary take afterbirth, and heifer was in fine condition, but cannot get her with calf.—E. E. J., Orleans County, N. Y.

**F**ROM the description you have given it would lead us to infer that the condition was caused from abortion, which A-1 ensilage, a bushel to a feeding twice daily, frequently is due to the nature of the food and other influences, such as too frequently going to the bull, by various kinds of injury, by injudicious use of cathartics, by violent coughing, by drinking impure water or the presence of a fungi on the food.

Treatment after an abortion, first the sometimes stimulants and tonics are needed, the disinfection of all places where abortion has occurred.

It is sometimes better to fatten the animal for the butcher after an abortion.

Would suggest that you call your local veterinarian and have him examine the animal for any foreign substance that may be causing the condition of which you speak.

\* \* \*

### Inflammation of Milk Duct

We have a cow that has been fresh for three months. Last week she milked very hard on the left side, and then a little hard ring just above the left upper teat appeared, and then after a couple of days a hard bunch about as big as a fist appeared between the two left teats. I am rubbing it with a cow relief I have for caked udders and I give her a teaspoonful of salt petre at night once a day. We feed corn stalks and mixed hay for roughage and Union grain three quarts twice a day.—P. P., Chautauqua County, N. Y.

**T**HE trouble is caused by an inflammation of the milk duct and if not properly treated, usually becomes organized and forms tumors, which continue to enlarge and shut off the udder entirely.

Operations are recommended but are not always successful, due to the size of the tumor and the amount of tissue, which must be taken away while operating.

Another remedy is by passing a teat splitter which of course must be done by a veterinarian. Hot fomentations every half hour, for twenty-four hours, using a suspensory bandage to hold up teat, may help some. Also try the application of camphorated oil or belladonna ointment.

\* \* \*

### Trouble with Weathers

I have a fine young Holstein cow not quite three years old. She freshened in December, but since she came fresh she cast her weathers. I have put it back in place twice and tied down the tail. It stayed in place for two months after doing this.

She eats good and seemed all right every day, until this week. Now she seems to be in the same condition and I have again put it back and tied down the tail. Will you kindly let me know if there is any cure or anything more to be done or any medicine that might help her.—W. W. H., Pike County, Pa.

**F**ROM the description you have given it would lead us to infer that there is a foreign substance causing the animal to strain and the ligaments holding the organ in place.

Would suggest that you call your local veterinarian and have him examine the animal.

In a condition of this kind it is sometimes advisable to fatten for the butcher.

\* \* \*

### Treatment for Scours

Can you tell me what to do for the white scours in calves. I have been troubled with it for three or four years. As soon as it comes spring I cannot raise a calf or veal one, as they get the white scours and all I can do for them they will die in the end. Can you tell me what the cause is and what I can do to prevent this?—M. E. S., Susquehanna County, Pa.

**W**HITE Scours are caused from the improper feeding or from the drinking water.

We would suggest that you give the calves, one to two ounces of castor oil, depending on the size or age of the animals, then procure Salarabin from Ernest Bischoff Co., Inc., of New York City, and give the calves one to two tablespoonsful in their feed, four times a day.

We have used this preparation in our practice and find it wonderful for the condition.

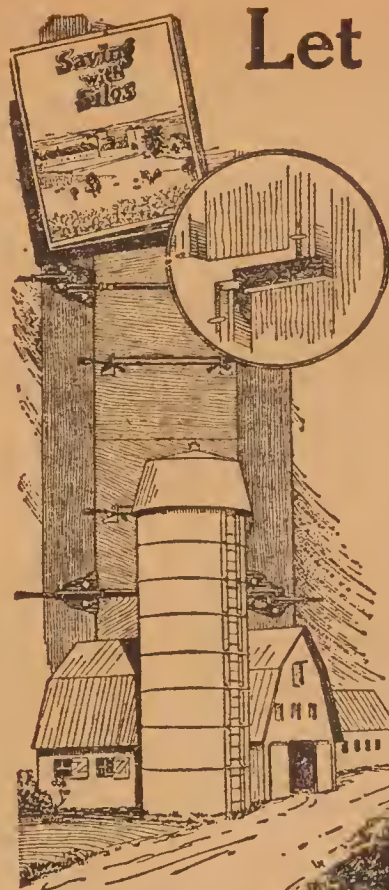
### Kill a Kow!

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my herd between now and March 1, 1925.

Name .....

Address .....

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# Let Your Cows Pay for That New Silo

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# Among the Farmers

## Western New York Notes—League News

AFTER a week or ten days of quite cold weather, during which the thermometer dropped as low as 14° above zero and three or four inches of snow fell,—a real taste of winter—the temperature rose again to 40° and a moderate rain fell all night of December 5. This removed what little frost there was in the ground and today it is a little muddy on top. This rain put a little water in dry cisterns, and with the melted snow brightened up wheat, but helped the low wells not at all.

Farmers are at work out doors again today after nearly two weeks of inside and yard work. Several neighbors are fall plowing, not a few are doing belated ditching out of wet fields. We used the day to get in a few bushels of carrots caught by the early freeze. They were apparently not injured in the least. Readers of previous notes may be interested to know, too, that the cabbage reported as frozen solid on November 18 and 19, not only went to distant markets in good condition after it had thawed out, but one car even brought a compliment from the buyer on its good quality. Of course, this frozen cabbage went immediately into consumption. Some that was stored is beginning to show a few black hearts. Incidentally, our co-operative membership netted us better than three dollars a ton more than we could have sold for locally. One car netted five dollars more. Here is a profit of considerably more than one hundred dollars due to good cooperative service.

One of the "chores" that has to be reckoned with this time of the year is getting the children back and forth to school. The roads and weather have compelled the putting up of bicycles, and while the children can drive a horse most of them are carried back and forth in autos. With an average of two and a half miles to drive not less than one half hour twice a day is required. Coming at different times and in the middle of the morning and the afternoon as they do, with the consequent interruptions of other work this "chore" takes at least two hours five days a week. By changing off with two neighbors this time is of course, reduced for each one. We have eight children of school age among us, four of whom are left at the district school and the other four are taken to high school two and a half miles away. If one were to compute the value of this time at current wages, he would find the cost of education in the country, still further increased. Many real advantages of farm and country life in training children may be cited to offset it, but the cost of an education for farm children is much greater than in the cities—often with much poorer facilities and teaching too—thanks to the enemies of better education.

—M. C. BURRITT.

### League Buys Clover Farms

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., has purchased the properties and business of Clover Farms, Inc., an old established high grade milk distributing company in New York City, according to an announcement by G. W. Slocum, president of the dairy farmers' organization. The formal transfer will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 16. The purchase is in line with the League's policy to obtain more and more of the best fluid markets for the milk of its members.

The League will retain the country properties consisting of seven modern milk receiving stations in New York State. It has contracted to sell the city holdings and retail business to Borden's Farm Products Company, which is a 100 percent buyer of League milk.

The Clover Farms' city properties include a large distributing plant at 470 West 128th Street. Besides carrying on a retail business, the company is

serving milk to all of the City Department of Health infant feeding stations of which there are over 60. The company handles more grade "A" milk in proportion to its daily supply than any other concern in New York City.

The country plants which have been taken over by the League are situated as follows: Homer, Solon, and Preble, Cortland County; Afton, Chenango County; Rock Glen, Wyoming County; Shekomeko, Dutchess County, and Jacksonburg, Herkimer County. Four of these plants have grade "A" permits.

### Started "with One Lone Wagon"

Clover Farms, Inc., had its origin in November, 1891, as L. L. Campbell & Bro., starting in business with one lone milk wagon, the driver of which was Mr. L. L. Campbell. The first day's deliveries consisted of 68 quarts. The company now has 160 delivery routes. It was incorporated four or five years later as the Clover Farms Company. The name was changed to Clover Farms, Inc., in 1913, when the Dairy Demonstration Company was taken over. The Dairy Demonstration Company was organized in 1908 by a number of prominent New Yorkers interested in infant welfare work. A plant was built at Homer and after much educational work among farmers, the company began to supply milk to infant feeding stations which had been established by the New York Milk Committee. These stations were taken over later by the New York City Department of Health. Since 1913, Clover Farms, Inc., has continued this service to the city without a break, making the name of its Homer milk famous.

When United States Senator Royal S. Copeland was City Commissioner of Health, he said of the Homer plant: "This milk station in point of sanitation and the low bacterial count of its milk is one of the finest in the United States." Clover Farms, Inc., was built up by the efforts of two men—Luther Campbell, its president, and J. J. Weisenfluh, its treasurer.

### County Notes

**Ontario County.**—November was a fine month to get fall work completed. We had a very hard freeze the middle of the month that caught potatoes in the barn and cabbage in the fields. Of course, they were frozen but there is still enough left of both these crops to meet the trade needs. Corn is mostly in the field. Those who have been husking find a large amount of poor corn and little or none is good for seed. Red kidney beans have turned out rather poor in yield and quality. Some stock was still running on pasture at the first of December. There was very little fall plowing done on account of the ground being so dry.—E. T. B.

**Tioga County.**—Potatoes were all dug about the middle of November. The yield was excellent, although there were some reports of rot. Prices have fallen almost to zero. The very finest went as low as 30c a bushel at the cars. One farmer I know took a truck load to the market at Endicott and was able to sell very few. There was no sale whatever even at 50c per bushel. Several of our farmers have been going to the markets of Johnston and Endicott regularly, with their garden truck and have made quite a good thing of it. Honey has been selling well also. Fall work on the farms was well cleaned up. The fine weather gave ample opportunity for everybody to bring outdoor work up to schedule. We had a regular blizzard on November 16 with high winds. It brought us to the sudden realization that winter was here, much in contrast to the very mild weather that we have had. —Mrs. C. A. B.



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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of December for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League. Class 2A, used chiefly as fluid cream, \$2.10, Class 2B, used chiefly in the manufacture of condensed milk and ice cream, \$2.25, Class 2C, used chiefly in the manufacture of soft cheese, \$2.15. Class 3A, \$1.80. Class 3B, \$1.75. Class 3C, \$1.65.

Class 4, prices will as usual be based on the butter and American cheese quotations on the New York market.

The only increases over November prices are in Class 2, 20 cents per hundred in 2A and 2B and a 10 cent increase in 2C.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announce the following price for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone: Class 1, \$3.07 per hundred; Class 2, \$2.00; Class 3, \$1.50; Class 4, determined by market quotation on butter and cheese.

### Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-pooling Dairymen's Cooperative prices for Class 1 milk is \$2.80 per hundred; Class 2, \$2.00; Class 3A, \$1.60, with freight and fat differentials.

### Interstate Producers

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association (Philadelphia Price Plan) announces that receiving station prices, or the price to farmer's in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk, is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone the price is \$2.29.

## BUTTER PRICES LOWER

The day after the A. A. went to press last week, the butter market suffered rather a decided setback. Prices dropped from 47½ and 48c on the highest grades to 40½ and 41c. The turn downward was quite

working against the market. In the first place there was considerable fresh stock received, and inasmuch as the trade was well supplied, a large proportion of these receipts had to be carried over. With advices indicating that additional supplies would be coming along immediately and with the demand apparently narrowed down due to the use of a great deal of storage stock, a decided weakness developed. About the middle of the week ending December 13, however, the market had recovered from some of the price slump and went back to 44½ to 45c on the highest grades. However, at that time fresh butter was still accumulating and the market continued in unsettled tones. Buying has been weak, and the trade finds it hard to recover to the position it enjoyed something over a week ago.

Indications are that the Christmas trade will bring the market up again. Fresh receipts, however, will determine just how it will hold up after the peak of the holiday buying is over. Storage stocks are too heavy to expect continued high prices. Just as soon as the market experiences a little accumulation, prices reflect the condition immediately. Receipts for the week ending December 13 were heavier than the week previous. This doesn't look like a very sudden advance of any magnitude. Medium grades of creameries declined in sympathy with fancier marks, while lower grades did not suffer near as much. Although the prices on these lower sources are slightly lower than last week, nevertheless the reduction suffered by these classes is only fractional compared with top grades.

## EGG MARKET HOLDS FIRM

The egg market is holding firm, due to a continued scarcity of high grade eggs. There is a good demand on nearby whites and these marks are holding steady. Practically all sizes of good fresh, well graded and well packed whites are selling rather freely. This is especially true of medium grades and pullets. Prices are about the same as last week, with little likelihood of any reduction coming during the holiday period. Mixed sizes and colors are moving slowly and prices are trending a little bit easier. There is no question but what the market absolutely demands quality pack. It is becoming more and more evident the man that ignores this fact is losing money. It is a whole lot better to keep these small or off-colored and poorly shapen eggs at home to be disposed of in a local market rather than ship them to the Metropolitan district at high express rates only to get a low price.

## FANCY POULTRY WILL SELL

As far as we make out the live poultry market is going to be fairly satisfactory for Christmas. According to the Producers Price Current, their records for the past several years show that when turkeys have sold well at Thanksgiving, poultry sells better at Christmas. This is no definite prediction, but is merely an indication. This deduction is quite reasonable, however. Consumers usually feel that if they have had turkey for Thanksgiving, that is enough and they will be satisfied with chicken at Christmas. When turkeys are poor at Thanksgiving they usually come back at Christmas time. In view of the fact that the freight market is so decidedly off, due to the heavy death rate among arrivals from the west, it looks as though express receipts that are fancy will enjoy a particularly strong position. There are reports current that there will be an embargo on certain freight shipments which will work to the advantage of nearby express poultry. Just because freight receipts are out of balance and because this is a holiday period, is no excuse for shippers unexpected. There were several factors to try and palm off a lot of undesirable birds on the trade. The holiday spirit will be tolerate to it. At least at advanced prices. Every holiday during the past fall has told the same story, common and undergrade stock has dragged badly and will drag undoubtedly badly at this time. The demand for fancys is going to create a good market. Naturally colored birds will take the preference, but unless these are fancy shipments cannot expect top prices.

The outlook for turkeys is problematical. Everything depends on the consuming trade, a rather unknown quantity. As stated above, the Thanksgiving trade was so good that there is a strong likelihood of turkeys weakening for this holiday. Actual conditions, however, are to the con-

on turkeys are advancing. Whether the eastern markets will support these advances remains to be seen, and this will not be known until just before the holiday. Texas and western states shipped heavily for Thanksgiving, and reports indicate that the supply out there is rather light. Operators are showing a great deal of caution in their buying. This, however, is truer for freight traffic than in the express market. If the consumptive trade shows the same preference as at Thanksgiving, there is going to be a stronger demand for heavier turkeys, with light ones tending weaker. The Thanksgiving trade developed a sudden appetite for heavy birds. Of course, the Christmas market has one favorable

and is the most dangerous kind of speculation outside of buying wildcat stock for cold cash.

## CABBAGE PRICES OFF

The cabbage market is in quite sympathy with the potato market. Trading is dull, due to the fact that stocks in the Metropolitan districts are ample and prices have eased off so that now \$10 or \$11 a ton F. O. B. is quite common. This bears out our surmise of last week when we said that we wouldn't be surprised to see cabbage down again to \$10. The cabbage market is the same as the potato market. Just as soon as the price seems at all reasonable it is going to pay growers to loosen up some of their stock.

## BEAN MARKET DULL

The bean market continues to drag heavily with prices showing an easier tendency. Domestic marrows are offered as low as \$9.25 for common stock, with choice marks bringing anywhere from \$10 to \$10.50. It is very rare that sales reach this top figure. Pea beans are also meeting a dull outlet and prices on this variety are easier. Common to fair marks average anywhere from \$5.50 to \$5.75, with a few fancy lots bringing \$6. Red and white kidneys are also dull and bringing easier prices. Red kidneys are bringing anywhere from \$8.25 to \$8.65, depending on quality, with a few real choice lots bringing \$8.75. White kidneys are worth about \$1 more all along the line, with the exception of real fancy qualities that are worth \$10, but few are turning at this figure.

## NO. 1 HAY SCARCE

The hay market has taken on a much firmer tone, especially on the higher grades. There is little or no No. 1 in the market, with the result that prices on this grade have a tendency to harden. In fact, lower grades in large bales are meeting a firmer tone, although the movement in these low grades is still rather slow. Low grade hay in small bales is moving slowly, especially in Brooklyn.

## The Market at a Glance

The following are the prices on the New York Market, at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers, sold on .....

<b>Eggs, nearbys (cents per dozen)</b>	
Jersey hennerly whites, closely selected .....	73 to 74
Other hennerly whites, extras .....	68 to 72
Extra firsts .....	64 to 66
Firsts .....	58 to 62
Gathered, 1 whites, first to extra firsts .....	59 to 65
Undergrades .....	51 to 57
Pullets .....	46 to 53
Hennerly browns, extras .....	65 to 75
Gathered browns and mixed colors .....	51 to 60
<b>Butter (cents per pound)</b>	
Creamery (salted) high score (93 score) .....	44½ to 45
Extra (92 score) c.c. ....	44
Firsts (90-91 score) .....	41½ to 43½
Firsts (88-89 score) .....	38 to 40
<b>Hay and Straw, large bales (per ton)</b>	
Timothy No. 2 .....	24 to 25
Timothy No. 3 .....	21 to 23
Timothy Sample .....	16 to 20
Fancy light clover mixed No. 2 .....	21 to 23
Alfalfa, first cutting No. 2 .....	25 to 26
Oat Straw No. 1 .....	14 to 16
<b>Beans (domestic, per lb.)</b>	
Marrow .....	9¼ to 10½
Pea .....	5½ to 6
Red Kidney .....	8¼ to 8¾
White Kidney .....	9¼ to 10
Yellow Eyes .....	—
<b>Live Poultry, via express (cents per lb.)</b>	
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy ..	25 to 30
Fowls, leghorns and poor ..	15 to 19
Chickens, colored fancy .....	21 to 22
Chickens, leghorns .....	19 to 20
Broilers, colored .....	35
Broilers, leghorns .....	30
Ducks, nearby .....	22 to 23
Ducks, Long Island .....	—
Turkeys .....	25 to 30
<b>Live Stock (cents per lb.)</b>	
Calves, good to medium .....	10 to 13
Bulls, common to good .....	2½ to 4
Lambs, common to good .....	11½ to 15½
Sheep, common to good .....	5 to 6½
Hogs, Yorkers (200 lbs.) .....	8½ to 9¾

feature attendant to it in that the New Year follows one week later and there is always a good demand at this time. As we go to press, the price of turkeys arriving via express is about the same as prices just before Thanksgiving.

## POTATO MARKET STILL DULL

There is little life to the potato market just before the holidays. Potatoes can be easily stored and therefore retailers load up well ahead of the holidays in order to devote their time to more specialized commodities and to their local trade needs. As a result along just now the potato market is dragging and lifeless; \$1.65 to \$1.75 is about the range covered by State potatoes, while Maines will anywhere from \$1.90 to \$2.10 delivered. Long Islands are now in the neighborhood of \$2.25 F. O. B. east end shipping points. A few operators in the market have been able to get a premium price at one time or other for exceptionally well graded stock, but these occasions are rare. There are too many potatoes to warrant for any material improvement. There seems to be a general disposition on the part of many to hold stocks for higher prices. In view of this year's heavy crop and in view of the lack of interest in the buying market, there is little likelihood of much improvement being experienced. Obviously from time to time we are going to see a temporary price boost. These increases, however, are due for short lives, for this very simple reason that just as soon as the price improves a lot of shippers are ready to send on supplies. A man is skating on thin ice who is holding for a real high price. If he is able to get anything that is at all reasonable he will be a wise man to let at least some go. The actual circumstances determine what is reasonable. If a man has some strictly fancy, well graded stock that will naturally call for a better price than average field run. But to hold on to one's entire crop until the price goes up is entirely too risky

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Before doing business with any commission merchants it is always well to get in communication with the individual. Naturally it is much better to become personally acquainted but this is not always practical or possible. At any rate, it is always well to write first and have an understanding that a shipment will be accepted. Some dealers do not handle all commodities and it is well to find out if they handle the particular product that you wish to sell. We often have to handle cases in the service bureau that would never have come into being had a letter been written to the merchant in the beginning for instructions on the kind of commodity they handle or for the most opportune time to ship. A lot of misunderstandings can be avoided by a single letter.

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### BALLSTON SPA:

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### BUFFALO:

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### ITHACA:

Hook, J. W., Inc., 113-115 So. Tioga St.

### NEW YORK:

Ballston Refrigerating Storage Co., The, 90 West Broadway  
Pfeiffer, John W., 280 Washington St.  
Swift & Company, Inc., 32 Tenth Ave., 13th St. Market.

### SCHENECTADY:

Ballston Refrigerating Storage Co., The, Edison Ave.

### UTICA:

Swift & Company, Inc., Main St.

## BUTTER

### BINGHAMTON:

Empire Produce Co., 75 Prospect Ave.

### BROOKLYN:

Dworetzky & Shlefstein, 162-164 Christopher Ave.  
North 6th Street Independent Meat Corp. (Wholesale), 120 North 6th St.  
Waldbaum, S. & W., 911 DeKalb Ave.

### BUFFALO:

Brennisen, F. & Son, 156-158 Michigan Ave.  
Bronstein & Rovner, 17 E. Market St.  
Cicarell Bros., 100 W. Market St.  
Clum, Raymond S., 101 Columbia St. and Perry St.  
Elster, Tom, 104-106 W. Market St.  
Eppolito Bros., 92 W. Market St.  
Goldstein & Lippman, 165 Scott St.  
Hickman & Coward, 150 Michigan St.  
Infantine, Joseph, 176 Perry St.  
Kurtz Brothers, 80 W. Market St.  
M. & S. Produce Co., 171 Scott St.  
Mackey, Marvin U., 108 W. Market St.  
Mohilewsky, Hyman, 153 Michigan Ave.  
Rea & Witzig, 46 W. Market St.  
Richards, John, 88 W. Market St.  
Sauer, E. A. & Son, 155 Grey St.  
Schaefer, Frederick J., 98 W. Market St.  
Schintzius, John E., 38 W. Market St.  
Smith, N. L. & Co., Inc., 48 W. Market St.  
Snyder & Co., 62 W. Market St.  
Tuttle, Walter A. Co., 55-57 E. Market St.  
Vinci & Perna, 90 W. Market St.  
Will, William C. Co., Inc., 163 Scott St.  
Zaubitzer & Miller, 171 Perry St.

### CORNING:

Empire Produce Co., 71 W. Market St.

### ELMIRA:

Empire Produce Co., 101-105 E. Gray St.

### HORNELL:

Empire Produce Co., 69 Canisteo St.

### KINGSTON:

Everett & Treadwell Co., 534-535 Broadway, 128 Front St.

### NEW YORK:

Alpaugh, E. S. & Co., 18 Bloomfield St.  
Bronx Independent Meat Corp. (Wholesale), 651 Brook Ave.  
Dworetzky & Shlefstein, 326 Greenwich St.  
Elzea, W. W., Inc. 327-329 Washington St.  
Fliegel, M. & Son, 342 Greenwich St.  
Hentze, William P., 361 Greenwich St.  
Jelliffe, Wright & Company, 284 Washington St., West Washington Market, 60th St. & North River, 40th St. and North River.

Jewell Bros., Inc., 25-31 Loew Ave., W. Washington Market.  
Kurtin & Kurtin, 303 Greenwich St.  
Lunn's Sons, W. B., 304 Greenwich St.  
Mandelker, Phillip, 158 Reade St.  
Mehler, Aaron, 54 Harrison St.  
Peck, R. H. & Co., 26 Harrison St.  
Saxton, Chester E., Inc., 11 Harrison St.  
Waldbaum, S. & W., 134 Reade St.  
Zimmer & Dunkak, 173-175 Duane St. (Wholesale) .....

### OLEAN:

Empire Produce Co., 121 W. State St.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE

### ALBANY:

Skillicorn, William J., 102 Hudson Ave.  
Rich, John W., Inc., 100 Hudson Ave.

### BROOKLYN:

Goodman, A. M. & Co., Inc., 81 Siegel St.  
Williamsburg Butter & Egg Co., Inc., 8 Wallabout Market.

### BUFFALO:

Bredenberg Bros., 96 W. Market St.  
Fairmont Creamery Co., of N. Y., The, 170 Michigan Ave.  
Hornung Sons Co., Geo., 54 Market St.  
Huber, Frank X., 40 W. Market St.  
Stone, F. F. Inc., 162 Perry St.  
Trautman's Sons, F. J., 52 W. Market St.  
Wattles, Frank E., 148 Michigan Ave.  
Wattles' Son, J. B. & G. M., 152 Michigan Ave.  
Welch, F. M. & Co., 139 Michigan Ave.  
Whitney, Geo. R., Inc., 154 Michigan Ave.

### HUDSON:

Van Deusen, C. A. Co., 15 N. 7th St.

### NEW YORK:

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Allison, Geo. & Co., Inc., 296 Washington St.  
Atlantic Butter & Egg Receiver, 344 Greenwich St.  
Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers, Inc., 8-12 Jay St.  
Atlas, Harry, 362 Greenwich St.  
Balfour Bros., Inc., 850 Washington St.  
Behrman, Henry & Son, 366 Washington St.  
Bernholz, J. A. & Sons, 30 Harrison St.  
Blackman, Nathan & Co., 3-5 Harrison St.  
Borger, John H. Co., Inc., 137 Reade St.  
Brenner, R. & Sons, 358 Greenwich St.  
Britten, C. M. Co., 22 Harrison St.  
Brossman, Rudolph, 357-359 Greenwich St.  
Brown, Harold L. Co., Inc., 172 Duane St.  
Bryan-Duval Co., Inc., 105 Hudson St.  
Butts & Miller Co., Inc., 325 Washington St.  
Cutler, George E., 331 Greenwich St.  
Davey, Andrew, Inc., 5 E. 134th St.  
Doscher, John & Co., 133 Reade St.  
Droste & Snyder, Inc., 177 Duane St.  
DuMond & Felten, Inc., 46 Jay St.  
Egbert & Case, 11 Jay St.  
Enyard & Godley, Inc., 171 Duane St.  
Fitch, Cornell & Co., Inc., 16-18 Jay St.  
Fleisch, Emil & Son, 514 Westchester Ave.  
Fox River Butter Co., Inc., The, 78 Hudson St.  
Grossman, A. & Co., 153 Reade St.  
Gude Brothers, Kleffer Co., (Wholesale), 19-21 Jay St.  
Hagen, H. & Co., Inc., 81 N. Morse St.  
Henneberger, W. H., Inc., 329 Greenwich St.  
Hellrock, William G., 357-359 Greenwich St.  
Honig & Klien, 18 Harrison St.  
Ideal Butter & Egg Co., 25 Harrison St.  
Lewis & Sandbank, 152 Reade St.  
Mapes, Winfield H., Co., 176 Duane St.  
Mecabe, Chas. P. & Son, 17 Jay St.  
Mesh-Shaff Co., Inc., 139 Reade St.  
Neugeboren & Sons, J., 19-21 Harrison St.  
Paul, A., Jr. & Co., Inc., 50-62 Grace Ave., W. Washington Market.  
Phenix Cheese Co., 345 Greenwich St.  
Poole, C. L. & Co., 180 Duane St.  
Pressner Bros., 36 Harrison St.  
Rittenhouse, George M. & Co., 23-25 Jay St.  
Rubenstein Bros., 165 Chambers St.  
Saxton & Co., Inc., 174 Duane St.  
Schechter, Hyman M., 192 Duane St.  
Scholl, John & Bro., Inc., 147 Reade St.  
Silberman, Morris, 144 Reade St.  
Sternick & Bittman, Inc., 160-162 Reade St.  
Trelease & Underhill, 333 Greenwich St.  
Vosburgh, Edward M., 133 Reade St.  
Wagner, George F. Co., Inc., 139 Duane St.  
Wetterau-Halpern Co., Inc., 286 Greenwich St.  
Wilson & Co., 647 Brook Ave.  
Wright & Winsor, Inc., 12 Harrison St.  
Zenith Butter & Egg Co., 170 Duane St.

### UTICA:

Butt, L. J. Co., Inc., 36-40 Whitesboro St.

## BUTTER, CHEESE AND CREAM

### BROOKLYN:

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Vroman, Sanford A., 74 Logan St. Bushwick Station Pier 2, Wallabout

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Post, Herbert A., 36th St., North River, Pier 43, North River.  
Power, W. D. & Co., 601 W. 33d St.  
Reinhardt, George N. & Co., 973 Brook Ave.  
Ryan, Louis D., 601 W. 33d St.  
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# The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

CHEERING and stamping of feet interrupted Jim, and he waited for the noise to subside before he could resume.

Then, as he continued, his voice deepened, his face flushed, and his eyes flashed with his emotions. The earnestness, sincerity and truth of what he was saying reached and stirred the men and women in his audience so that they sat tense and perfectly quiet to catch every syllable.

"Sometimes I wonder if you folks realize what those starvation prices have done to you and yours. Look around you now; there are not a dozen young folks in this room. Where are they? Gone! Driven from the homes of their fathers—because no amount of toil on these farms could give them an honest living—"

"How about those that stayed?" exclaimed an excited voice.

"Yes," answered Jim, "how about them? Grown old before their time. How about our girls and our women? In the city a girl is a girl until she's forty; in this cow country a girl is an old woman at thirty. Why? What fun do they ever have? What fun do you men have? The settlers of this country said that the three aims of this life were: Life itself, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"But the milk farmers for a generation now have had to change that to life itself, labor and the pursuit of cows." (laughter). "I don't have to tell you people how much liberty you have tied to a cow's tail three hundred and sixty-five days in the year!"

AGAIN the crowd interrupted the speaker to relieve its surcharged feelings by cheering and stamping of feet.

"Let me take a moment to tell you the story of a little farm boy, because this story is also that of millions of other farm boys and girls throughout the land. This boy was born on a large dairy farm. One of the first things he can remember is going to the barn with his mother and holding on to the cow's tail to keep it from switching in her eyes while she milked. For years and years, one of his outstanding memories is that of his mother carrying two heavy pails of milk from the barn across the barnyard, up the stile that led over the fence, and into the little old milkhouse. For half a lifetime she did this, as well as all of the work in the home without any help, and found time besides somehow to raise her children.

"This little boy never went even to the county fair, and a show was a thing unheard of because both father and mother were too busy to go, and besides there was never any money to go with.

"The years went on, one much like the other, and out of them stands the bitter memory of the boy's father dying; a comparatively young man, killed, the doctor said, because he went back to taking care of his cows too soon after an attack of grippe. From then on the boy and the mother had to manage, until finally the mother's health broke down too, and for what should have been the best years of her life, she has had a living death as a bed-ridden invalid.

"That's what producing milk under our present system of marketing is doing for us dairy farmers—and that is what it will continue to do for us just as long as we ourselves let it!"

PAUSING for breath, Jim looked at his audience which had again become silent with the tense quiet that one feels in the air before a great storm, and out of all the faces only two registered on his subconscious mind.

One was Dorothy's. Did he imagine it, or was she no longer indifferent, no longer indignant? Instead, she seemed to be listening to every word intently.

The other was the face of John Ball. He also was interested, but only because he was mad. His face was red; black eyes under shaggy eyebrows flashed angrily; white hair was rumpled where in moments of exasperation he had run his hands through it; while his white beard seemed to stick straight out toward Jim, as if pointing accusingly at him.

It came to Taylor with a feeling of hopelessness and futility that usually it was the people most in need of help who stood vigorously in their own light by opposing those very things that would help them the most.

"Yes," he went on, "we farmers are mostly to blame for our troubles. We have done a lot of talking while the milk dealers have done the acting. But now we have a chance to act. The

it going to be? Dealer price or League price?"

THEN pandemonium broke loose. The staid old conservative farmers were on their feet, shouting, jumping, throwing their hats in the air, and pounding each other on the back. Bradley, the chairman, for a time made no effort to restrain them.

Finally, knowing that there was more business, they sat down, and it soon became quite again.

"Time enough to shout," said Jim, dryly, "when we get this price, and we've got to do something besides shouting if we do get it. We've got the fight of our lives before us."

"We're with you!" shouted a voice. "What shall we do?"

"The first thing is to join the Dairymen's League, and sign the contracts we have here. We've signed the dealer's contracts for a generation. Let's sign these contracts to stand by one another. The second thing is to make arrange-

Conservative farmers, these, who, ordinarily would never think of speaking in public. But Jim's speech and the grave milk situation had carried them all beyond the point of self-consciousness.

In the group trying to get recognition from the chairman was old John Ball, and because Bradley knew that Ball was more or less the leader of the group who were opposed to what the League was trying to do, he gave him a chance to talk.

The old man got up, and strange to say, he smiled.

"Boys," he said, "we've listened to a lot of hot-air oratory this afternoon, and a lot of us have got pretty much excited—too much so, mebbe."

"Set down!" somebody interrupted.

"That's right. Put him out!"

"Now hold on a little bit," said Ball, seeming to become calmer as the audience became more excited and antagonistic. "This is a free country, ain't it? Every man's got a right to his own think and say-so. I'm an old man, and I've made my little bit right here workin' with you other fellows for a lifetime, and they ain't no man here more interested in what's good for us than old Johnny Ball, if I do say so as shouldn't."

"Sign up and get in line then!" young Greene shouted.

"No, I ain't goin' to sign up, Dan Greene! I was workin' these hills and milkin' cows before most of you fellers were knee-high to a grasshopper, and when some of you get a little more experience, you ain't goin' to be quite so quick to get burned with every new-fangled notion that comes along."

By this time the crowd was getting out of control. Hisses and cat-calls were becoming common throughout the hall.

OLD John Ball appealed to the chairman.

"Mr. Bradley," he said, "do I have this here floor or not? As a farmer in this neighborhood whose business is likely to be ruined by this fool scheme we have heard here today, I demand to have my say-so."

"Mr. Ball is right," said the chairman, "He should have a courteous hearing."

"Let him talk sense then," sang out a voice.

"We've heard this kind of talk in this county for two or three years, and that's one reason why we ain't never done anything."

"That's right," said another farmer, "every time we try to do anything old Ball and other back-numbers like him throw sand in the machinery."

Jim Taylor slowly unwound himself from his chair, got to his feet, and held up his hand.

"Just a word, Mr. Chairman."

"Mr. Taylor is recognized."

"Two wrongs never make a right," said Jim. "This is America—supposed to be the land of free speech. No matter what we think of Mr. Ball's sentiments, and you know I don't agree with them, he still has a right to be heard. And if we use our common sense, his views, whatever they are, cannot alter our determination to do what we think is right. Let's give him a fair hearing."

"All right," said someone, "but let him hurry up."

Jim sat down and John Ball continued.

"It won't take me long to say my mind, and I know that you folks don't mean it to an old man's advice, but I mean it jest the same. It may be that the labor in the city is organized and gets high wages. Mebbe it's sooo that the capitalists have organized, but that ain't no reason why we farmers should. Them folks in the city are different."

(Continued on page 434)

## What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far

WHEN Jim Taylor was forced to lick Bill Mead, old Johnny Ball's hired man, it was the last straw. At least so thought pretty Dorothy Ball, who had seen her childhood sweetheart oppose her father on the issue of actively fighting for better milk prices and who heard Bill's distorted account of the scrap. So poor Jim determines to forget Dorothy—who is now often seen with young Bradley, the farm bureau agent—and to throw himself heart and soul into the farmer's battle.

The League calls a strike! Speedtown buzzes with excitement, and Jim is delegated to speak to the crowded Town Hall meeting. With burning words he paints the plight of the dairy farmer.

Dairymen's League is our own organization and is the weapon through which we can do something. Its directors and leaders are dairymen themselves, elected by us dairymen. It is at last in a position to do something. Whatever that something is will depend upon us and how well we stand back of it.

"As you know, the dealers have, as usual, stated the price they would give for October milk. This price is higher than it would have been if farmers' opinion had not been so aroused during the past summer over the situation. But still this price is far below what it costs to produce the milk.

"For the first time in the history of the milk business we farmers are in a position to refuse this price and to tell these dealers through our representative, the Dairymen's League, what we will sell our milk for."

"What do you want anyway?" yelled a farmer. "The price the dealers are offerin' is twenty cents a hundred larger than last year!"

"I want something more than this sop," answered Jim. "They are throwing this twenty cents to us because we are excited. Besides, you know they usually march us down to their station and sign us up for our milk for six months. They do not dare to do that this fall, and have only asked us to sign up for the month of October."

"We've won somethin' then," said another farmer. "Why not let well enough alone?"

"What we've won," replied Jim, "is mighty little, and unless we do something to clinch it, it also mighty temporary. These advances the dealers offer show we have them on the run. The question before the farmers of this territory is, are we going to take the sop or are we going to keep them running?"

"What are the League prices, boy?" shouted another man.

"I'm coming to that," said Jim. "Our Dairymen's League is asking \$2.15 per hundred pounds for 3% milk for October. Our price is \$2.15, and the dealer's price is \$1.65. Men, I ask you, which is

to take care of our milk until the dealers stand ready to buy it at our price. There ought to be several local committees appointed and a general organization countywide committee to have charge of the fight in the county. This general committee should also see that between now and Saturday night a local meeting of dairymen is held in every community in this county where the situation should be explained and local arrangements made for taking care of the milk."

"That's pretty important," said someone. "How are we to take care of our milk?"

"Every locality will have to figure that out for itself. There are three or four farmer-owned plants in this county. If you live near one of these plants, you can arrange to make butter. Then in some communities there are a number of cream separators where two or three neighbors can arrange with the owner of the separator to get their milk skimmed. But in most places you will simply have to put it into pans and skim it at home, and make up your own butter."

"This will mean temporary loss, sacrifice, and a lot of extra work, but I'm saying it to you, and saying it hard, that even if you have to dump the confounded milk into the ditch, it will be the best paid for milk that you ever sold!"

Again the crowd started to cheer, but Bradley pounded them down.

"That's about all I have to say to you," concluded Jim. "We now have an opportunity; to make the most of that opportunity, we must go about it in a businesslike way. I hope, therefore, that this meeting will not break up until your general county organization committee has been formed and until every man has signed this contract—and until all of us are ready to go forth, as farmers have gone forth in other great crises, to overthrow oppression and to fight for the right."

JIM sat down. Immediately a dozen men were on their feet, all shouting, "Mr. Chairman," "Mr. Chairman."



# A Poetic Plum Pudding That is Poetry to Eat

How to Save on Fuel Bills—Mid-Winter Patterns—The Exchange Corner

THERE are dozens of recipes for plum pudding, and many of them are excellent. The one below, being metrical, is easily remembered. My own improvement on the recipe is the substitution of half a pound of breadcrumbs for half the pound of flour.

### The Plum Pudding Song

If you wish to make the pudding in which everyone delights,  
Of six pretty new-laid eggs you must take the yolks and whites;  
Beat them well up in a basin till they thoroughly combine,  
And be sure you chop the suet up particularly fine.  
Take a pound of well-stoned raisins, and a pound of currants dried,  
A pound of powdered sugar, and some candied peel besides;  
Rub them all up well together with a pound of wheaten flour,  
And let them stand to settle for a quarter of an hour;  
Then tie the mixture in a bowl, and put it in a pot.  
Some persons like the water cold, and some prefer it hot;  
But though I don't know which of these two plans I ought to praise,  
I know it ought to boil an hour for every pound it weighs;  
And if I were the Queen of France, or better, Pope of Rome,  
I'd have a Christmas pudding every day I dined at home.—L. R. F.

promise of not being the last of the Duanes after all. (Fox, 7 reels.)

his LIFE'S GREATEST GAME—A baseball story with many scenes of real baseball. How a boy, through his playing of the game, is discovered by his father, a baseball manager, from whom he and his mother had been separated through a misunderstanding years before. (F. B. O., 7 reels.)

LITTLE ROBINSON CRUSOE—Jackie Coogan, shipwrecked on a cannibal isle, has some exciting adventures and finally rescues a white colony through his knowledge of wireless telegraphy. Far-fetched but

THE PRICE OF A PARTY—A girl, hard put to it to make enough money to help her family, gets involved in a shady deal but refuses to go through with it. (Associated Exhibitors, 6 reels.)

his RAMSHACKLE HOUSE is the name of an old Florida home where a New York business man goes to recuperate, but unjust suspicion pursues him and adventures start, leading to scenes in the Florida Everglades where he seeks refuge—and also to a mutual admiration between him and the charming daughter of the house. (Producers Distributing, 6 reels.)

J ROARING RAILS—The appealing story of a man's devotion to a child whom he has come to look upon as his own. An engineer, he wrecks a train to save her life and thus loses his job but finally redeems his reputation by making a run through a raging forest fire. (Producers Distributing, 6 reels.)

soaking the soiled spot with clean water until as much ink as possible is removed. If the stain is persistent, apply to it a little oxalic acid or salts of sorrel, or even a weak solution of ammonia. You will find that those prompt remedies will prevent a very nasty stain.

In cases of illness, when ice is not procurable for cooling the head of a feverish patient, cut a strip of cucumber peel rather thick and lay the inner part on the forehead. It is deliciously cool, and remains so for some time.

Before washing new lace curtains you should soak them all night in water in which salt has been dissolved. This takes out all the lime and saves much soap and labor.

Long book shelves are prone to sag in the middle, and look very untidy. A neat supporting strut can be made from a brass tube. Lift the upper shelf, place the strut in position, and then release the shelf.

An excellent substitute for a rubber mallet is a rubber crutch tip slipped over the head of an ordinary hammer.

Save and dry the corn cobs for the following uses: To clean damp clay off from shovels, shoes, rubbers, etc., also to kindle fires with, and soak up water in stock pens.

Sugar in water adds to life and beauty of cut flowers. A French florist uses sugar solutions of varying strengths to preserve cut blooms. Carnations last twice as long with 15% of sugar. Roses require only half that amount.—Z. L. Dahvice.

### For Thin or Stout



FOR the young girl or the woman with the girlish figure, No. 2117 is a becoming style. It opens down the front to the hem, making it easy to iron, and one of the new wide belts adds a smart finish. No. 2117 cuts in sizes 16 year, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 yards 40 inch material with 1 1/2 yards contrasting. Price, 12c

2117

### Cutting Down the Fuel Bill

DURING the cold weather months, every thrifty housewife plans how she can cut down the fuel bill and still get a maximum amount of heat. While the coal strike was in effect, some years ago, I practiced the following suggestions and found them so valuable I have used them ever since;

**Paper Balls.** Take several sheets of newspapers and soak them over night in the set tubs. Next morning roll the wet sheets into firm, hard balls and allow them to dry in the sun or on top of the stove. These balls are excellent to use in place of wood for the furnace and will burn fully as long.

**Refuse Basket.** There is no better fuel economizer than the refuse basket. An old basket should be placed in the kitchen and all odds and ends of waste thrown in, including nutshells, burnt match ends, dried corn cobs and dried vegetable parings. After the basket is full, it can be mixed with a hod of small coal, and the result is truly surprising.

**Cinder Balls.** This is a very popular way of saving coal and is very widely used. Purchase ten cents worth of oxalic acid crystals from the druggist and mix them with one bag of salt. Put the mixture in two gallons of water and stir until dissolved. Pour the combination over a hod of fine cinders and roll into balls.—Irma Hegel.

### More Recommended Films

LAST week we printed the names of several films recommended respectively for junior, high school and adult consumption. Here is another list worth saving. The fact that a film bears the letters "hs" or "j" does not imply that adults will not enjoy it. It simply means that it is one which parents may perfectly safe in taking the younger members of the family.

THE UNKNOWN—The story of an eminent surgeon, who, unjustly accused of criminal negligence towards his patients, seeks the solution of a small town but steps out of its obscurity there to save a life through his famous operation. (Universal, 7 reels)

THE LAST OF THE DUANES—A good Tom Mix Western in which he defeats cattle rustlers, was a girl and thus gives

And for the mature woman of full figure, No. 1981 is an extremely flattering design. The cross-over front and side cascade give softness and length of line. Suitable for almost any material. No. 1981 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 takes 3 3/8 yards of 40 inch material with 7/8 yard contrasting. Price, 12c



1981

TO ORDER: Write name, address pattern numbers and size very clearly, enclose right amount in stamps (coins sent at your own risk) and mail to Pattern Dept, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

entertaining. Thrilling typhoon. (Metro-Goldwin, 7 reels.)

LOVER'S LANE depicts the struggle of a young country doctor who wins out against the jealousy of an older, unscientific practitioner; human and charming. (Warner, 6 reels.)

his MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE—A scintillating romance of the Court of Louis XV., with scenes also of English society in Bath. Splendidly produced and acted, with dash, verve and humor and Valentino in a part in which he distinguishes himself. From the story by Booth Tarkington. (Paramount, 10 reels.)

J THE NAVIGATOR—Hilarious Buster Keaton comedy, in which he and a young lady, alone aboard a ship in mid-ocean, have many misunderstandings and surprising adventures. (Metro-Goldwyn, 6 reels.)

OH, YOU TONY!—A young man, played by Tom Mix, is fleeced by some sharpers in Washington, D. C., but retrieves his fortune at a horserace where he also thwarts his enemies. Romance and satire, horse-play and play by real horses. (Fox, 7 reels.)

ONE NIGHT IN ROME—An Italian dutchess imagines herself pursued by a vengeful father-in-law after the mysterious death of his dissolute son, and so disguises herself as an Eastern mystic. Dramatic twist at end. With Laurette Taylor, who enacted the part in the stage play. (Metro-Goldwyn, 7 reels.)

### The Exchange Corner

A LARGE safety pin is a useful holder for old buttons or loose hooks and eyes. Slip on the buttons, etc., close the safety pin, and you have everything handy, easily seen and always in order, whereas these small articles get lost when loose in a work basket.

When a candle is too large to fit the candlestick, don't cut it down to the required size, but hold the end in hot water. This will soften the wax and the candle may easily be pressed down into the candlestick without any trouble.

Do you know that apples pared will not turn color, if you will add the juice of one-half lemon in the water they are cooked in?—Ida A. Brown.

Immediately after ink has been spilled take a sponge and mop up as much of it as possible. Have two bowls containing clear, cold water beside you—one to squeeze the inky sponge into, the other to dip it into when cleaned. Continue

### The Trouble Maker

Continued from Page 433

We're farmers. We've always been used to working alone. Course we change works a little, threshing and silo-fillin' and so on, but mostly we think things out for ourselves, and we work them out alone, with our women and children."

"Right you are," interrupted a farmer. "The farm women and children have to work all right."

"Well, that ain't what I meant. You folks know what I mean. It ain't all bad on the farm. I bet if you lived in one of those flats that workin' folks in the city have to live in, you'd holler just as much as you do now, and the women-folks would find it a mighty sight harder. We fellers in the country have to work, but we can do it outdoors." For a moment, the old man's earnestness held his audience. "Outdoors in God's sunshine, and the wind, and the rain, and the green things in the Spring, and the harvest time in the Fall. I don't know how to talk about them, but I can sorta feel them, and so can you."

"There's still a chance to get ahead and save a little on a farm, if a feller's careful and willin' to get along the way our fathers managed. Trouble is, we want to eat our cake and have it, too. We get along better than most of us admit, but if we go and stir things up, we may get somethin' a durn sight worse."

"Even if we should get a big price for milk, what'll happen? We'll all go breaking our necks to get a whole lot more cows, feed 'em heavier, and first thing you know, we'll have more milk than the market will take and down will come the price, and things will be worse than ever."

THE crowd began to murmur again, but quieted when Bradley pounded

his gavel.

"But what I'm afeared of is that you young hot-bloods will get into a fight with these dealers, and they've got all the money—"

"You bet they have!"

"And all the milk plants," continued John Ball, without noticing the interruption. "They even own the milk cans."

"We got the milk, Johnny," shouted someone, "and they can't do nothin' without the milk."

"The milk ain't any good if we can't sell it," said old Johnny, raising his voice, "and we can't sell it if we get the dealers mad! This cooperative stuff sounds good and it might work for a while, but I'm tellin' you that it's the long years that give the test. Ten years from now you'll look back and say that old Johnny Ball was right."

"That's enough of that!"

"Aw, cut it out! Let's get down to business," yelled a farmer in the front row.

Raising his voice to a shrill falsetto, old John turned on the man who had last interrupted him and shaking his finger at him, yelled:

"When ye get burned with this thing, George Pratt, ye and these other young fools, don't come whining and belly-achin' 'round me, fer I'm tellin' you once for all that you're makin' a mistake. Farmers won't stick together! We don't need any of this fool cooperation," and sweeping his arms over the entire audience, the old man concluded, "and I don't need you or any of the rest of you to hoe my corn, to feed my cows, or—by the gods," and he shook his fists at them, "to sell my milk!"

Trembling and shaking with rage, he strode out of the hall, followed by eight or ten other men, who evidently were in sympathy with his sentiments.

(Continued next week)



# A Middle Aged Party Can Be Lots of Fun

Mrs. E. M. Anderson Tells Some Amusing Games for a Crowd

OUR Sunday School class had a delightful little party last night, and this is the way we did it. The class meets each month, and several of the plans apply to each meeting, but the special entertainment features do not. The members do not entertain in routine, or necessarily at all for the class meets by special invitation only, but it is so nicely organized and runs itself so perfectly that someone is always ready to entertain. A committee for the purpose furnishes and serves the refreshments, and another committee prepares the evening's entertainment.

On this occasion we met about 7:30—part of us—and those that arrived in time listened to the market reports, and for some time after the company assembled it was entertained by other radio features. The class president called the meeting to order for a short devotional period, after which the social committee took charge. A debate on the question "Which is more dangerous, fire or water?" was announced, and three men were appointed on each side. Three women were appointed judges, and all were supplied with paper and pencils with which to tabulate the points made in the debate. Among other interesting items we learned that water is bad because in lukewarm state it forms an emetic, and when ice cold is indigestible; soda water wastes money and injures the stomach; "fire water" is notoriously bad; water caused the Johnstown flood; in case of fire the water used as an extin-

guisher is very harmful, and water once drowned the world. Fire is bad because when swallowed it, too, is injurious to the stomach; close contact with it is also bad for any part of the body; the Chicago fire was worse than the Johnstown flood; and the whole world is eventually to be destroyed by fire. I believe it was decided that what is already accomplished is more certain than any promise, so supposedly water is more dangerous; it has destroyed the world once.

### An Alphabet Game.

By that time we had laughed till we were tired, so pencils and paper were again distributed, this time with a list of articles to be named from one, or sometimes two, letters of the alphabet. Something to drink (T). Name of a

common bird (J). One of the human organs (I). Name of a creeping plant (IV). What is jealousy? (N. V.) Name of a kind of a pepper (K.N.) What is it to surpass (X. L.) A high school composition (S. A.) Condition of winter pavement (I.C.)

After guessing these things, we were given a list of Bible questions covering the work of the Sunday School quarter up to date. The entertainment closed with a "spelling bee," consisting of common words, none very long, but spelled and pronounced backwards.

### "Seeing Nellie Home."

Lunch consisted of warm sugar served with a dish of snow for wax, pickles and saltines. I'm not sure, but the most enjoyable part of the evening was the ride home, it was so unique and unusual in these modern times—a real old-fashioned sleighride with bobs packed full and we all went to the end of the trip with those who lived farthest away, and rode back to our own homes, and were distributed a few at a time, as we used to do twenty years ago. Everyone was hilariously happy and we went to bed tired, but satisfied about 12:15.

Our plans are so simple and easily carried out that no one is at all overburdened, and anyone can organize a similar crowd with perfect success. The members are supposedly married people between the ages of 25 and 40, but some are older, some are younger and not all are married.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

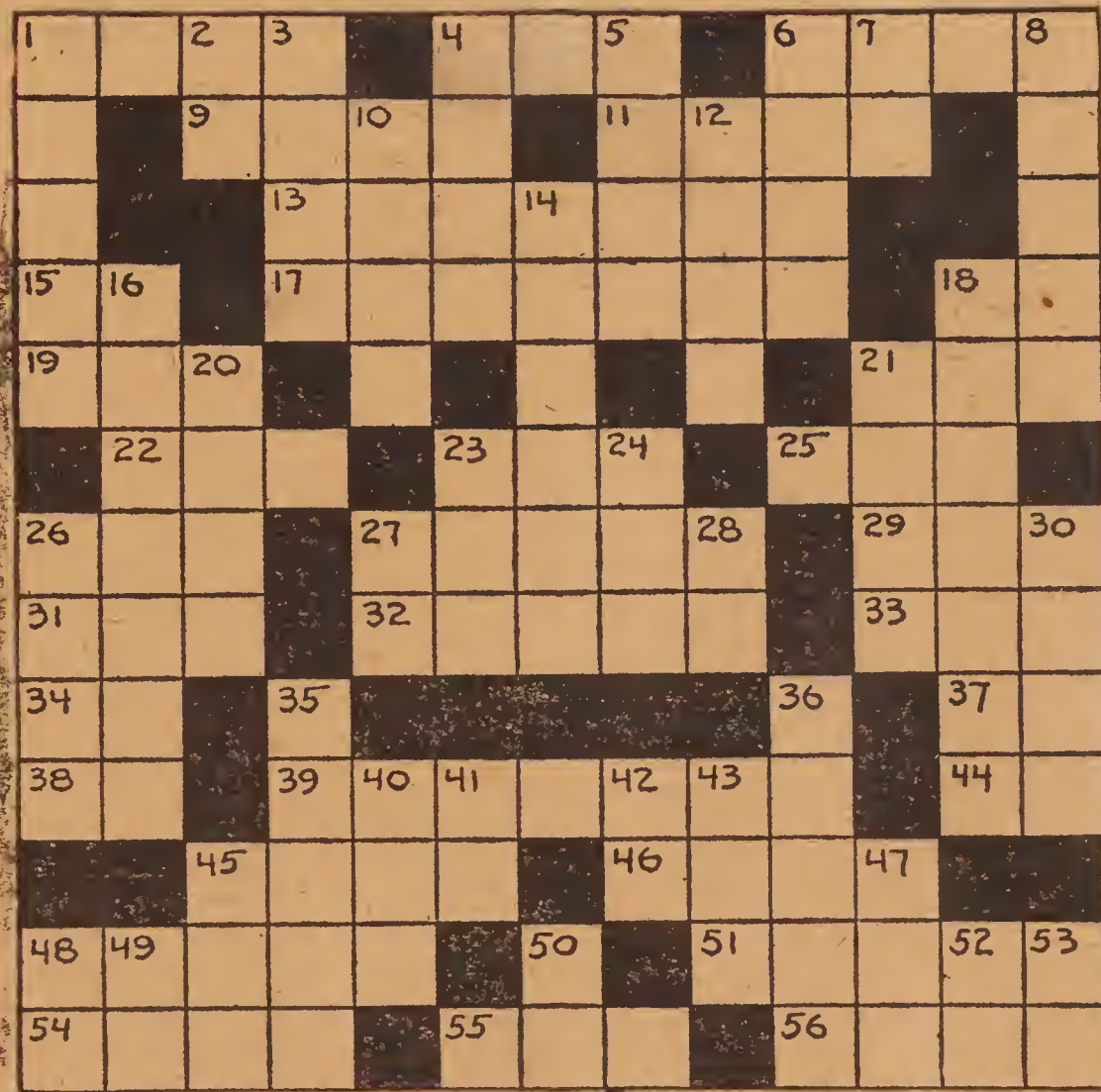
### On Christmas Day

WOULDN'T be a minister  
Or lawyer grave and sinister.  
I wouldn't be a soldier or  
A sailor or a tailor, for  
I'd rather be a merchant man, on Christmas Day.

Not wealth for me increasingly  
Or even play unceasingly,  
I'd buy just dolls and toys to give away;  
To every boy that sighed for them  
To every girl that cried for them,  
And so I'd have a perfect Christmas Day.

—L. M. Thornton.

## American Agriculturist Cross Word Puzzle Number. 4



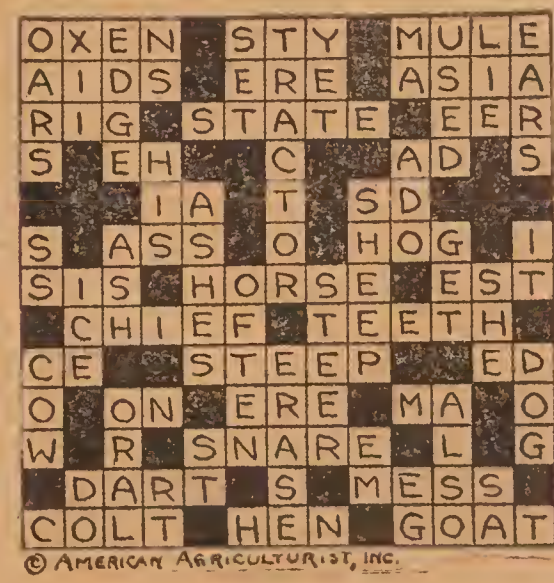
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FIVE seven letter words in No. 41 Not so easy, but, then, not so hard! Read the lists of definitions before you start to write in your words. You can pick out the certainties that way and they will help you with the harder ones. Almost all the words are used in connection with the farm or the farm home. Remember that each word must completely fill a bar of white spaces, as black ones mark the beginning and the end of words. Remember, too, that words must "make sense" both ways. Every numbered block starts a word; the definitions are in the list under the same number. Some go across, some down; a few blocks start a word in each direction. The list is your key to the answers. We know that every small boy will

guess at once. That is No. 32, across; an Indian Tent. As for No. 16, down—The frost is on it! There are quite a few two-letter spaces to fill, which often means the use of abbreviations or initials. In each case, the definition states this. Do not send your solutions in to us. These puzzles are published for your amusement, and no prizes are offered for answering them. We would like to know, though whether you like them or not, so if you have a postcard handy, drop us a line. A new cross-word puzzle, with the solution to No. 4, next week. The small diagram is the answer to No. 3, printed last week.

### Definitions of Words for Puzzle 4.

- | DOWN                                     | ACROSS                                     |
|--|--|
| 1 A sheepfold                            | 1 A cabbage with open curled leaves        |
| 2 Abbr. for pound                        | 4 A beast of burden                        |
| 3 Elongated fish (pl)                    | 6 A red vegetable                          |
| 4 Low female voice                       | 9 Every school has one                     |
| 5 Close                                  | 11 A growth on one's head                  |
| 6 A tomb                                 | 13 A garden green used for salads          |
| 7 Suffix used to denote more             | 15 A prefix meaning "to"                   |
| 8 In that place                          | 17 More fleshy                             |
| 10 Allows                                | 18 Senior (abbr.)                          |
| 12 Famous aviators                       | 19 Carry                                   |
| 14 A vegetable root                      | 21 Monkey                                  |
| 16 A large vegetable used for pies       | 22 Small rug                               |
| 18 A vegetable green                     | 23 Limit                                   |
| 20 Entrance through a fence              | 25 A kind of snow shoe                     |
| 21 Related to                            | 26 Appropriate                             |
| 23 Before                                | 27 Before                                  |
| 24 Female deer                           | 29 Fluid used in writing                   |
| 26 Relating to air craft                 | 31 To extend or lengthen                   |
| 27 Abbr. for a liquid unit of measure    | 32 An Indian tent                          |
| 28 Note of the scale                     | 33 A girl's nickname                       |
| 30 Part of the leg                       | 34 Abbr. for name of a New England State   |
| 35 Fruit of the oak                      | 37 Abbr. for Civil Engineer                |
| 36 Underneath                            | 38 Upon                                    |
| 40 Part of the verb "to be"              | 39 A vegetable which forms heads           |
| 41 Exist                                 | 44 A pronoun (masculine)                   |
| 42 Near or by                            | 45 Inside of an apple                      |
| 43 Idle chatter                          | 46 High                                    |
| 45 Automobile                            | 48 Loud sound from a trumpet               |
| 47 Untruth                               | 51 What the water in the kettle does       |
| 48 Before Christ                         | 54 A vegetable growing on stalks           |
| 49 Behold                                | 55 A farm animal                           |
| 50 Accomplish                            | 56 What the farmers pull out of the garden |
| 52 Left end (abbr.)                      |  |
| 53 Abbr. for the name of a Western State |  |



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ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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**USER AGENTS WANTED.** To introduce complete line of Electric Vacuum Cleaners for city and farm use. Prices range from \$25.00 to \$57.50 retail. Liberal discount to agents, including sample. Make money spare time. Easy, pleasant work. Every wired home a prospect. Big demand now. Write **ELECTRIC SERVICES SALES CO.,** Box 236, NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

**WE WILL PAY YOU \$8.00 PER BARREL** selling Quality Oils and Grease direct to automobile and tractor owners, garages, and stores, in small towns and rural districts. All products guaranteed by a 40 year old company. **MANUFACTURERS OIL & GREASE COMPANY,** Dept. 7, Cleveland, Ohio.

### CATTLE

**FOR SALE—Two Ayrshire bull calves;** accredited herd; born August. First calf by Top Notch's Butter Boy; a bull by imported sire, dam of calf, Peter Pans Maggie of Briers, strong in production, price, \$75. Second calf by Top Notch's Butter dam is Flossie Ross, a cow with strong milking propensities, price, \$60; two calves, \$125. **LEONARD H. HEALEY,** Woodstock, Conn.

**FOR SALE—2 Registered Guernsey heifer calves** for \$125. Young cows, \$200 each. Buyer's choice. Best of breeding. Accredited herd. **ALFADALE FARM,** Athens, N. Y.

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**THOROBRED COLLIE** puppies, males, spayed females; all agcs. **ARCADIA FARM,** Bally, Pa.

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**WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH** Collie pups. **PAINE'S FARM,** South Royalton, Vt.

**WHITE ESKIMO PUPPIES,** beautiful white companions, pedigreed, eligible, register — \$20, \$25. Not pedigreed — \$15, \$20. **WHITE ESKIMO KENNELS,** Denton, Md.

**FERRETS** for sale. Price list free. **GLENDALE FERRET CO.,** Wellington, O.

**"CHRISTMAS PUPPIES"**—It is better to buy English or Welsh Shepherds than to wish you had. Healthy pups in the country. **GEORGE BOORMAN,** Marathon, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—CANARIES,** 1924 hatch—Ped. —Reg. **Theresa Hyland,** Andover, N. Y.

**SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES** from registered stock. **John D. Smith,** Walton, N. Y.

**SURPLUS LIVE STOCK** is quickly sold through these classified columns at a cost of five cents per word. Why feed the surplus when advertising is cheaper? Send your order to Box 341, % American Agriculturist.

### EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

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**FOR SALE—Fine pure Bronze turkeys.** **J. H. WHEATON,** Painted Post, N. Y., R.F.D. No. 2

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**FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn yearling** cockerels, and a few N. Y. State Males. Write for prices and catalog. Guaranteed or your money back. **McSATTSPOLTRY FARM,** Sterling Sta., N. Y.

**McSATTSPOLTRY FARM** Sterling Sta., N. Y. **BLACK GIANTS** and Regal Dorcas Wyandotte cockerels, \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. **GEORGE W. SCOTT,** Conneaut Lake, Pa.

**BEAUTIFUL GOLD-BACK MAMMOTH TURKEYS** for breeding, May hatched. Order now. **LILLIAN BRODY,** N. Y.

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**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS** for sale. Toms \$10. Hens \$7. **CLARENCE C. ROBINSON,** Worcester, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—Mammoth Toulouse Geese** \$6. White Pekin Ducks \$3. Satisfaction guaranteed. **MRS. FRED BENTON,** Williamson, N. Y.

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**POULTRYMEN** find these classified columns a ready means of selling surplus cockerels and pullets. At a cost of five cents per word you can reach 130,000 farmers every week. Send your order to Box 342, % American Agriculturist.

**SANDWICH Full Circle Horse Power Press,** 17x22, stored at Spencer, N. Y., ready for immediate delivery. Price \$300 F.O.B. Cars. **TUDOR & JONES,** Spencer, N. Y.

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**HIGHEST CASH PRICES** paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. **ALVAH A. CONOVER,** Lebanon, N. J.

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**FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men** to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). **RAILWAY ASSOCIATION,** Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### HONEY

**HONEY—White,** extracted, 5-lb. pail, \$1.00 10 lbs., \$1.90; 60 lbs., \$9. F.O.B. Here. **C. S. BAKER,** La Fayette, N. Y.

**HONEY—White clover,** postpaid, 3rd zone, 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95c. Wholesale list free. **ROSCOE F. WIXSON,** Dundee, New York.

**PURE HONEY—60 lb. can,** here, buckwheat, \$6.90; clover, \$7.80; also 5 and 10-lb pails, circular free. Ten lbs. delivered within 3rd zone, \$1.75; clover, \$2. Five lbs. either within 4th zone, \$1.25. A fine CHRISTMAS PRESENT. Satisfaction guarantee. **RAY C. WILCOX,** Odessa, N. Y.

**HONEY—White Clover,** 5 pounds, \$1.15; 10 pounds, \$2.15; Light Amber Clover, \$1.00, \$1.90; 60 pounds, \$7.75. Buckwheat, \$1.00, 1.75 and \$1.85. Postpaid third zone. **HENRY WILLIAMS,** Romulus, New York.

**BUCKWHEAT honey** in 60 lb. cans, \$6.50, F.O.B. **G. W. BELDEN,** Berkshire, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**GEO. F. LOWE AND SON,** Fultonville, New York, ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

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**LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS** save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. **TRAVERS BROTHERS,** Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

**MILK CHOCOLATE** made at our dairy; the best you ever tasted; box of 120 pieces, 2 lbs. net postpaid, for \$1; 1,000 of satisfied customers. **WIND, Babylon, N. Y.**

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**HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing.** five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. **UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS,** Paducah, Ky.

**OLD STAMPS WANTED—1840-1850-1860-1870-1880.** Any quantity, on the letters preferred. **JOHN P. COOPER,** Red Bank, N. J. **TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS** takes late model 12 gauge Winchester pump gun—like new. Sent **C. O. D. JOHN LEDERACH,** Lederach, Pa.

## "Maryland, My Maryland"

(Continued from page 426)

traveler who had been hurt by his horse falling on him". For this professional act Mudd was sentenced for life to the Dry Tortugas, a Federal Military prison on an island off the Florida coast, but was subsequently pardoned. Not far from here at Surrattsville, we saw the house of Mrs. Surratt, where the meetings of the conspirators were held. Mrs. Surratt was a widow, who kept a boarding house, and she was probably as innocent of any part of the plan as the traditional new born babe, but she was hung, with attending circumstances which are not pleasant to rehearse. It is said that Andrew Johnson, probably the weakest of Presidents, demurred at signing the order for her execution, but finally yielded to his Secretaries, Stanton and Seward, who insisted that an example must be made of all rebels and traitors.

As has been noted, Dr. Mudd was pardoned after public passion calmed, but Mrs. Surratt had been sent forever beyond the reach of any clemency or reparation.

After his leg was set, Booth continued his flight south, and went into hiding in a dense pine thicket, where he lay concealed for more than week without shelter, exposed to the rain and without companionship. During this time thousands of Federal troops swarmed over Southern Maryland and every house was repeatedly searched. It seems incredible that no one chanced to pass where he lay. Two or three white men and at least one negro knew his whereabouts all that week. Finally by the aid of friendship that would have been worthy of a better man, he succeeded in crossing the Potomac into Virginia, but there he had short shrift. The barn where he was concealed was surrounded by troops and finally set on fire and the miserable assassin driven from it like a rat, was shot through the head, dying in a few hours, and thus cheating the court room and the gallows. Thus ended his poor, sordid story.

Down at Point Lookout, on the extreme southern tip of the peninsula, was a military prison for Confederate soldiers. The site is marked by an imposing granite monument, that in this flat country is a landmark for many miles. On it there is a great bronze tablet, with the inscription: "Erected by the United States to mark the burial place of Confederate soldiers

and sailors who died at Point Lookout, Maryland, and were there buried to the number of 3384, but whose remains were subsequently removed either to their respective homes or to other cemeteries, where their individual graves cannot now be identified."

It is just one more monument to the unspeakable folly and woe and wastage of war, for these 3384 were boys whom southern mothers loved, just as northern mothers loved the boys who died in Libby and Andersonville. Yet it is pleasant to remember that time is healing all these wounds, and that this monument, erected, not as might be expected by some Confederate organization, but by the United States itself, is a recognition of the fact that the sufferings and the valor of North and South alike has become the common heritage of both.

Probably more than any other state, unless it may be Kentucky, Maryland was torn by conflicting passions in the War. Nominally she was a loyal State, but a large share of her people felt that their duty lay with the Confederacy, and the War divided not State from State, but neighbor from neighbor, and even brother from brother. In many Maryland cemeteries you will find two soldier monuments—one to the men who wore the blue and one to the men in gray. There is a Confederate monument (at Hagerstown, in western Maryland, if my memory is accurate) which represents the sculptured figure of a beautiful woman stooping to comfort a dying soldier with an inscription whose lingering cadences seem to me to be the almost perfect expression of faith in ultimate recognition and undying fame:

"Their praises shall be sung  
In some yet un moulded tongue  
In the far off summers that we shall not see."

I think the North, as a whole, has come to give full meed of recognition to the dignity and paths of the Lost Cause.

\* \* \*

Thus, after many years, I renewed Maryland memories. We were fortunate in having for companions Mr. and Mrs. William Amoss. He was Director of the Farmers Institutes in Maryland for many years, and he knows the State—its highways and byways—its bays and headlands as a man knows the streets of his town. His relationship with the farmers of the State was particularly intimate and cordial and in a land where the traditions of hospitality are perhaps even more insistent than with us, there were homes when he went and even took his workers with him. One of the outstanding memories of my life is a January night, eighteen years ago, when we were guests of Philip Brisco, down in old Calvert County. His home is a great, roomy, old time country mansion, possessing that which only years can purchase—memories and traditions. From a little bluff it looks out over the gleaming Pautuxent—at this point some three miles wide. Across one end of the house is the big parlor, built in the palmy days before the war, with two big brick fireplaces. That winter night there was a little company of neighbors, and in each of these fireplaces there was a huge flaring, flapping fire of old field pine. There was also feasting and good cheer, with a black man to tend the fires, and it was the nearest I shall ever come to knowing what life was like in the old days. I suppose the romance and the glamour of the old regime will never be forgotten.

So, the other day, Amoss said again, "We will go to Philip Brisco's," and go we did. I think the years have brought few changes. The old house still stands with its stories and its memories. The tobacco was lush and shining green, and the corn was ripe and ready for the knife. The host and hostess seem no much older than before, but the youngsters have become men and women, and there are grandchildren playing in the storied old rooms. I wonder if I shall ever pass that way again.

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**FORTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS:** equipped poultry-dairy farm, one hundred acres. Poultry nets \$1,000 annually. **J. C. POWERS,** Newport, N. H.

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**PATCHWORK.** Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. **PATCHWORK COMPANY,** Meriden, Conn.



# Shipping Holiday Poultry

## What, When, How and Where to Ship

THE Christmas and New Year holidays mark what we may consider the last of the "specials" in live poultry shipping circles for sometime to come. There will be no more special occasions to cater to until March when the Jewish holiday, Purim, will be celebrated and when fat fowls and hen turkeys are most in demand. It is a long time until March and after that holiday we have a full month elapsing until the next special occasion comes when those of the Jewish faith celebrate the Passover.

### What Is Wanted

The other day we called up a few men in the market to find out whether there were any indications that the trade would demand something special, in order that we could tell our readers what kind of live poultry would sell the best. The unanimous answer was, "Anything, as long as it was fancy." It looks as though the market is going to be the same as on previous holiday occasions. Fancy poultry will bring a good price. Common stock and under grades will drag. This holiday season is not a good time to try to unload a lot of culls. Many shippers tried it during the Jewish holiday period and found their mistake. At holiday time consumers seem to forget their close watch on the purse strings and "open up" as the saying goes. They are willing to pay a few cents more but they want fancy and quality poultry in return.

### When It Is Wanted

Timing of shipments is very important. In our territory all poultry sent into the live poultry market travels via express. That makes it a very simple manner to time shipments almost to the hour, especially if you are on a direct or trunk line. Even if you are on a feeder line, a perishable product gets very prompt handling. You can almost count on the hour your live poultry will arrive in the New York market. If you are not acquainted with shipping practices, the best man to go to is your local express agent. He will tell you the most direct route and the best trains. There are some trains that delay along the line while others go right through. Some make better connections than others.

Above all, avoid late shipments. It is to no one's advantage to ship poultry that will arrive on the market on the 24th. Tuesday, the 23rd, should really be the last day for poultry arrivals. Retail dealers do their buying early so that they can take care of their local trade on the last rush day, which is the 24th. In fact, if we were shipping, we would try our best to have our poultry reach New York on Monday afternoon at the latest. Shipments that come into the market too late will have to be held over Christmas in the crates and naturally they are going to suffer a lot of shrinkage. It is almost as bad to ship too early, because if the birds are held over Sunday they suffer a great deal.

### How It Is Wanted

Now we come to the point of "How poultry is wanted" to get the best returns. In the first place, grading has a great deal to do with the price a shipper receives. Those who have been shipping for some time know that it pays them to grade according to breed or color and then as to size. If a man has a lot of Rhode Island Reds to send in, he will find it to his advantage to make two lots of them, one to consist of large fancy birds and the other to consist of the under sizes. His gross returns will be much better than if he were to mix the whole lot in one crate. They will also return more than if he were to throw in a couple of Rocks or white birds, even though these latter be fancy. Just picture yourself in the buyer's position. If you look at a crate of fowls that are uniform as to color, size and finish—real fancy—you will be immediately attracted

to them. Now take half of those birds and mix them with a lot of small, scrawny, average looking individuals and see how the value of that crate is pulled down. The way this mixing works on the market is that a mixed crate such as this brings little, if anything better than if the whole crate contained small common stock. Nine times out of ten the poorer individuals in the lot make the price on the whole and that holds true whether the commodity being sold consists of poultry or potatoes. If the flock going to market is of good size, it will pay to crate them into 3 sizes, fancy, mediums and culls. If there are only a few culls, it is best to keep them home and save on the meat bill.

### Do Not Crowd Birds In Crates

Another detail to watch in shipping is the attention that must be paid to the number of birds in a crate. It is bad, business to crowd, for crowding has a number of serious detrimental effects. Live poultry at the best does not meet any too gentle handling in transit and if there are too many fowls in a crate, there is likelihood of one or more being trampled on and killed. A couple of dead birds have a decided psychological effect on the buyer when he is examining crates. One glance at such a condition mars what might have been a perfect top. In addition to that crowded birds can never show themselves off to the best advantage.

There is considerable amount of shrinkage suffered by poultry in transit. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has conducted several investigations along this line and has found that on the average there is a loss of about 11% in weight suffered by birds in transit. This is under average conditions. Where poultry is crowded this percentage of shrinkage is a great deal larger. As a matter of fact a large proportion of the heavy recent losses in the express receipts in the live poultry market have been traceable directly to overcrowding in the crates rather than the presence of any mysterious disease that has the live poultry market so upset. Where poultry is real fancy, it suffers not only from this heavy shrinkage but from the lack of ability to show itself off and does not do itself justice when placed before a buyer. As is always the case the fanciest seem to suffer the most.

Last but not least, overcrowding often over-taxes the crate with the result that slats become broken and the birds escape. The additional expressage on an extra case is a good insurance on consignments reaching the market in a better condition. Incidentally, if you make your own crates, allow for plenty of ventilation.

### Where To Send It

Now we come to the last detail—where to ship. There are a number of receivers of live poultry in the New York market. Some are good and some are bad. About the safest guide there is to follow, especially where the shipper is not acquainted with the market, is to deal with the licensed and bonded commission merchants. There are a few of these who may be guilty of slight irregularities but they are few and far between and are soon detected. The old reliables are only too well known and the farmer who does business with them can feel pretty certain of getting a square deal. They will get about all there is in the market. These men are not in business for a year. In the issue of December 6 AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published a list of these dealers. It is a good plan to get in communication with the man you are shipping to, first, to see if he is in a position to handle your consignment.

### Keep Shipping Receipt

The last detail to bear in mind is to keep all correspondence and shipping receipts. In case your poultry is lost in transit or goes astray you then have a record of what you sent and the acknowledgment on the part of the carrier of what the shipment consisted of. Recovery with such a loss, is a great deal easier where these receipts are in hand. If you meet the right train schedules you should have no difficulty in getting your birds to the market in time.

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500 chick size, \$21.50  
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DECEMBER 27, 1924

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

## RING OUT WILD BELLS

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,  
The flying cloud, the frosty light:  
The year is dying in the night:

Ring out, wild bells, and let him die

Ring out the old, ring in the new,  
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:  
The year is going, let him go;

Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring in the valiant man and free,  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;  
Ring out the darkness of the land,

Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Alfred Tennyson



# Handling Sheep in Winter

## And Other Every Day Problems of the Farm

THE season for the conservation of ewe-lambs and of old ewes is past for this year. At this time efforts to conserve and increase our farm-flocks must be based on methods of flock husbandry that will tend to reduce the losses at lambing time and to bring about a general improvement in the condition and vigor of the flock.

Lambing time is literally the flock-master's harvest time, and the thrifty owner of sheep is now looking forward and planning for this most important season. At lambing there are often great losses, lambs die at birth or at a few days of age. The cause in many cases are lack of thrift on the part of the ewes and lack of care on the part of the farmer. With the present prospective wool and lamb prices, we must strive to reduce the size of the dead lamb pile and bring every ewe through the winter that is capable of raising a lamb and a crop of wool.

The winter management of a flock of breeding ewes should be accomplished with three main objects in mind, viz., the maintenance and increasing of the bodily vigor of the ewes, the development and delivery of a robust lamb and the growing of a fleece of wool that will in the main if not fully pay for the winter up-keep of the flock. The exact condition of a flock of sheep cannot be determined by merely looking at them, they should be handled and the degree of covering over the loin and back will speak eloquently of the difference between a flock of ewes properly fed and those wintered on oat straw. During the period of

against confinement, in cold, clear weather sheep often prefer spending the night lying out in the open to going under shelter. If ewes are not inclined to take the necessary exercise it is a good idea to scatter some form of roughage over the field at some distance from the barn in order to induce them to travel.

If good clover or alfalfa is available, very little grain need be fed until the near approach of lambing time. A mixture of two parts oats and one part bran by measure proves an excellent grain feed for breeding ewes, the addition of a little linseed oil cake to the mixture will make it still better. One-half a pound per head daily of this mixture with other feed will be sufficient until near lambing. Silage is a valuable sheep feed. My experience has been that it stimulates the appetite and aids in bringing the ewes to lambing with plenty of milk. It is a practical source of succulence. Two pounds of good silage fed in connection with a leguminous hay will go a long way toward fulfilling the daily requirements of a breeding ewe.

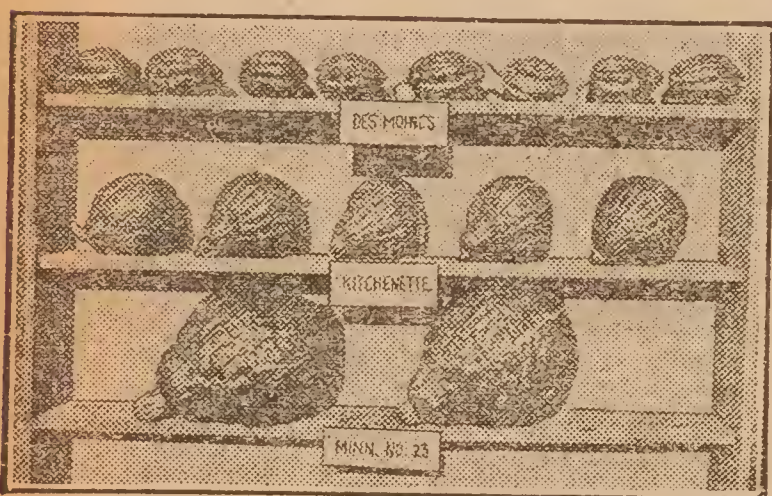
It is the little things that count in the winter management of a flock of sheep and the attention to details which will mitigate the probability of disastrous results is much more important and practical than any procedure designed to remedy the evil effects of lack of attention. The individual needs of no two sheep or two flocks are the same; it is "the eye of the master that fattens his cattle."—MARK J. SMITH.

their technical nature it is not surprising that this confusion should occur. It is, however, decidedly to the interest of the farmer to distinguish between the two. He should use the correct term in ordering, or he may not obtain the material that he desires.

As is well known, calcium carbide when acted upon by moisture gives off acetylene, the illuminating gas used in many farm homes, and the residue is ordinary slaked lime. Cyanamid when acted upon by moisture breaks down to form an organic nitrogen compound with valuable fertilizer properties.

Calcium cyanide, on the other hand, when acted upon by moisture gives off hydrocyanic acid gas,

### DEVELOPING A MINIATURE SQUASH



A squash, known as the Kitchenette, has been developed by the specialists of the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. The vegetable is a diminutive of the historic Hubbard squash and is so named because of its adaptability to the needs of the small family.

The outstanding characteristics of the Kitchenette are its small size, averaging from five to seven pounds, its uniformity, quality, good appearance, early maturity, good keeping and thinness of shell. The commercial Hubbard weighs from 10 to 30 pounds and because of being too large for the average family there is a consequent waste. This new squash is found easy to carry from the market to the home and is proving popular on this account. The Kitchenette Squash is seen on the middle shelf, while the regular Hubbard is on the lower shelf.—A. P. Child.

gestation every ewe should gain fifteen or more pounds in weight, because a ewe within a few hours of lambing loses about twice the weight of the lamb, therefore if she only maintains her weight while carrying the lamb, she is actually losing in weight. Another reason for bringing the ewes to lambing on the up-grade is to have the ewe in such a condition that there will be plenty of milk for the lamb. Much of the trouble with regard to ewes not owning their lambs is usually with ewes that come to lambing time in poor condition and consequently with little milk. A ewe with a full udder is very apt to own her lamb.

The main essentials in successfully wintering a flock of in-lamb ewes are: nourishing food, exercise, succulence, fresh water, plenty of fresh air and protection from cold rains and drafts. Exercise is imperative, ewes confined in tightly closed sheds or poorly ventilated barns and basements, come to lambing time in poor thrift and give birth to lambs of low vitality, among which mortality is high. The nature of a sheep rebels

### Best Time To Lime

Question: When is the best time to apply lime? If applied in the winter, is there apt to be any loss?—A. L. M., Pa.

THE best time to apply lime is when the farmer is most free to haul it and put it on the land. On most farms this is in the fall and winter when other work does not crowd. As to loss from applying lime in the winter time, there is none. In fact for many crops the best time to put lime on is in the winter. This is particularly true of grass, hay or pasture lands, for then there is no foliage to interfere with even spreading. Winter is the best time to take advantage of agencies which work the lime into the soil. Freezing and thawing does much toward imbedding the lime into the immediate surface where life processes first start and where most stimulation is needed in the early days of the spring. Spring harrowing helps this process along.

Surface dressing is the only recourse on much of our permanent grass land which is too hilly to permit of tillage or clover, alfalfa or blue grass. Top dressing of a lime material in an available form acts as a rejuvenator and stimulator for next spring's growth. Even timothy, supposedly a rather acid tolerant plant, responds properly to liming on lime deficient soils.

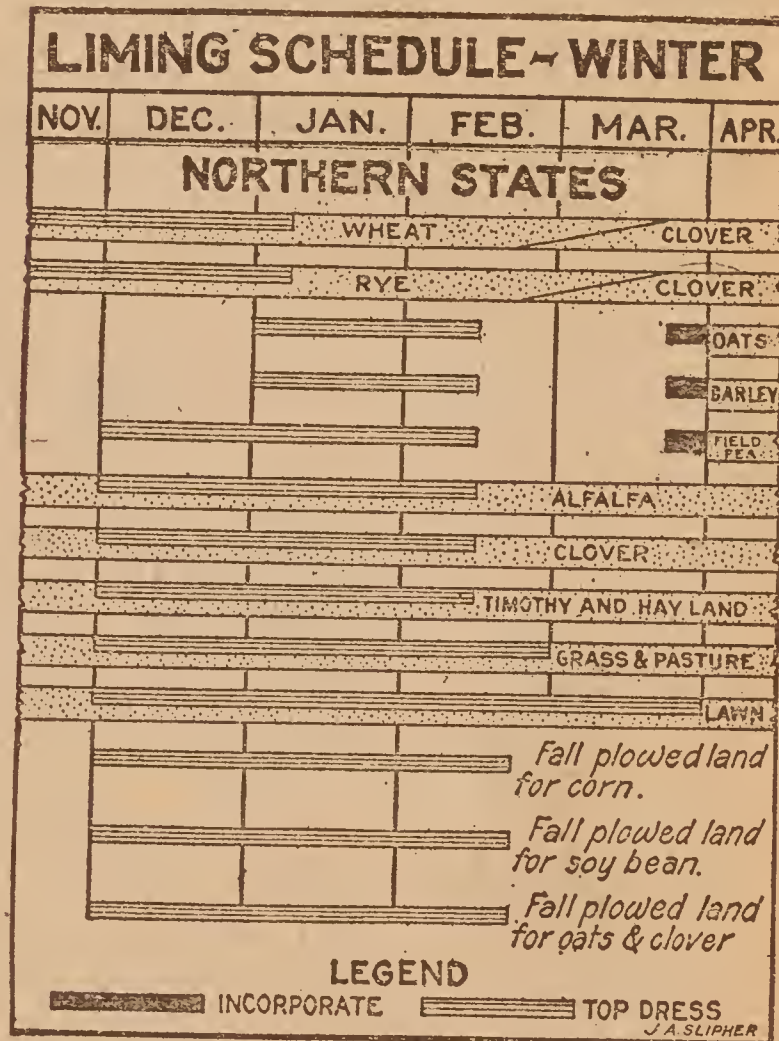
The tendency of clover to "run out" and of desirable grasses to give way to weeds is generally traceable to one of two causes: first, seed that is not adapted for our northern climate conditions; and, second, lack of sufficient lime in the soil. On sour land intended for spring clover seeding, winter liming comes in the nick of time to convert the otherwise inhospitable medium into a favorable one.

Fall plowed land offers a good place for lime. The tillage operations in the spring will completely incorporate the lime into the soil.

Then, too, as we have already indicated, liming in winter makes it possible to use farm labor at the slack season of the year, and also permits the purchase of lime when there is often a reserve supply on the market.

### The Difference Between Cyanamid and Cyanide

CYANAMID and cyanide are two words somewhat similar in appearance and pronunciation, but which designate radically different products. Because of the similarity of the two words and



a most effective insecticide and rodent exterminator.

Note, therefore that cyanamid is used as a fertilizer ingredient, and for that purpose is considered very valuable because of its high available nitrogen content. Calcium cyanide, on the other hand, is a poison, giving off a gas which is used to kill various insect pests and rodents, such as woodchucks, rats, moles and similar burrowing forms.

The residue left after all the gas has been evolved from calcium cyanide is non-poisonous and is made up for the most part of slaked lime.

The gas that is evolved from calcium cyanide has long been known and used in the fumigation of greenhouses, ships, warehouses and similar structures, and for many years has been the standard method of controlling insect pests of citrus trees in California. This same principle is now being transferred to the destruction of rodents and a number of insect pests attaching fruit trees, vines and vegetable crops. Each small particle of calcium cyanide gives off its small portion of gas and the destruction of the insect pests is thereby accomplished.

This rhyme will help you remember:  
Calcium cyanide, is an insecticide.

### Fall Plowing

ONE of the unfortunate results of the long drought this fall was the little plowing that was done. There is always some debate as to whether fall plowing or spring plowing is best for the crops, but there can be no argument over the fact that a lot of plowing done this time of the year helps to get the work well started in the spring.

To get things coming our way, it is first necessary to go after them.



# American Agriculturist

THE FARM PAPER THAT PRINTS THE FARM NEWS

"Agriculture is the Most Healthful, Most Useful and Most Noble Employment of Man."—Washington

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Established 1842.

Volume 114

For week Ending December 27, 1924

Number 26

## Pitfalls of the Young Breeder

By DeWitt C. Wing, Managing Editor of The Breeder's Gazette

SOME of my young friends have asked me to discuss this threadbare subject. If the reader's head is not already two-thirds gone to bed, I promise to keep him awake 17 minutes.

Most young farmers today are more cautious and keener in business transactions than their fathers.

In raising pure bred or improved livestock, middle-aged and elderly men fall into more pits and experience more difficulty in getting out of them than young men.

### All Fall Now and Then

"Old fools" head the long and ancient list of men who make and often repeat mistakes in business and matrimony.

But every man, whatever his business, falls or is pushed into pits throughout his career.



Falling is one of the things that we do when in infancy we learn to walk. It is an essential part of our training in the art of walking.

A neighbor's boy, 13, fell into a rock-walled well 50 feet deep. He was young enough to learn through that experience that he couldn't afford to fall into it again. He didn't. He was taught, but unhurt by the fall. It would have injured and probably killed a man. A farmer, 52, fell into a caved-in cellar, and broke a leg.

Falls damage and often permanently handicap mature men; they are rough, but effective teachers of boys and young men who are capable of learning anything.

Boys who never fall into anything rarely climb up to high places. The lad who is active, eager to learn, and full of the spirit of adventure, suffers many a fall. By falling he learns to walk with an ever increasing steadiness and surefootedness in his vocation or profession.

A sweet and tender motherliness would safeguard boys from all pitfalls, but he-boys glory in and grow by falling and getting up and going down again, and coming up stronger and wiser.

Far be it from me to urge a young man who aspires to be a stock breeder to shut his eyes and fall heels over head into every hole in the roadway to his goal, in order to train himself.

It is inevitable that he will drop into some of them, regardless of voiced warnings and conspicuous danger signals. In many instances he may be led or pushed into them by mercenary shylocks who infest all the highways and byways that humanity travels.

What the business world ought to be, according to our ideals, is one thing; what it is, as experienced, practical men know it

from day to day, is a decidedly different thing. One is ideal; the other real. The latter is full of pits for the soft-headed, the dull, the blindly trustful, and the reckless. Even the hard-headed, the keen-witted, the open-eyed suspicious and the prudent stumble into bogs and holes.

Modern shylocks and shysters always prefer some kind of alleged "personal service" to the young man whose money they covet. They are scattered along all roadsides, guiding him into pits by volunteering their "services," and taking his money as he goes down.

In the improved stock-breeding business these smooth scoundrels wear many guises. Many of them during the late "boom" days were "fieldmen," employed on a high commission basis by publishers of "breed organs."

A "breed organ" is a monthly or semi-monthly journal which plays for and preys upon farmers who raise any one of the leading breeds of stock. Some of these "organs" are reputable and useful; many are neither.

### Intellectually Inbred

Farmers who obtain information and news in regard to any bred from a "breed organ" are apt to be misled and deceived, because every "breed organ" exaggerates and "oversells" the merits of the breed that keeps it going, and directly or by implications condemns every rival breed. The man who supports a breed organ, and depends on it alone to sell his stock and keep him posted, becomes intellectually inbred and narrow.

A second class of shysters who feed on the financial fat that young men and beginners carry when they engage in improved stock breeding consists of dealers and speculators in animals for breeding purposes. Not all dealers belong to this class, but those who do are a

wily lot. When times are good, they buy a few fair animals and many that are inferior or diseased, or both, and sell them at a big profit to the uninitiated.

Parasites, middlemen, speculators and shysters are always numerous in any prospering business. Where treasures are laid up or in circulation, thieves always abound.

### Get Good Advice

Let the young breeder bear in mind, however, and be reassured by the fact that there are as many honest and square-dealing men in the United States as there are in any other business or profession.

Another point to be considered by young men headed toward stock raising is that for the asking they can obtain sound, practical advice in regard to breeding animals, bloodlines, health and other related matters from reputable breeders and many other sources in the trade.

Men who are competent and employed to render a real service to young breeders and beginners are accessible to them in person or through correspondence.

There is no excuse today for a beginner to go wrong or be misled by charlatans. If, however, he belongs to the gambling, reckless and uninformed class, and goes at high speed where he should stop, look, think and ask questions, he is in for trouble. A fool and his money are soon parted. No kind of protection can protect a fool from himself in matters of money or morals.

If, during the remarkable prosperity of the pedigree stock trade from, say 1910 to 1919, breeders had advertised in farm weeklies and the few weekly livestock journals which served and still serve all breeders, both sellers and buyers would have saved a pile of money.

Moreover, many young farmers who were inveigled by unconscionable fieldmen for one-breed hog journals in particular and some other breed organs in general into paying fabulous prices for animals with worked-up reputations as winners, sires or dams, would not have been led into the pits from which, in due course, they emerged broken or badly bent.

A son of one of my boyhood neighbors was victimized by a hog journal's fieldman to the tune of \$30,000. He is one of many young men who were swindled by fieldmen in the days of "\$60,000" boars.

In many cases these "busted" young men and their "I told-you-so" bankers, relatives and friends now regard the improved stock-breeding business as a "crooked game," or as a hobby for rich men who ride it as plug-hat gamblers, and have no interest in it as a practical farm enterprise.

The raising of improved live-

(Continued on Page 452)

### Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service

THIS is the third of a series of special articles by the members of the Standard Farm Paper Editorial Board. The members of this Editorial Board are as follows:

C. V. Gregory.....Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.  
D. A. Wallace.....The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.  
H. A. Wallace.....Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa  
Clarence Poe.....Progressive Farmer, Birmingham, Ala.  
Donald Keefer....Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, Cal.  
E. R. Eastman....American Agriculturist, New York City  
T. A. Leadley.....Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb.  
John Cunningham...Wisconsin Agriculturist, Racine, Wis.  
A. J. Glover.....Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.  
DeWitt C. Wing.....Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

DeWitt C. Wing, author of this article, is well known to live stock men as managing editor of the Breeders Gazette, which for more than a generation has been the leading livestock paper of the United States. The subject of this article is one of great importance just now, when we are recovering from the slump that has affected the purebred industry during the past four years. No one is better qualified than Mr. Wing to discuss this subject.

The next article in this series will be a discussion of "The Other Side of Farm Life" by Dan Wallace, editor of the Farmer, St. Paul, Minnesota.



## Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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E. R. EASTMAN . . . . . Editor  
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Address all correspondence for editorial, advertising, or subscription departments to

461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 6, 1924, at the Post Office at Elmira, N. Y., under the Act of March 6, 1879.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1 a year, three years for \$2, five years for \$3. Canadian and foreign, \$2 a year.

### Happy New Year

The entire staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST joins with the publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and the editor, E. R. Eastman, in wishing that 1925 may bring to you and yours a heaping measure of prosperity, contentment and happiness!

### Our Tax Reduction Program

- I. The abolition of a direct State tax on property.
- II.—No further reduction in income taxes until government taxes are reduced.
- III. Discontinuance of the issuing of tax exempt securities.
- IV. A carefully prepared detailed budget for every government unit from the nation to the county.
- V. Full publicity and information to taxpayers showing the exact purposes, with amounts, for which taxes are spent.
- VI. We are also in favor of:
  1. Larger taxation of personal property.
  2. Gasoline sales tax, and
  3. Taxing billboards along sides of State highways.

We are working for your relief on the above stated principles. Do you think they are right? If so, will you get behind them by dropping us a line?

### The Market Situation at a Glance

THE close of the year is a good time to take a glance at the farm marketing situation, both to dispose of any crops that you may have on hand, and as a basis of making plans for the coming season. Crops are all harvested and many of them have gone to market. The railroads are to be congratulated this year for the good service they rendered to farmers in moving a heavy volume of products on time. However, there has been a large hold over of many products that could be held in storage.

The outstanding development of this year's markets were the good wheat and other grain prices which prevailed and the good yields of these grains which most American farmers had. Whether the good times which came to the grain growers this year will continue is somewhat doubtful. There was a considerable increase in the acreage of wheat planted this fall, and if this acreage yields well, and if the world's supply of wheat is good for next sea-

son, we may look for much lower grain prices. Always we meet the same old problem of over-production. We farmers never seem to learn the lesson.

The frosts held off very well, giving corn an opportunity to ripen, although there was a large amount of soft corn and good seed corn is scarce and high.

Cotton was a big crop and brought the grower good prices.

hope for much better prices later on. In spite of the nice weather, many growers in the East were caught by the unseasonable spell of cold weather and thousands of bushels were frozen in the ground. This was bad for such growers, but good for the general potato market situation.

Cabbage was also a big crop, resulting in very low prices. There have been a few spurts—short lived—when there was an upward turn, but holdings are too heavy to warrant much higher prices, except for these temporary local increases.

Generally speaking, the fruit grower has had a pretty good year. Production was none too good, prices have been very fair, and have remained fairly steady throughout the season.

Poultry, too, in all of its branches, has been in an especially good position during the past year, and the prospects are still good.

Sheep raisers are in a very strong position. They have made money for two years, and the outlook for prices is still good. The world is short of textiles, resulting in a steady demand at good prices.

The hog situation is headed toward a higher price level. A large number of hogs went to market this fall, which may result in a general shortage with resulting good prices for the coming season.

Producers of beef cattle are having a discouraging period, and because of the high feed prices, beef producers have gotten rid of as many animals as possible. In commenting on the situation in the livestock and dairy industries, the United States Department of Agriculture states as follows:

"Broadly speaking, the livestock industry is traveling through the bottom of a price cycle. During the war, great effort was directed toward production of the major money crops. Severe post-war depression coincident with remarkable heavy yields of the main feed crops turned much productive effort back on the animal industries. Livestock helped to carry along and work off the crop surpluses. Now grain surplus has become shortage. Sheep have already recovered and hogs are next. The present lesson to stock raisers" (and to dairy-men) "is to improve their herds while improving is cheap."

The dairy situation, too, looks a little better. The Dairymen's League pool price for November was \$2.35, with 9 cents out for expenses and 10 cents borrowed for certificates of indebtedness. This is forty cents higher than October gross pool price. It is the highest pool price since November a year ago, when the gross pool price was \$2.43. Exclusive of October and November a year ago, it is the highest pool price since February, 1923.

One encouraging feature of the dairy situation is the way the butter market has held up. Fresh creameries have been in somewhat short supply. This greatly helped the dangerous butter storage situation, so that there has been considerable movement out of storage on to the market. Some improvement is to be noted also in condensed and evaporated milk markets.

The dairy situation, however, is still discouraging, but as has already been pointed out, it is taking its turn with the other farm products in the up and down cycle, and is sure to come into better times for those men who have cleaned out the poor producers and given close attention to getting their dairy on a business basis.

On the whole, there have been worse years for agriculture than 1924. For those general farmers who have had different kinds of products to market, the year has turned out pretty well. The situation has been nothing to boast

over, but it has been better for nearly everybody than has prevailed during two or three of the preceding years, and there are pretty good indications that this improvement is going to continue and grow stronger through the season of 1925.

### For Old and Young Breeders

THERE are few men in America who know more of the ups and downs, the joys and sorrows, of cattle breeding than DeWitt C. Wing, editor of Breeder's Gazette, who contributes the feature article this time, entitled, "Pitfalls for Young Breeders". This article is another contribution from the editorial board of the Standard Farm Paper Group, of which AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is a member.

### "Kill A Kow" Klubs

THE "Kill A Kow" herd is still growing, and we receive every day suggestions from our readers on how to help this good work along. One of these suggestions was that there might well be a "Kill A Kow and Kan A Kow Klub" in every community. The formation of such clubs would help to solve the problem of what to do with the meat. Nearly every rural county has a home bureau and home bureau clubs, and many of these bureaus are provided with pressure canners. Why not ask your home bureau agent to arrange for a demonstration in your community with the pressure canner, showing how to can a cow so that you could have beef as good as fresh the year around?

We really believe that there are few things farm people can do that will help the dairy business along more than this reduction of production, by taking out the non-producers. And if a little cooperation among neighbors is shown a profit on the transaction can be realized both ways, first, by removing these worthless cows from the herds, and, second, by reducing the cost of living by eating the beef at home.

Why would not this "Kill A Kow and Kan A Kow Klub" idea be a good subject for discussion at your next home bureau meeting? Or at your Grange meeting? So many of our talks at meetings lead to nowhere. Here is an opportunity for some practical working together which will result in benefit to every dairy family.

### Eastman's Chestnuts

I HAVE been very busy fighting the blight in my chestnut grove, which I called attention to last week. Some of my over-frank friends had been unkind enough to suggest that I should have begun my fight against the blight some time ago, judging from the wormy chestnuts which the grove was turning out! On the other hand, many have seemed really concerned that the grove was disappearing, so I have renewed my fight and managed to save a few trees. Among these trees there is one that is bearing a pretty fair crop of Scotch chestnuts.

From time immemorial the Scotchman has had fun poked at him because of his excessive economy. But I sometimes wonder, particularly in these later days of extravagance, if the Scotchman is not right and the most of the rest of us wrong.

In Scotland there is a legend that if money is thrown into a certain river, it will bring good luck. So Sandy tried it, and later spoke of his venture as follows:

"Mon, mon, I nair lost my bonnie PENNY when the STRING got tangled with the rocks!"

### Quotations Worth While

To get things coming our way, it is first necessary to go after them.

\* \* \*

"Success does not depend so much on external help as on self-reliance."—LINCOLN.



# A. F. B. F. Makes Little Progress

## An Interesting Report of the Annual Meeting Held at Chicago

FOR THE third time, O. E. Bradfute, of Ohio, was elected President of the American Farm Bureau Federation at its sixth annual convention which was held at Chicago, December 8, 9 and 10. The administration was endorsed further by the returning of ten members of the old executive committee.

Although all campaigning was carefully kept off the floor, it was apparent that an effort was being made to agree upon a candidate agreeable to all the states. Before the convention, Indiana, which had failed to pay its dues for the current year, served notice that it would withdraw from the national organization if the old administration was retained. The sympathies of Illinois were generally believed to be with Indiana.

When Mr. Bradfute's name was placed before the convention, he was lauded for the completion of a successful year and as a man whose leadership had been recognized by his appointment by President Coolidge as a member of the Agricultural Commission.

George C. Jewett, of Spokane, Washington, former president of the American Wheat Growers, Inc., was nominated for the presidency by Ralph Snyder of Kansas. In presenting Mr. Jewett's name, Mr. Snyder scored personal ambitions, the secret caucusing, and politics which have characterized the conventions of the past few years. He nominated Mr. Jewett because he had not engaged in this factional, personal strife and was ably qualified to serve as president. Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, California, Arizona and Alabama were believed to support Jewett who received 11 votes against Mr. Bradfute's total of 35. Following his reelection, Mr. Bradfute declared that he would be glad to relinquish the position when the next election is held.

Edward A. O'Neal of Alabama, formerly a member of the executive committee, was elected vice-president to succeed J. F. Reed of Minnesota. S. H. Thompson of Illinois was nominated for the position but withdrew his name.

Members of the new executive committee are: *Midwest section:* C. E. Hearst, Iowa; J. F. Reed, Minnesota; S. H. Thompson, Illinois; M. L. Noon, Michigan, was elected as a fourth member, to become active on the ratification by the states of the new constitutional amendments. *Eastern section:* J. C. Brubaker, Pennsylvania; G. M. Putnam, New Hampshire; Enos Lee, New York. *Southern section:* E. P. Cohill, Maryland; H. Williams, Texas; W. T. Harris, Kentucky. *Western section:* A. C. Hardison, California; F. Evans, Utah; W. A. Hardy, Nevada.

The failure of some states to pay up, and the resulting handicap under which the organization has worked, was commented on by President Bradfute in his opening address when he said, "The A. F. B. F. cannot go forward without some definite knowledge and assurance as to what will be our income for the year. Faith in indefinite promises, which have not been fulfilled, has gotten us into debt which should be liquidated at once." Again in his acceptance speech, he said that the directions of the delegates would be carried out "if the funds are provided."

By GILBERT GUSLER

Indiana paid no dues last year except \$250 to seat W. H. Settle as a voting director. Indiana's refusal to pay its full dues of about \$20,000 was chiefly a protest against the administration's attitude toward cooperative marketing in general and its grain marketing program in particular. This was the rock which split the convention a year

ago when an endorsement of the work of the National Wheat Marketing Advisory Committee, headed by Frank O. Lowden, was refused. At that time, Indiana was already going ahead with plans to form a state wheat pool and Illinois apparently headed in the same direction. The Indiana pool is claimed by its sponsors to be working successfully.

arch enemy of the pools. Whether they are correct in this view or not is a matter that must be left to the realm of individual judgment. Except by inference, the Grain Marketing Company was given no endorsement by the convention. The fact that the old administration was returned, that one of the resolutions pledged support to cooperative marketing organizations already in the field, that the cooperative marketing feature of the convention program was devoted largely to the work of the Grain Marketing Company, leaves little doubt as to where the A. F. B. F. will stand in the coming year.

Under the circumstances, it is considered a settled matter that Indiana will withdraw from the Federation. What Illinois will do will probably not be determined until its annual meeting in January.

The Indiana Federation is definitely committed to the pool plan of cooperative marketing and Illinois has refused to approve the Grain Marketing Company. Both states fear that the prestige and resources of the farm bureau will be used to put over a campaign to sell stock in the Grain Marketing Company. They believe that this will bring discredit upon the A. F. B. F. and will cause it to lose its lofty position as a national farm organization.

The resolutions passed as a program of work for the ensuing year provided for no active procedure. The failure of the convention to adopt an aggressive program also was a great disappointment to those who see the farm bureau settling back from a position of prominence in agricultural affairs.

Support was pledged to cooperative marketing organizations already organized and a national wool terminal agency was endorsed, but no positive program of action in cooperative marketing was adopted. The Grain Marketing Company was not specifically mentioned although it was believed to be covered in the first resolution.

The McNary-Haugen bill was alluded to in endorsing of the "principle of a farmers' export corporation created with broad powers under government charter to preserve the domestic market for the American producer at an American price."

The action of some of the states in withholding part or all of the membership fees due the national organization was scored in a resolution which regarded such action as "misappropriation of funds" and believed that "The responsible officers should be held accountable therefor under the law."

Other resolutions reiterated the Federation's former position on Muscle Shoals, child labor, a truth-in-fabrics bill and certain tax legislation. Restriction of the issuance of tax free securities was recommended instead of their complete abolition as at former conventions.

Several amendments to the constitution, designed to enforce the payment of dues to the national organization by the states, were passed on by the directors and sent to the states for ratification. They require that state treasurers shall give bond to insure the payment of dues to the national federation; that the Federation shall have authority to audit the membership accounts of state organizations, and also the accounts between

(Continued on Page 452)

### The Bells Are Ringing

REV. J. W. HOLLAND.

THERE go the bells again. It is New Year. Little children are singing and dancing their glee. To them, Time merely crawls along. Young people are together love making and counting the slow passing years, till their dreams come true. To them, time moves slowly. The middle aged are quiet. Time, to them, is moving faster, and they know that each year brings its hardships as well as its joys. . . .

The aged sit in silence, and brush aside occasional tears, as the ghosts of half forgotten scenes rise through the mists of years. To them, Time flies in lightning wings.

So, each of us, in the time of his age, views the ever recurring sound of New Year Bells.

If we are sensible there are many things we want to happen to us and our friends in NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE.

We want to be kinder! Faces are certain to wrinkle with time, but whether they wrinkle Up, or wrinkle Down will depend on whether we are kind or unkind.

This morning, I saw a man beating a poor horse because his feet would not catch in the snowy pavement. I am glad that my sister does not have to live with that man. In his heart he is unkind.

Kindness will pay bigger heart-dividends than most any attitude of mind we hold toward others.

I bought an article in a store today. The Christmas rush is on. A young, inexperienced clerk was trying to tie up my package. The floor-walker saw her dilemma, and "called" her in harsh words. As I left the counter I said to the floor-walker, "Treat that girl kinder and she will do better." He said, "Who the hell are you?"

That man will never succeed. In his heart he has the nature of an animal, and not a kind gentleman. He is not fit to handle cattle, let alone sensitive young women.

We are going to dig some new graves, this year, and bury our grudges there. Every now and then my good wife handles rather roughly the accumulated piles of papers and stuff that get on top of my desks. Sometimes I miss something that I wanted, but in the main, her work is best, for "JUNK" will smother us if we do not destroy and bury it. Our souls get piled full of memories of un-neighborly acts and words. The deeper the accumulation, the harder to really live. Dig out that old grudge, and while the bells are ringing, and the children singing, bury it deep in forgetfulness.

We are going to quit pitying ourselves, if we are wise. I have worse than wasted every hour that I have spent in pitying myself, because I may have had a hard time. Hardship is the compliment a wide Providence hands to the plucky souls.

The American farmer has, in the past four years, shown his ability to "dig in," and now he is going to show the world his equal ability to "dig out." Not self-pity, but a Chance, is the need of valor.

We are going to go right on working for bettered conditions of life. We are going to sin less, and repent more; pray more sincerely, and look up more often; visit the sick, and encourage the hopeless; add a word of reproof to the careless, and extend a hand to the lonely. If we do, the year opening, amid the bells, will not close with the knells.

In the meantime, the formation of the Grain Marketing Company by a combination of old line grain companies, under farm bureau auspices and with Gray Silver as president and John Coverdale as secretary, has complicated the situation. It has been endorsed by the A. F. B. F. executive committee. The Indiana farm bureau leaders, however, regard the Grain Marketing Company as the



New Jersey Agricultural Week  
January 13-16

THE agricultural interests of New Jersey have seen to it that every phase of the business will be represented at the New Jersey Agricultural Week, which will be held in Trenton, January 13 to 16. Agricultural Week includes everything from the Annual State Agricultural Convention, which elects two members of the State Board of Agriculture to the annual meeting of the New Jersey Federation of Town and Country Church Workers. In between those two organizations there will be represented the Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, the various livestock associations, the poultry producers, beekeepers, alfalfa and potato growers, and horticulturists. All told there are fourteen organizations that will conduct their annual meetings or important business conferences during the convention. The program has been so planned to be of interest to operators of every branch of farming. Never before has the State Department of Agriculture offered farmers such a varied farm program with features to interest every member of the farm household.

Farm Products Show Bigger Than Ever

The State Department of Agriculture has completed arrangements for the Annual Farm Products Show, which will be held in the Second Regiment Armory. The show will consist of the corn show, the potato show, commercial apple show, poultry show and milk show. The beekeepers and breeders of dairy cattle will have booth promoting interests in their respective subjects. The country church people will have their famous little brown church, to say nothing of the other enormous demonstrations and exhibits that will be included.

Agricultural week will start with the meeting of the New Jersey Association of County Boards of Agriculture on the afternoon of the 13th. In the evening the members of the Federation will hold their annual banquet, as will the members of the New Jersey Baby Chick Association.

Governor Silzer to Open Convention

Governor Silzer will open the convention on the morning of January 14 with an address of welcome in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol. President J. S. Frelinghuysen of the State Board of Agriculture will preside. Other prominent speakers present at the convention on Wednesday will be George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, New York, and the Hon. Edward C. Stokes, ex-governor of New Jersey. On Wednesday evening the Federation of County Boards of Agriculture will meet to be addressed by George E. Roberts, who will speak on "The Post-War Crisis and Recovery." H. C. McKenzie, Director of Research in Taxation of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will speak on "Rural Tax Problems of New Jersey."

On Thursday, the various agricultural associations will meet. The New Jersey State Poultry Association will meet in the Y. M. H. A. auditorium and will be addressed by Professor Hervey of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, Professor J. E. Rice of Cornell and A. L. Clark of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets. The Holstein Breeders Association will meet in the Moose Hall auditorium, as will the New Jersey Guernsey Breeders Association and the New Jersey Alfalfa Growers Association and the Ayrshire Breeders Association. The potato growers will meet in the Rider College Auditorium, while the beekeepers will hold their session in the Republican Club. These various associations will occupy different quarters in the afternoon for their individual association meetings.

Dairymen to Hold "Get-Together"

On Thursday there will be the dairy-  
(Continued on Page 446)

# A Promise to Dairymen

The quality of Larro will never be lowered so long as Larro is made. Regardless of what changes take place in the price of ingredients, Larro will always remain the same.

LONG ago we decided upon this policy, and wrote this pledge into our manufacturing creed.

There were two reasons for this decision—we knew it to be correct, both in theory and practice, and we knew we could keep the promise.

Years of experiment and practical feeding have proved that a dairy feed must be more than just "a good feed." It must also be absolutely uniform and its formula must not be changed.

Sudden changes in feed—putting in more of this, or less of that, the substitution of poorer ingredients, imperfect blending or mixing—result in lower milk yield and smaller profits for the farmer.

Your cows do not eat a printed formula. They are not concerned with price changes. Whether the market is high or low they need a feed that will build condition and keep milk flow at its peak.

The Larrowe Milling Company is able to keep its promise of uniformity and unchanging formula because it has the experience and equipment to manufacture a feed that never varies. It has a formula that can be depended upon to produce milk profitably. This formula will never be changed unless the Larro Research Farm proves that a better one has been found.

LARRO is more than a good feed; it is always the same feed.

We repeat that we shall continue to manufacture LARRO on this basis—the basis of more profit to those who buy it.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

# Larro

THE SAFERATION FOR DAIRY COWS

## POST YOUR FARM KEEP TRESPASSERS OFF

WE have had a new supply of trespass signs made up. This time they are of extra heavy linen on which the lettering is printed directly. There is no card facing to be water-soaked by the rain and blown away by the wind. We have had these new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the law. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities.

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# Dairy Savers

## We Pay a Dollar Each for Experience Letters

OUR greatest saving was the year we froze our potatoes. We had expected to sell about 100 bushels of potatoes and buy dairy feed, but they froze in the cellar.

We had been reading in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about the Canadian who liked hot tea on cold mornings himself, and didn't see why his cows wouldn't appreciate a warm drink also.

That gave us the idea, and twice a day while they lasted we cooked a boiler full of the frozen potatoes. We mashed them up, skins and all, in the water in which they were cooked, added enough feed (bran, ground barley and a mixed feed) to make a thick mush. The hot potatoes partly cooked the feed. We put a good shovel full of this in each pail and filled it up with water, stirring it well; each pail full should be about milk warm. The cows had had two pailfuls apiece and the best milkers had two more apiece. How they did enjoy it! They could hardly wait until it was ready after they first smelled the steaming boiler being carried into the barn.

They gained in milk, too, more than on any feed we have used since. Maybe we only imagined it, but it seemed as if the milk was better. The children drank a lot more of it and said it was so much sweeter than usual.

Of course all this was a lot of hard work, a regular feed cooker would have made it easier, but with only an old wash boiler and the kitchen stove we turned the dead loss of our frozen potatoes into quite a saving.—Mrs. J. V., Lewis County, N. Y.

\*\*\*

### Skim Milk Is Very Valuable

NATURALLY the surplus from a big dairy would be a problem, but it is rare indeed that we have any skim milk to spare. With the big dairy should come also the big poultry plant, and the hens would soon turn the surplus curd into eggs.

We can use a surprising amount of milk in cottage cheese, and during the summer my table is never without a big salad bowl of luscious, crumbly cheese for both dinner and supper—we do not care for it for breakfast, because we always have either muffins or griddle cakes, but we never seem to tire of it with potatoes. Of course we do not always have a surplus of milk, but when we do, there is no question about what to do with it.

Every woman knows how very valuable skim milk is for cooking, in pancakes, johnny cakes, brown bread, steamed puddings and dozens of other delicious foods practically impossible without it. An excellent cook in this town also makes all kinds of cream soups with sweet skim milk and a little butter, and they are fine.

We hardly think we can raise pigs at all without milk, and we know it is indispensable for calves. Indeed, wherever a large dairy is kept there should certainly be enough pigs, hens and calves to use up every bit of the milk not needed for table use—and by "table use" I mean all the culinary purposes to which it is adapted.

My neighbor, who raises many young turkeys and chickens, thinks it cannot be done without plenty of scalded curd, and its uses are too many ever to waste a bit.—Mrs. E. M. A., Chautauque County, N. Y.

\*\*\*

### Winter Handling of Manure

IF POSSIBLE, I find it is always the best plan to haul out and scatter all kinds of manure as fast as it accumulates. A good idea (especially in winter) is to have a particular day set in each week for doing this work. A good many farmers haul it out to the field and pile it, then scatter it some time during the spring, which is only a waste of time and labor. This also means the loss of a large per cent of its strengthening qualities; as left in this condition any great length of time it will generally be washed to death, therefore, most of the strength will be in one spot, just where the pile was.

When manure is applied during winter, it gives the rains a chance to soak the strengthening contents into the soil, instead of washing and leaching it away around the barnyard, which is the case when allowed to remain outside not sheltered. I also have found that the fresher manure is applied, the more valuable it is. When it is piled out in a large heap to rot, a large portion of it will be almost worthless by leaching and washing, and the center being "burnt," therefore, having very little strengthening qualities.

Now, I am not speaking against the old-fashioned compost heap when made properly, for I think this is one of the best ways to make and secure manure. What I am speaking against is throwing it outside in a large heap or mound without any shelter whatever, and left in this condition until spring. It is best to put coarse manure on stiff and clay soils, as this helps to keep it loose and mellow, as well as to enrich it. It is a good idea to apply a light dressing of manure on wheat and oat fields not so fertile, during early winter. If it is a little coarse, this doesn't matter, just so it is put on thin. It will be a great benefit in several ways.—W. H. H., Prince George County, Va.

\*\*\*

### Feeding Turnip Tops

WHERE turnips are grown in any quantity the tops are rather difficult to handle, so as to get the most out of them. The best method I have found so far is to spread a thin layer of dry tops in an empty mow, then a layer of clean oat straw, next another layer of tops, then straw, and so on until the whole is about two feet deep.

The straw prevents heating to any great extent, absorbs moisture, takes the flavor of the tops, and makes a very palatable feed from what is often wasted. The tops should be hauled when dry and before being frozen. When tops are fed in any quantity alone, they have a very loosening effect and are apt to taint the milk when frozen.—T. T., Kings County, N. B., Canada.

\*\*\*

### REUBEN, REUBEN

Reuben, Reuben, I've been thinking Our old scrub stock is no good. Why not get some pure bred bossies, As our neighbors say we should?

Rachel, Rachel, you've said something; Our darned cows don't pay their keep; Eat up all our surplus money, All the crops that I can reap.

Reuben, Reuben, there's our neighbor Got a brand new Henry Ford; Used to ride to town as we do Settin' on a hard, old board.

Rachel, Rachel, he was telling How he raked the money in Sellin' pure bred bulls and heifers; Says it almost is a sin.

Reuben, Reuben, take the check book, Buy the best that you can find, When it comes to pure bred bossies They will find we're not behind.

Rachel, Rachel, let me hug you; I will buy some cows today; Sell the darned old good for nothings. Get some stock that's sure to pay. (Words by R. H. HEWITT, Chemung County Farm Bureau Manager.)

\*\*\*

### Kill a Kow!

I will be glad to cooperate, providing at least one thousand other dairymen will do the same, in selling or killing FOR BEEF PURPOSES at least one of the poorest producers in my herd between now and March 1, 1925.

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Name ..... Town ..... State ..... No. Cows .....

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# News From Among The Farmers

## Short Courses Announced For Farmers--County Notes

DIRECTOR H. S. Knapp of the State Institute at Farmingdale, Long Island, announces that two short courses will be given at the school this winter, one in poultry and one on general farming. Both will begin on January 5 and continue through the month of February. A tractor school is scheduled for January 19, 20 and 21. Thirty farmers enrolled in this course last year. It is not a white collar course by any means but one in which the students learn about doing the same things that he will have to do later on his own farm and with his own tractor.

After the tractor school one day will be devoted to each of the following subjects: blasting and use of explosives on the farm; concrete mixing; soldering; saw filing and care of tools; framing and construction of small farm buildings; farm water supply and sewage disposal; rope splicing, knots and belt lacing; electric lighting plants for the farm; use of the forge on the farm.

It is believed that this is the first time that such courses dealing with one specific subject and covering such a short period have been offered. This should appeal to busy men. Persons may come in for one or more days, selecting only the subject about which they desire information. Descriptive circulars can be obtained by writing Director Knapp.

### New York Horticultural Society Announces Meetings.

THE New York State Horticultural Society through Secretary Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy, N. Y., announces that the annual meeting of the Society will be held in Rochester on January 14, 15 and 16. The guest of honor at the annual meeting will be Lieutenant-Governor Seymour Lowman.

Secretary McPherson calls special attention to a radio address by C. S. Wilson, President of the Society on December 29. This radio talk will be broadcast from station WGY, Schenectady.

The Eastern meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society will be held at Poughkeepsie on February 18, 19 and 20, according to advice from T. E. Cross of LaGrangeville, N. Y.

### New York State Breeders to Hold Annual Meeting

The New York State Breeders Association will hold its annual meeting in Rochester on January 6 to 8.

### New York County Notes

THERE was no evidence here in Columbia County of the rain that helped out other sections of the state a week or so ago. Streams and wells are very low. Many have been forced to carry water for a considerable distance for their stock. Several men have been drawing water to fill their home cisterns. A couple of weeks ago we experienced a severe change in temperature together with very high winds. Little provision was made for the lowest temperature of the year thus far on account of this wind and as a result split cylinder heads were numerous as well as damaged radiators. Many fruit growers who were just finishing up their crop lost heavily. The lowest temperature reported for the county was zero and the average about 7° above.

Similar to all sections of New York State, those who have a potato crop, are mightily discouraged. The men were in hopes of at least a dollar but local concerns are buying and delivering locally by auto truck in large or small amounts for seventy-five cents per bushel. Offers on the basis of an entire crop range around forty-five to fifty cents with some sales. Offers as low as thirty cents have been reported. In general the farmers are holding their stocks believing that colder weather and the holi-

days will relieve the congestion in the market. The dairy demonstration train which made two stops in the county recently, was well received. A goodly number of farmers and their families visited the train and many favorable comments were heard. Corn husking is well under way and the more progressive have taken advantage of the favorable weather and have completed it. Little or no fall plowing has been done because of the dry season. The usual number of post-season products being harvested have occurred this fall. The latest one is that of a farmer in the southern part of the county who indulged in green sweet corn for dinner and a strawberry shortcake for supper. The origin of the same was asserted but not verified.—D. V. Rivenburgh.

**Greene County.**—The recent cold spell froze a lot of apples, coming as it did very unexpectedly. Corn was a little late and a lot of it froze before it was ripe. Buckwheat is bringing \$1.25 and corn \$1.55. The hay crop was light this year. Farm sales are bringing large crowds and offerings are bringing good prices with the exception of cows. Strippers are meeting poor sale and there is practically no demand for horses.—J. A.

### In Central New York

**Cortland County.**—Practically all the cabbage in this section was cut before the freezing weather came last month. Many farmers have stored their cabbage at home as dealers up to the cold spell were offering \$5 to \$6 a ton and some less. Some farmers had a few apples unpicked and these are now worthless as they have been frozen on the tree. Farmers have been unable to do much fall ploughing due to the lack of rain. During the latter part of the month we got a shower that helped a little.—G. A. B.

**Oneida County.**—October was a wonderful month as was November up to the 16th. As a result farmers were able to fill silos and harvest their potato crop. On heavy soils potatoes rotted quite a bit, while on other fields they were quite free. The yield was good. Potatoes have been bringing any where from 75c to 95c a bushel for good quality at stores and individual homes. We had an abundance of cider apples and a fair supply of good apples that brought anywhere from \$1.25 to \$2 a bushel. We had no rain at all during October and during the first part of November it was pretty dry for plowing. The Karlen Cheese Company offered \$1.75 a hundred for milk for November. There are many farmer auction sales but cattle is selling at a low price. Pork is now selling in the neighborhood of 14c dressed.—E. N. A.

### In Western New York

**Erie County.**—Farmers are all busy sawing wood. Some are even doing some fall plowing. At least that was the case up to the middle of November before the frost set in. We have had some excellent weather. Our first snow came the 16th. The potato crop was a bumper. Not many farmers have sold any to speak of. Roads are fine. Butter is bringing 42c a pound and eggs 63c a dozen.—Mrs. T. C.

**Chautauqua County.**—We have had a wonderful fall since the first of October, for finishing up farm work. Most of the threshing and silo filling has been done since that time. Corn in general was a poor crop, while grain was fair, oats averaging about 40 bushels per acre and buckwheat around 30. The potato crop turned out more or less good, but is hitting a poor market. At Jamestown and Dunkirk the price started at

\$1 a bushel and has gradually dropped to 75c and in some cases 50c and less. At the present there is little demand at any price. Cabbage has been selling to stores at \$1 a hundred. Eggs are very scarce and the stores are paying 65 to 75c per dozen. Milk is shrinking rapidly. Farmers are not buying much grain. At the Sinclairville Borden condenseries, poolers receive 30c per hundred more for 3% milk than the non-poolers. Some League members who had decided to cancel their contracts changed their minds. At an auction recently 60 dairy cows were sold at an average of \$40 each. High taxes are causing the farmer a lot of worry.—A. J. N.

**Ontario County.**—We had some very mild weather during the second week in December, after a hard freeze. Some farmers are still plowing and there is quite a lot of corn stalks in the fields to be hauled in. Good apples are scarce while potatoes and cabbage are quite low.—H. D. S.

### Central Pennsylvania Notes

CORN is nearly all husked, with very much soft corn which is being fed as fast as possible. Corn stover has been housed in parts as it is too green or heavy to store in large quantities. Potatoes have been mostly marketed the price being only 45 cents now.

A good part of the wheat crop has been sold, since it reached \$1.50 though some wheat is being held for higher price. Manure has been hauled to sod for corn and some sod has been plowed for corn, though the ground has been too dry to do much plowing until recent rains fell.

Winter wood is being hauled and saved for future use. A number of farmers have had sales of stock and implements this fall, due to lack of grain and financial shortage. Very little clover seed was made in this section of the state, and it is a good idea to buy seed this fall. The farm bureau of Union county will be held on the 30th of this month when a talk on tuberculosis will be given by a Mercer county man. Some townships of this county have their cows all signed up for testing by spring.

Mifflinburg has completed a nice and convenient high school room with a large auditorium and gymnasium in the basement. The writer wishes a Merry Christmas and a pleasant and prosperous year for 1925 to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers.—J. N. GLOVER.

### New Jersey Agriculture Week

Jan. 13-16

(Continued from Page 444)

men's get-together banquet at Hildebrecht's.

On Friday morning the New Jersey State Horticultural Society will open its meeting at the Y. M. H. A. auditorium. The swine breeders will meet in the Squad Room of the Armory, and the beekeepers will get together at the Republican Club.

The Fourth Annual Rural Church Conference, conducted under the auspices of the New Jersey Federation of Town and Country Church Workers, will be held in the State Street M. E. Church in the Sunday school room.

As was said above, the Farm Products Show will be held in the Armory. Taking all in all Agricultural Week has become a real institution in New Jersey. It embodies all the different industries and ramifications of the business. In short, it meets all of the agricultural interests up into one grand get-together and display reflecting the progress which the Garden State farmers are making from year to year.

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# Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets and Prices

## MILK PRICES

**T**HE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the following prices that dealers will pay the League during the month of December for milk testing 3% in the basic zone of 201 to 210 miles from New York City. It is to be understood, of course, that the prices mentioned below are not received by the farmer, but go into the pool. They represent the prices dealers pay to the League.

Class 1 Fluid milk.....	\$3.07
Class 2A Fluid cream .....	2.10
Class 2B Ice cream .....	2.25
Class 2C Soft cheese .....	2.15
Class 3A Evaporated whole milk Cond. whole milk.....	1.80
Class 3B Whole milk powder....	1.75
Class 3C Hard cheese other than American .....	1.65

Class 4 price will be based on butter and American cheese quotations on the New York milk.

### Sheffield Producers

The Sheffield Farms Producers announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1 .....	\$2.80
Class 2 .....	2.00
Class 3 .....	1.50
Class 4 price determined by butter and cheese quotations on the New York market.	

### Non-Pool Cooperative

The Non-Pooling Dairymen's Cooperative announces the following prices for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone:

Class 1 .....	\$2.80
Class 2 .....	2.00
Class 3A .....	1.60

### Interstate Producers

The New York State Milk Producers Association (Philadelphia Price Plan), announce the receiving station prices or the price to the farmer in the 201 to 210-mile zone from Philadelphia for 3% milk is \$2.19. In the 101 to 110-mile zone, the price is \$2.29.

### November Pool Price Announced

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association announces the pool price for November is as follows:

Gross pool price .....	\$2.35
Expense of administration .....	.09

Net pool price .....	\$2.26
Certificated of indebtedness.....	.10

Cash price to farmers .....	\$2.16
-----------------------------	--------

The Sheffield Farms Producers announce that the weighted price for 3% milk in the 201 to 210-mile zone for November is \$2.69

## BUTTER MARKET HOLDS STEADY

Since our report last week, the butter market has held fairly steady. In fact it is a little stronger than it was a week ago and, as we surmised, the price has advanced slightly. There has been a tendency on the part of chain store operators and retailers in general to work on storage stocks. This has had the effect of depressing prices on fancy fresh arrivals. However, as might be expected as soon as prices eased a little on these fancy marks, buying by the speculative trade developed, with a consequent activity on these leading grades of fresh creameries. Prices on fresh and held goods are relatively close as a result. The fluctuations in the market are slight, but operators are following them very closely and a fractional price change will influence trading one way or the other on fresh or storage butter. The strong tone in the market is confined more to the better grades. Intermediate grades

of fresh butter which come more directly in competition with storage stocks are not selling very promptly. In fact, there are indications that these intermediate and lower grades are becoming a little weaker with easier prices in prospect. There is a general tendency in the market on the part of operators to sell higher priced storage butter. With this pressure in evidence, although the market is firm, the situation is slightly in the buyer's favor.

## CHEESE MARKET STILL FIRM

The firmness in the cheese market and the activity in the trade continues about the same as it was a week ago. The movement out of storage continues liberal according to reports from the four leading cities, and stocks on hand are now considerably lighter than they were a year ago. On December 1 storage stocks were approximately 3,500,000 pounds below those on the same date in 1923. This situation has caused a very confidential feeling in the trade and as a result fancy stocks are held firm. Prices have been gradually advancing with the market, taking on a decidedly strong tone. The make is running no heavier than a year ago. In fact it is reported that Wisconsin is producing less cheese than last year, and New York is producing comparatively little cheese. Only a small part of this up-State make is reaching New York City. High grade New York State flats are meeting a very firm market. Fancy whole milk State flats, held, have advanced to 23½ and 24c, while average run goods are now selling around 22 and 23c. Fancy fresh flats are bringing 22½ to 23c, while average run fresh goods are selling at 22c. Undergrades are bringing anywhere from 19½ to 21c. Six or eight weeks ago prices on these marks were about 4 or 5c a pound lower.

## EGG MARKET STEADY

The egg market is holding its own, although prices are not as high as they were at the peak several weeks ago. Receipts from the west are light, while arrivals from southern points, particularly Kentucky and Tennessee, are increasing slightly. These are showing very mixed qualities. Reports from the heavy producing western and northwestern territory state that cold weather is being experienced out there that will naturally cut down production. In view of that the market is well sustained and firm. Nearby whites are cleaning-up satisfactorily at steady and firm prices. Medium grades have had a tendency to harden and in some cases advanced. This is true where marks show good quality and size. Brown eggs have been selling right up with the very fanciest white eggs. Reports from some quarters in the market indicate that there is not quite the movement in brown eggs that was in evidence a few days ago. Nevertheless trade quotations indicate that prices have suffered little, if anything. This situation is rather unusual, as New York City is primarily a "white egg market."

## LIVE POULTRY MARKET DEAD

The live poultry market has apparently died in sympathy with so many of the poor birds that have "gone West." There is no question but what the consumers have become panicky following the announcement of the embargo declared by the Board of Health and the State Department of Farms and Markets. It seems that they fear that they will contract the disease from the birds. The sensational daily newspapers have only added to this chaotic condition by printing pictures of truck loads of poultry crates with the heads of dead birds protruding from them. This sensationalism has had a tremendous effect upon the class of people that are most effected by the embargo and they have stopped buying almost entirely. There is nothing moving in the live poultry market and sales are so light that it is practically impossible to establish any quotations.

We asked several men in the market what the prospects were for the holiday trade, and they were absolutely at sea as to what the market will do. One poultry shipper from up-State telephoned to New York, at great expense, to find out whether he should ship in stock. He was advised to hold in view of the uncer-

tain conditions at the present time. No man on earth can tell how long it will continue. By the time this copy is off the press, the market may be decidedly strong. It may change over night. The embargo has stopped all shipments from North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska. These states furnish 90% of the live poultry consumed in New York City. If the trade does come back to its normal buying power, prices are going to sky-rocket, for the only poultry coming in is that being received by express from nearby points in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New England and adjacent States.

## POTATO MARKET INACTIVE

There is practically nothing doing in the potato market and the chances are that conditions will remain the same until after the first of the year. Long Island farmers around Riverhead are receiving \$2.25 to \$2.30 for 150 pound sacks. Some are holding for \$3.00. Maines are being delivered in New York City at \$2

## The Market at a Glance

The following are the prices on the New York Market, at which farm products of special interest to eastern farmers, sold on December 18.

<b>Eggs, nearbys (cents per dozen)</b>	
Jersey hennerly whites, closely selected .....	73 to 74
Other hennerly whites, extras .....	70 to 72
Extra firsts .....	68 to 70
Firsts .....	61 to 65
Gathered, whites, first to extra firsts ..	61 to 67
Undergrades .....	53 to 60
Pullets .....	51 to 58
Hennerly browns, extras .....	70 to 73
Gathered browns and mixed colors ..	55 to 65
<b>Butter (cents per pound)</b>	
Creamery (salted) high score (93 score) .....	45 to 45½
Extra (92 score) c.c. ....	44½
Firsts (90-91 score) .....	41½ to 43½
Firsts (88-89 score) .....	38 to 40
<b>Hay and Straw, large bales (per ton)</b>	
Timothy No. 2 .....	24 to 25
Timothy No. 3 .....	21 to 23
Timothy Sample .....	16 to 20
Fancy light clover mixed No. 2 ..	21 to 23
Alfalfa, first cutting No. 2 .....	25 to 26
Oat Straw No. 1 .....	14 to 16
<b>Beans (domestic, per lb.)</b>	
Marrow .....	9¼ to 10½
Pea .....	5½ to 6
Red Kidney .....	8½ to 9
White Kidney .....	9 to 9½
Yellow Eyes .....	—
<b>Live Poultry, via express (cents per lb.)</b>	
Fowls, colored fancy, heavy .....	—
Fowls, leghorns and poor .....	—
Chickens, colored fancy .....	—
Chickens, leghorns .....	—
Broilers, colored .....	—
Broilers, leghorns .....	—
Ducks, nearby .....	—
Ducks, Long Island .....	—
Turkeys .....	—
<b>Live Stock (cents per lb.)</b>	
Calves, good to medium .....	10 to 13
Bulls, common to good .....	2½ to 4
Lambs, common to good .....	11½ to 15½
Sheep, common to good .....	5 to 6½
Hogs, Yorkers (200 lbs.) ..	8½ to 9¾

to \$2.10 for 150 pound sacks but there is little stock moving, as most operators and shippers are holding until after the first of the year. The same holds true with State potatoes which are still quoted around \$1.65 to \$1.75. Most all shippers are holding for higher prices which are expected after January 1st. Incidentally stocks are so ample we cannot see where the market will improve to any great extent just because it happens to be the month of January. It reminds us of the opinions expressed by some Maine growers after the election of President Coolidge. They thought President Coolidge could help the potato market. Nothing in the world will help it as long as stocks are so heavy, unless the consumptive demand increases to a point beyond what it is now. Any temporary advances should be taken advantage of in part, at least, for stocks are so heavy that a marked increase will induce increased movements all along the line.

## CABBAGE MARKET DULL

There is no change in the cabbage market from last week. Country prices are quoted anywhere from \$10 to \$11 F. O. B. Present supplies are up to the market needs and we look for no improvement, during the coming week, unless weather conditions change radically from what they are at the present time. December 17 was as balmy as a spring day in New York City, and that kind

of weather is not conducive to the consumption of corn beef and cabbage.

## NO CHANGE IN BEANS

The bean market as a whole is no different from what it has been during the past several weeks. The only fluctuation that has taken place is the slightly firmer condition in Red Kidneys. This variety is meeting a firmer trade and quotations are slightly higher.

## ONION MARKET SLOW

The onion market is slow and unsettled. Receipts have been more or less plentiful and in view of the fact that trade is of very small proportions, conditions in general can be summarized as weak with an easier tone prevailing. Fancy marks are held at higher prices than buyers are willing to pay and higher than can be obtained at the present. Western New York Yellows are bringing anywhere from \$2 to \$2.75 a hundred, while Western New York Reds are just a slight bit firmer. Orange County Yellows are bringing only \$2 to \$2.50 a bag, with Reds quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75. However, whites are worth anywhere from \$1.75 to \$3 a hundred, which indicates that quality is irregular.

## HAY MARKET FIRMER

Navigation has closed for the winter months on the Hudson River. The last barge arrived in New York on the 13th. This leaves a little less hay around the harbor and a consequent steadier tone to the market. As yet prices have not improved, but with the river traffic at an end, the chances are we will see improved quotations in the near future.

## GRAIN AND FEED MARKET

The cash grain market at Chicago is as follows: WHEAT, No. 2 red, \$1.79¼; No. 2 hard, \$1.65¾; No. 2 mixed, \$1.70¼. CORN, No. 2 mixed, \$1.20½; No. 2 yellow, \$1.27 to \$1.28; No. 2 white, \$1.26. OATS, No. 2 white, 61¾c to 62¾c. RYE, \$1.42.

Cash grain prices in New York: No. 2 hard winter, \$1.82¼; No. 2 red, \$1.87; No. 2 mixed dudum, \$1.81. CORN, No. 2 yellow, \$1.44. OATS, fancy white clipped, 74½c to 76c; ordinary white clipped 70c to 72c; No. 2, 70c to 70c. RYE, \$1.54¾. BUCKWHEAT, sound milling, \$2.20.

The local Buffalo feed and grain market quotes as follows, according to the N. Y. State Dept of Farms and Markets:

No. 2 oats, 65½c; No. 2 yellow corn, \$1.34; No. 3 yellow corn, \$1.30; ground oats, \$42; spring wheat bran, \$33; hard wheat bran, \$37; standards mids., \$37; soft wheat mids, \$42; flour mids, \$43; Red Dog flour, \$45; white hominy, \$51; yellow hominy, \$50; corn meal, \$56; gluten feed, \$43.75; gluten meal, \$51.75; 36% cotton seed meal, \$41.50; 41% cotton seed meal, \$43.50; 43% cotton seed meal, \$47; 34% O. P. meal, \$46; beet pulp, \$36.

## MEATS AND LIVE STOCK

The market is fairly strong on live veal calves from up-State. Prime veals are bringing as much as \$14.75 per hundred and a few pet marks going out even at \$15. Most of the business is being done at \$12.50 to \$14.25.

Country dressed veal calves are in moderate supply and the market is little better than moderate, trading is slow and things in general are quiet. There are comparatively few strictly choice veals available and such are worth 19c. Most of the business is being done at anywhere from 14c to 16c a pound.

## Live Poultry Shippers

IF YOU WANT HIGHEST PRICES returned promptly—market reports and information—free use of coops AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED—SHIP TO:

**BERMAN & BAEDCKER, Inc.**  
West Washington Mkt., 28 Thirteenth Ave.  
New York City

## SHIP YOUR EGGS

WHITE AND BROWN  
**To R. BRENNER & SONS**  
Bonded Commission Merchants  
353 Greenwich St., New York City

## Cash for Old Bags

Turn your old bags into money. We buy them in any quantity, sound or torn, at liberal prices and PAY THE FREIGHT. Write for prices. Reference Peoples Bank.

### IROQUOIS BAG CO., Inc.

652 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pay when received, Pipe and recipe free. Farmers Tobacco Union, D1, Paducah, Ky.







# The Trouble Maker—By E. R. Eastman

JIM watched John Ball go away from the meeting with real regret. He was genuinely sorry, for he knew that the valley held no better citizen nor kinder-hearted man.

He was also sorry on account of Dorothy, because he thought that she must be terribly embarrassed. Stealing a glance at her, from time to time, however, as the meeting progressed, it seemed that she was holding her own. Her cheeks were flushed, to be sure, but she sat leaning forward a little, as much interested apparently in the developments of the meeting as anyone else in the room.

The business of the meeting was soon completed. Several of the men spoke briefly, but the discussion was confined to ways and means of taking care of the milk. No one questioned the necessity of going ahead. Copies of the Dairy-men's League contract were circulated and at the close of the meeting a majority of the men came forward to a table at the front of the hall and joined the League. Others stated their intention of signing up later. All agreed to withhold their milk from the market on the coming Sunday.

Jim Taylor was made chairman of a county organization committee of five members, consisting of prominent dairy-men from different sections of the county known to be in favor of the League, and the county farm bureau office was made the meeting place of the committee. It was expected that this group would be in almost constant session for several days. Arrangements were made to call meetings in the different communities, and then this historic meeting came to an end.

For once the lifetime habit of "hurrying home to milk the cows" was broken. Both men and women gathered in little excited groups to discuss details, and all of them showed a desire to talk to Jim Taylor.

Finally they began to thin out until at last only Harry Bradley was left. As he and Jim stood talking Jim noticed Dorothy coming back through the door at the end of the hall toward him and the county agent. He waited until Dorothy was nearly up to them, and then, thinking that she had come to speak to Bradley, and not wishing to embarrass them, he turned abruptly and strode off to the other end of the hall and out of the side entrance.

Dorothy hesitated for a second, looking at the door through which Jim had gone, and then she turned to Harry and asked him if he would not take her home.

If Jim could have known that Dorothy had stood outside of the door for a quarter of an hour ostensibly talking to a group of women, but really fighting a great battle with herself to conquer her pride and to get the courage to come back in to congratulate Jim Taylor for standing for what he thought was right, how different the future might have been for both of them!

## CHAPTER XIII

WHEN the men came in to supper from the milking, after their return from the Speedtown meeting, the early dusk of the fall evening had come, and the light of the shaded lamp reflected from the red cloth on the big table gave a pleasant and cozy glow to the dining room. This cheerful feeling of comfort and well-being was increased by the steaming dishes which Mother Ball and Dorothy were hastening to put on the table, while old John Ball and Bill Mead washed themselves at the kitchen sink with much loud splashing, snorting and blowing.

But in spite of the cheerful room, supper that night was a subdued affair. All, except Mother Ball, seemed absorbed in their own thoughts, and, judging from

their faces, those thoughts were none too pleasant.

Mrs. Ball wanted to talk. She usually did. She was one of those people to whom silence is always oppressive, and her pleasant, intelligent comment added to the feeling of optimism and homeliness which one always felt in her presence.

But even the most cheerful of conversationalists begin to lose enthusiasm when there is no response. Mother Ball had not been able to attend the meeting that day and naturally was curious as to what had happened, but whether she addressed her question to John or to Dorothy, she was answered in monosyllables or not at all. Sensing finally that something was out of tune in the atmosphere, she stopped and devoted her attention strictly to the business of eating.

THEN Bill Mead tried his turn. He, too, had been unable to go to the meeting because he had to prepare for

## What Has Happened in the Story Thus Far

THE great milk strike is on! Jim Taylor, forgetting his own troubles in his enthusiasm for the cause, leads the fight in Speedtown. Jim speaks at a farmers' meeting, but is opposed from the floor by old Johnny Ball, father of Dorothy, Jim's childhood sweetheart. Dorothy is there, but for days has been coldly polite to Jim and gone everywhere with young Bradley, the young farm bureau agent. After a hot discussion which shows the great majority of the farmers to be with Jim, Johnny Ball stalks angrily out of the meeting followed by a few sympathizers.

the silo-filling which would start on the Ball farm on the morrow.

"Big meeting today, Johnny?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Who was there?"

"I dunno. Fellrs from all over the county."

"Many women folks?" asked Mrs. Ball.

"Some."

"Queer that you should want to go, Dorothy," said her mother. "You've been telling me how much you hated this whole milk business and then all of a sudden you're up and all possessed to go to that meeting."

Dorothy smiled absently at her mother, but made no reply.

"Who did the speech-makin'?" asked Bill.

"That young Taylor idiot," growled the old man.

"He didn't do it all by a long shot," spoke up Dorothy.

Her father glared at her.

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that I am sorry that I went to the meeting at all."

Old John's beard began to quiver in characteristic fashion.

"Do ye mean by that that ye were 'shamed of your old dad?"

"Yes, I do," snapped the girl. "When they didn't want you to talk, why didn't you sit down instead of disgracing yourself?"

"Don't talk to me about disgrace, young woman. All's the matter with you is that young Taylor. All you went to the meetin' for anyway was to hear him make a fool of himself."

"No such thing! Besides, Jim Taylor was not the one who made a fool of himself. If you had any shame, Dad, your ears would be burning now. I get warm all over every time I think how you acted. I bet every family in the county is talking about you tonight."

"Let 'em talk!" stormed the old man, his beard sticking straight out from his chin. "I don't need 'em in my business; and I'm tellin' you somethin' else, young lady. I don't even want to see that

young whipper-snapper of a Taylor around these here premises agin. And I don't need any daughter, either, that can talk to me the way you have to-night. All you young folks think that you know more'n your fathers and mothers afore ye."

Shoving back his chair from the table with a bang, the old man rose to his feet and shook his finger at Dorothy.

"And I'm tellin' you somethin' further, too. An long as you stay in this house, jest remember that I'm your dad, and neither you nor that Taylor, or no one else, can tell me how to run myself or my business."

"Oh, now, now, John dear," fluttered his wife, "set down and eat your supper, and don't get all het up. Dorothy didn't mean anything."

"Johnny's right," put in Bill. "That young Taylor's gettin' too smart. Needs 'nother lickin' like I gave him in the cornfield."

This directed Dorothy's attention to

time he had. . . Now he's changed—and grown sort of hard.

"Oh, well," and she threw her shoulders back and looked reprovingly at the girl in the glass, "he'll have to go his way while I go mine."

TURNING from the mirror, she slipped off her blouse and with white arms over her head, began to let down her hair. With the pins out, down it cascaded over white neck and shoulders, crinkly, silky, brown and long, reaching well below her waist, and making a coat that shone and gleamed in the lamplight. Slowly and absent-mindedly she brushed it, while in a sort of confused medley her tired thoughts went over and over again the milk situation, Harry Bradley, her quarrel with her father, and Jim Taylor.

The hair-brushing slowed up, and stopped, while tears glistened for a moment in the brown eyes of the girl in the glass.

"Jim was always such a dear when we were kids. . . Probably I bothered him a lot tagging him around, but he never let on if I did. . . Then there was that night when he kissed me goodbye before I went away to school."

The hair-brushing began again.

"But he's changed since I came back, or else I have. All he thinks of and talks about is that League business"—and then face and neck in the glass turned red, as she thought how Jim had turned his back on her that day when she had humbled her pride to come back to talk with him after the meeting.

With a final fling of long woven braids Dorothy laid down the law to the girl in the glass:

"When you talk to Jim Taylor again, Mr. Jim will do the first speaking!"

SHE stopped, as if struck with another thought.

"Now Harry doesn't get up in the air so. Sort of comforting, too, when one is all wrought up—decent, ambitious, considerate, always just the same, one day with another," . . . a long look at the girl in the glass, then "and the other night, he told you he loved you. I wonder—"

But what she wondered, she did not even admit to herself.

The little room was stuffy and hot, and the oil lamp made it hotter. So after she was undressed, instead of going directly to bed, Dorothy went over to sit on the little stool at the open window. It was a childhood habit, followed when things had gone wrong. After a while the gentle breeze, the stars and the calm night soothed and quieted her.

Over the Eastern hills climbed the silver moon. In the swamp at the foot of the pasture where the cows were turned for the night, a hoot owl gave voice to his mournful meditations. Somewhere a dog barked occasionally, and when Dorothy listened, she could just hear the faint jingle of a sheep bell on some distant hill. But the few lonesome sounds accentuated rather than broke the silence.

As she watched the rising moon, picking out the shadows of the familiar landscape, Dorothy was startled for a moment to see a man's figure and the glow of his pipe as he sat on a chopping block in the wood yard south of the house. Then she knew it was her father.

"Dad," she called softly.

"Yes, Dot."

"Wait a minute. I'm coming down."

Slipping on a warm coat, she tiptoed down the stairs, out through the kitchen, and across the yard, to old John Ball. She hesitated a moment and then put her hand on his shoulder. For a time the spell of the night and their own thoughts held them silent.

(Continued on Page 454)



# "Leave It To The Ladies' Aid"

## Suggestions For Group And Individual Money Raising Efforts

WELL, why not? Haven't they been the minister's mainstay through uncounted years? Perhaps in the days of the apostolic church there was no Ladies' Aid, but beyond possible doubt, there was some faithful little band of women, to put shoulder to the wheel, and help however, whenever and wherever needed.

So when it comes to providing clothing so that the destitute little Smiths can come decently clad to Sunday school, or sending a barrel to the Reverend Brown and family far on the frontier, or raising money to get a new carpet to replace the one that's a "disgrace" why "leave it to the Ladies' Aid!"

First, a word in confidence to you, Madame President. It is easier in many cases, to do work yourself than to get others to do it, but yet the really successful organization is one in which the individual members feel a keen sense of responsibility regarding the work. So even if you do have to prod along the indifferent, it's really worth while.

You're going to raise money for a new church carpet? Well, instead of asking "how much will you give?" get some High School boy or girl to make a plan of the space to be carpeted and then marked it off into square feet. Figure the price of each square foot, and then ask the folk to buy a square of carpet, writing the name upon the portion that they buy. That is something definite and will bring results that a subscription list would not. Follow the same plan if walls are to be painted or floors laid.

### Contributions By The Calendar

"Will you give a penny a day for the church building fund?" Now nobody is going to refuse you that! They'd feel like a piker! But if you enlist every member in the Calendar plan contributing a cent a day, you'll be surprised at the result. Briefly this is the plan:

The president of the Aid represents the "Year." She appoints twelve assistants, the Months. Under each "Month" are four "Weeks." Each "Week" secures seven subscribers of a cent a day, and collects from them every month. Then the "Week" turns in the money to the lady representing the "Month" over her, and the "Months" return the collections to the president, the "Year." The success of this plan is that there is a definite system for the collection of the pennies. In all sincerity persons may pledge a cent a day, and mean to drop it in an envelope, but forget it. But when the "Week" calls for it in person, it will surely be on hand.

An enterprising Ladies' Aid solicited from the congregation old newspapers and magazines, storing them in a shed. When a goodly quantity had been assembled waste dealers in a nearby town sent their truck and O joy! There came a check for \$70! Sold in quantity this way, a much better price was secured than by small lots to traveling junk men.

### Commissions On Sales Add Up

Another Aid has taken a magazine agency, and the congregation dutifully takes out its subscriptions or renewals through the energetic ladies. Food sales, held in a grocery, have been a source of profit to many societies.

Give a little play and charge admission. No, not the young folks, we mean You! Why, surely you could. There are number of little plays especially suited for Ladies' Aids. You'll have jolly times at the rehearsals and you'll find that your families will joyously turn out in full array to see "Mother in a play." (See the list of suitable material, given below.)

"Leave it to the Ladies' Aid?" Of course! Folks always have and always will, for you dear, loyal tireless souls,

they always can depend on you to put it through."—Elsie Duncan Yale.

### Plays Suitable For Ladies' Aid Societies

- How The Story Grew..... 11 ladies
- A Business Meeting ..... 11 ladies
- Our Church Fair ..... 12 ladies
- Women of the Bible..... 21 ladies
- How the Club was Formed.. 18 ladies
- A Mothers' Meeting ..... 10 ladies
- The Peak Sisters ..... 10 ladies
- A Gentle Jury ... .. 12 ladies
- The Sweet Family ..... 8 ladies
- Those Husbands of Ours .... 7 ladies

These may be obtained from Eldridge Entertainment House, Franklin, Ohio or Walter Baker Co., 5 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass. The price being twenty-five cents except when noted.

### Money in Pickles

EMERSON said that the world would make a beaten pathway to the door of a man who produced a superior article, and I believe he mentioned mouse-traps. But my story is of a woman who produced a superior article, and it was pickles. And along with some enterprise and initiative it began a lucrative little business, which I feel proud of because I discovered her and helped start her on her way.

During a period of convalescence when I had gulped down beef tea and weak tea until my stomach was like a floating island, and one member after another of my family barred every eatable thing that I desired, a little neighbor came over with a covered tray which aroused some happy expectations.

"I have some very nice chocolate cake," she said, and my spirit went down to zero. Then she uncovered the tray. It was lovely to look at, but the very thought of eating chocolate cake put all my inner tubes revolting.

"But, Oh"—I told her, "If you'd just slip me one of those pickles!"

"I'll have to ask some one first," she said, leaving the room. But she failed to put the dish out of reach and never in my life did I taste anything so delicious as those little, green, forbidden things. Nor did they retard my recovery, but they lingered in my mind. A sour cucumber never appealed to me, but there was something hauntingly persistent about the flavor of those pickles that I did not think was due to an unnatural appetite or a fevered imagination. As soon as I was able to get about, I went over to see her, and tried them again. They measured up to my first estimate.

"It's all in the spicing," she told me, "The flavor is cooked in."

### All in the Preparation

The cucumbers were soaked over night in a solution of salt and alum water. She uses the prepared spices, tied loosely in a cloth, one package to 1/2 gal. of vinegar, which she boils for twenty minutes. She then drops in the cucumbers and allows them to boil five minutes, actually cooking in the flavor, which lingers so pleasantly, then packs them firmly in well sterilized fruit jars, pours the boiling vinegar over them and seals while hot.

"Why don't you establish a market for them?" I asked. She objected that there were so many kinds of pickles on the market.

"Not like yours," I told her, and as she was getting a dinner for some city acquaintances, I suggested that she serve pickles and give each guest a small jar to take home. She got an order from each of those and from that her business grew. Last year she put about half of her garden in cucumbers, this year she used about the space of half a city block. She uses only the very small kind, selects them herself, with especial care given to uniformity of size. She expects to double her output

next year, and is getting out attractive labels for her jars. She has been using the pine glass fruit jars and in each one she drops some whole cloves and a few of the tiny "red hot" peppers, which gives them a very attractive appearance.—Mrs. R. G. ARMSTRONG.

### Home-Made Baking Powder

"Somewhere I have seen a recipe for home-made baking powder. I would like very much to have it again and would appreciate it if you would tell me what proportions to use."—Mrs. I. W., N. Y.

ALTHOUGH it is perfectly possible to make baking powder at home, one must be very accurate in measuring and very thorough in mixing to secure good results. Most baking powders are a mixture of cream of tartar and soda, with enough corn starch to keep the ingredients from collecting moisture and losing their strength. The proportions are as follows:

If you measure the materials, use 2 1/2 cups of cream of tartar, 1 cup of baking soda, 1/2 cup of corn starch. If you weigh the materials, use 4 2/5 ounces of cream of tartar, 2 ounces of soda and 1 ounce of corn starch. Sift the ingredients together several times to make sure that they are thoroughly mixed. Keep in tightly covered tin cans and use in same proportions as other baking powders, that is, about 1 level teaspoonful to each cup of flour in baking.

### Economy With Apples

THE farmer can feed successfully cull apples to almost any animal except milk cows. Although our apple crop is not large, as a housewife I can economize by the use of the apple. First, I can the earlier varieties, both with and without sugar. I dry them by picking, slicing and placing in a peach basket which I suspend in an inverted barrel over a pan of sulphured coals. In the morning I place them on screens or plates and dry where it is warm. The cores and peelings are used for making apple jelly and as a foundation for many other kinds of jelly. They can be made into cider, which is an excellent unfermented drink, and fermented is our essential vinegar. I also boil it down when sweet to use in mincemeat. Of all farm products, I believe I can use the apple most successfully to economize.

—Mrs. H. L. C.

### Roasted Venison

SPREAD meat liberally with fresh butter, dredge with flour and put on rack in roaster. Add three slices of onion, a sliced carrot, three stalks of celery; cut in pieces and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Serve with a sauce made from the liquor in the bottom of pan.—L. M. THORNTON.

### More Recommended Films

THE SIDE SHOW OF LIFE—The romance of a homely clown in a French circus, who rises to the rank of a brigadier general in the World War but at its close was obliged to revert to his former calling for a livelihood. Pathos and delicate sentiment. From the novel, "The Mountebank," by William J. Locke. (Paramount, 8 reels.)

SINNERS IN HEAVEN—A prim English girl and an aviator, the sole survivor of an airplane wreck, are marooned on an island in the Indian Ocean; they perform a marriage ceremony as best they can, but complications ensue after they are rescued and brought back to England. (Paramount, 7 reels.)

THE SIREN OF SEVILLE is the interesting story of a famous Spanish matador and his sweethearts, with good Spanish atmosphere and excellent acting by Priscilla Dean. (Producers Distributing, 7 reels.)

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES—The tragic romance of a beautiful English village girl who, in the hands of fate, tastes in alternation the extremes of misery and happiness. From the novel by Thomas Hardy. (Metro-Goldwyn, 8 reels.)

hs TROUPING WITH ELLEN—A struggling chorus girl finds that success on the stage does not come easily to one who tries to lead a quiet and decorous life, but she also finds friends who see her through her troubles. (Producers Distributing, 7 reels.)

hs THE WARRENS OF VIRGINIA—The romance of a Southern girl and a man in the Northern Army, with effective Civil War background. (Fox, 7 reels.)

J WELCOME STRANGER—How a Jew in a hostile small town, through straight dealing and public service, becomes finally its honored leading citizen. (Producers Distributing, 7 reels.)

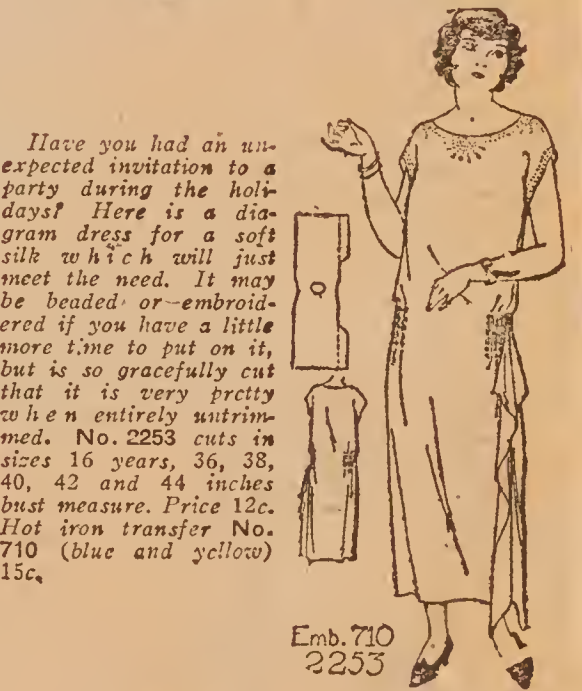
hs WOLVES OF THE NIGHT—A Western with William Farnum in one of his rugged characterizations. (Reissue.) (Fox 7 reels.)

J YOLANDA—A glittering, fascinating picture of medieval times, with the Princess Mary of Burgandy, otherwise "Yolanda" (played by Marion Davies), in love with

### Three Seasonable Patterns



AFTER the holiday rush is over, most women start in on their own neglected wardrobes and usually need to give first attention to the problem of underclothes. No. 2200 is an ideal costume slip, suitable for dark silk, lingette, white longcloth or almost any material you wish. It may be enhanced by a touch of embroidery and made with round or square neck. No. 2200 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Pattern 12c. Hot iron transfer No. 709 in blue only, 15c.



Have you had an unexpected invitation to a party during the holidays? Here is a diagram dress for a soft silk which will just meet the need. It may be beaded or embroidered if you have a little more time to put on it, but is so gracefully cut that it is very pretty when entirely untrimmied. No. 2253 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price 12c. Hot iron transfer No. 710 (blue and yellow) 15c.



This cunning little bloomer frock may be made with long or short sleeves. It is pretty and comfortable in a plaid woolen material or soft challis. No. 2166 cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

TO ORDER: Write name and address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and send with correct amount in stamps to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Prince Mixmillian but bartered off by her father for reasons of state to the idiot son of Louis XI. Beautiful scenes, marvelous costuming, fine acting and absorbing plot interwoven with some authentic history. (Metro-Goldwyn, 10 reels.)

When gravy does not brown, try a tablespoonful of coffee, it will not taste and you will have immediate results.—Ida A. Brown.



# Teaching Thrift to the Child

## The Value of a Bank Account---Making Emergency Bandages

IT requires rather a delicate distinction to teach children the value of money and avoid over-emphasizing its importance but I believe it is fundamentally essential that the growing child learn to handle and use it wisely, because without that knowledge men and women are handicapped for life.

Our school has one custom that seems to me most excellent. At the beginning of each term every pupil is requested to bring all books used the previous year that are in good condition and that he wishes to sell. These are held by the faculty and sold to other pupils as the need arises. The selling price is fixed by the teachers and is governed by the condition of the book and the price of a new book of similar kind. By following this plan year after year it is usually made possible for each pupil to sell discarded books for enough to almost if not entirely purchase those needed for the coming year, and obviously much expense is saved. Last night my eleven-year-old girl came home with the money her teacher paid her for two of her books just sold and I said, "That will, nearly, pay for the book you bought, won't it?" Of course the new book, being more advanced, costs more; but the child said, "Yes, and I've sold another so that will more than pay for it."

It made a liberal price. Last summer we sold cherries for a much lower price when the purchaser picked them than when we picked them ourselves, so when daughter picked for me I allowed for picking but it was only fair to pay her as well as we did other people and she earned quite a bit. She said if cherries lasted the year around she could buy all her own clothes.

She helps me with the regular housework free of charge of course, but while she knows how to do most things, I try not her the difference between the picked and to burden her with work especially while

she is in school and when she does extra things like picking fruit I always pay her for it. She has her own bank account and when she goes to town, if she hasn't been for sometime and has accumulated enough money to be worth while, she adds to the account, her usual (and entirely original) custom being to bank the even dollars and spend the cents.

In common with our neighbors, we have always felt obliged to economize and the practice when kept within reason doesn't hurt children a bit.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.

### Homemade Bandages

LAST summer, when little Jimmie cut his hand so badly with a hatchet, and I had to dress it every day for several weeks, I learned something about bandages that I had not known before. An occasional roll of sterile surgical bandage costs only a few cents, but when it comes to using a roll every day or so it soon counts up to an astounding sum. Now I always keep a plentiful supply of bandages on hand, and in every needed width. They are made of worn sheets, pillow cases, night dresses and tablecloths. And because I am careful in making them, and sterilizing them, they are as good as those purchased at the drug store.

The old linens are torn in the desired widths, and sewed together to make strips about 5 feet in length. In sewing the ends, they should be laid with one end overlapping the other, and stitched flat so there will be no danger of a seam bearing pressure on a wound or sore spot.

A homemade bandage is a failure if it is not rolled tightly, as it is impossible to make a neat, firm dressing if the bandage is loosely rolled. After the length of bandage has been rolled as tightly as possible, the end may be secured with a tiny safety pin. The finished roll should then

be placed in a sterilized fruit jar, and placed in a hot oven for half an hour. Then the sterilized lid is screwed on, and you have a jar of sterile bandage ready for emergency case.—Nelle Portrey.

### Odd Moment Occupations

Get out the old worn sweaters and make the best of them into caps, mittens or leggings for the children to wear when the cold days come. Dip in dye if you want them to look really new. Unravel the scraps and make the little boy's heart glad with a new ball.

\* \* \*

Disappointed in the window draperies? It might have been avoided if a large sample had been hung in the window. The color effect is often quite different when the light shines through the material; it may make black look gray and dingy, and give green tone to materials with blue and yellow threads.

\* \* \*

Take all heavy underwear that has accumulated, too worn to wear, too good to throw away, cut best parts into odd shapes and sizes, fit together, sew and make a comfort filling instead of buying cotton. From the small pieces, make iron holders and pot lifters.

\* \* \*

Corn meal, graham, and coarse wheat meal not only offer a pleasant variety for breakfast foods, but they are cheap and healthful.

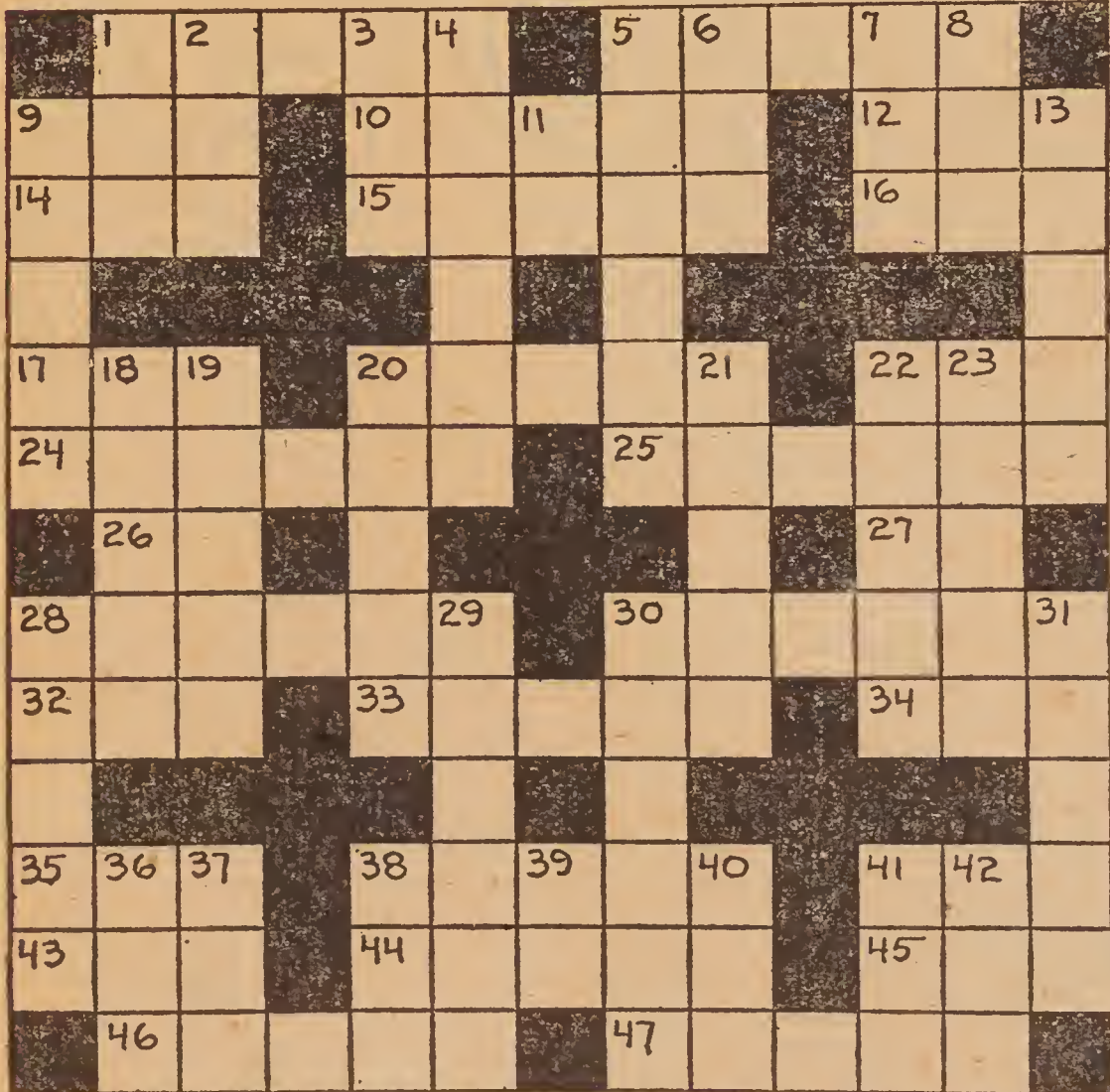
\* \* \*

Hang the clothesline in a sunny spot. Sun gives the white clothes a good color, and a fresh, sweet odor.

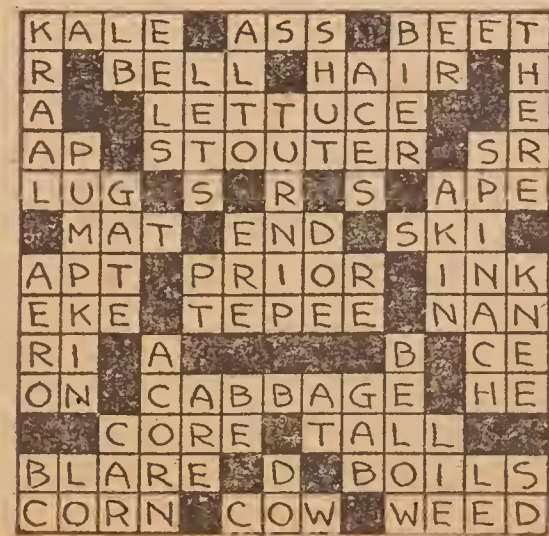
\* \* \*

When the metal tip of a shoestring pulls off, roll the tip in a little glue or shellac.

## American Agriculturist Cross Word Puzzle Number. 4



- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| ACROSS                                    | DOWN                               |
| 1 Place where farmers keep a horse        | 1 Ocean                            |
| 5 Tool used to tap trees                  | 2 Half a score                     |
| 9 What you say to oxen to guide them      | 3 Meadow                           |
| 10 Foreign noblemen                       | 4 Marsh or fen                     |
| 12 Male of sheep                          | 5 Associated to-                   |
| 14 Went fast                              | 6 Employ                           |
| 15 Sprightly                              | 7 Period of time                   |
| 16 To grow old                            | 8 An old cloth                     |
| 17 Perceive                               | 9 Uncut hay                        |
| 20 Sweetheart                             | 11 Rhode Island                    |
| 22 Aeroplane "star" in t. war             | 13 Instrument to measure gas, etc. |
| 24 A reddish fish                         | 18 Foreign noblemen                |
| 25 Unit of money                          | 19 Pure liquid part of oil or fat  |
| 26 Royal Arcanum                          | 20 The one who bets wrong          |
| 27 Initials of a famous President         | 21 Usual name for a dog            |
| 28 One who slides                         | 22 Change                          |
| 30 To blot out; erase                     | 23 Bill of fare                    |
| 32 United States Navy                     | 28 Pleasant in manner              |
| 33 Appeal                                 | 29 Sharp reply                     |
| 34 Bright color                           | 30 Hate                            |
| 35 A Large tub or vessel                  | 31 Rims                            |
| 36 Bruises                                | 36 Knack                           |
| 41 Female sheep                           | 37 Black, sticky fluid             |
| 43 Period                                 | 38 Mineral Spring                  |
| 44 Squeezes hard                          | 39 Second note of the scale        |
| 45 What makes the filver go               | 40 Steamship Oregon                |
| 46 Something which affords great pleasure | 41 To urge on                      |
| 47 Used to move logs on the fire-place    | 42 Part of the verb "to be"        |



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DID you have any trouble with the puzzle last week? If so, the answer, printed in the small diagram, will straighten out your difficulties.

The diagram this week is not one that will wreck your disposition. There are a few fairly hard words, but then, who wants a puzzle too easy? On the whole, this is a puzzle of moderate difficulty, and should not take a long time to solve.

The list gives definitions of every word included. You remember that the words must completely fill the white spaces and that they must read both across and down, corresponding to the definitions. Black spaces mark the beginning or the end of words. Each number indicates the start of a word, either across or down and some are on both lists.

**Try This On Car Guarantee Gillies FAMOUS HOTEL BLEND Coffee**  
 at this Wholesale Price  
 POSTPAID Within 300 Miles  
 5 lb. Lots or More  
 BEAN or GROUND  
 SHIPPED DAY OF ROASTING  
 Here's something extra fine. It's the choice of New York's leading hotel guests. It will prove a real treat to the family.  
 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK  
 Send Cash, Check or Money Order.  
**GILLIES COFFEE CO.**  
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**Is There a HAAG Washer in Your Town?**  
 No woman who ever used a "Haag" would be without one - would give up her piano first. 7 styles; operated by electricity or gasoline engine. Largest line of power washers made.  
 To introduce Haag Washers we will make a special low price to first buyer in any town.  
**Write at once** for free circulars showing full line, and get the advantage of low price on first machine.  
**C. L. TEMPLAR, Eastern Distributor**  
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**WOMEN'S LONG Gauntlet Gloves**  
**\$1.00** a pair  
 14 Inches Long  
 Pure Worsted plaited. Sizes: Small, medium and large; in Navy, Dark Gray, Black or Brown.  
 Men's Pure Fiber Silk Ties, 2 for \$1.00  
**MEN'S \$1.00 GLOVES** a pair  
 Moss Knitting Co., Inc.  
 HAMBURG, N. Y.  
 Money back if not satisfied

**HELPS YOU FIGHT**  
 Underneath every cough or cold you may be sure to find a weakened body.  
**Scott's Emulsion**  
 helps the body fight valiantly to overcome weakness. For the condition back of the cough—take Scott's!  
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**The "Pride"**  
**A Modern Bathroom, \$60**  
 JUST one of our wonderful bargains. Set comprises a 4, 4½ or 5 foot iron enameled roll rim bath tub, one 19 inch roll rim enameled flat-back lavatory, a syphon action, wash-down water closet with porcelain tank, oak post hinge seat, all china index faucets, nickel-plated traps, and all nickel-plated fittings.  
 Send for Catalog 20  
**J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.**  
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**Stops COLDS LaGrippe Influenza Pneumonia**  
 Keep strong. Be healthy and free from winter complaints. Hill's Cascara Bromide Quinine is the quickest acting, most dependable cold remedy. What Hill's does for millions it will do for you. Get red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait. HILL'S Price 30 cents. (C-201)  
**CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE**  
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When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the American Agriculturist.



# Read These Classified Ads

## Classified Advertising Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this department at the rate of 5 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1 per week. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

Place your wants by following the style of the advertisements on this page.

### The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

EVERY week the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reaches over 130,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and adjacent states. Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than the second Monday previous to date of issue. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

## CATTLE

FOR SALE—Accredited herd registered Holsteins, 4 cows, 5 years old and over; 5—3-year olds; 3—2-year old heifers; 7 freshened this fall, the others freshened in January; 4 yearlings, 4 heifer calves, 2 yearling bulls, Pontiac and Sadie Vale breeding. F. L. BURGER, Athens, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey bull calves, three to five months, \$50 up. Accredited herd. EDGAR PAYNE, Penn Yan, N. Y.

## DOGS AND PET STOCK

THOROBRED COLLIE puppies, males, spayed females; all agcs. ARCADIA FARM, Bally, Pa.

WHITE ESKIMO PUPPIES, beautiful white companions, pedigreed, eligible, register — \$20, \$25. Not pedigreed — \$15, \$20. WHITE ESKIMO KENNELS, Denton, Md.

FERRETS for sale. Price list free. GLENDALE FERRET CO., Wellington, O.

"CHRISTMAS PUPPIES"—It is better to buy English or Welsh Shepherds than to wish you had. Healthy pups in the country. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CANARIES, 1924 hatch—Ped. —Reg. Theresa Hyland, Andover, N. Y.

PUPPIES wanted in litter lots, mention kind, age, etc. DAN E. NAGLE, 161 George St., New Haven, Ct.

WANTED A NO 1 COON DOG, still trailer. No fox or rabbit dog wanted. CLIFFORD BORTHWICK, Unadilla, N. Y.

## EGGS—POULTRY—TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Toulouse and White China geese, Golden Seabright Bantams and Guernsey cattle. J. H. WORLEY, Mercer, Pa.

FOR SALE—Fine pure Bronze turkeys. J. H. WHEATON, Painted Post, N. Y., R.F.D. No. 2

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Selected for size and color. Strong, vigorous stock. Eggs in season. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnati, N. Y.

TURKEYS—Hens and Toms—with size and quality. Pairs and trios no akin. Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Reds, Narragansett, White Holland, write. WALTER BROS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE PULLETS. May and June hatched, \$1.75 and \$2.00 each. Utility, \$1.50 each. MRS. LEWIS LONG, Lincoln, N. Y.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn yearling Hens. Selected Cockerels, and a few N. Y. State Certified Males. Write for prices and catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. CROCKETTS POULTRY FARM, Sterling Sta., N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels, \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEORGE W. SCOTT, Connecticut Lake, Pa.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, 25 young toms, also hens from 40 lb. sire. D. E. GRAY, Genesee, N. Y.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Farm raised, heavy boned, good color. Shipped on approval. Write I. B. ZOOK, Box A, Rouks, Pa.

PREMIUM BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. EDGEWOOD Farm, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT cockerels, splendid birds, weight 9 pounds, \$4 each. JAMES VAN BENSCHOTEN, Locke, N. Y.

TRAP-NESTED Barred Rocks. Catalogue free. ARTHUR SEARLES, B-E, Milford, New Hampshire.

TOULOUSE GEESE—Clean sweep at New York State Fair, 1924. On eight entries, four firsts and four seconds. Exhibition and breeding stock. Also Rouen Cayuga and Blue Swedish Ducks. Choice birds for sale. CRANE BROOK FARM, Port Byron, N. Y.

BARRED ROCKS, growing pullets, surplus after picking our best fancy specimens, \$3 each. Hens, \$5. Nice Cockerels, \$5. Similar to our best. BRADLEY BROS, Lee, ass.

## FARM IMPLEMENTS

SANDWICH Full Circle Horse Power Press, 17x22, stored at Spencer, N. Y., ready for immediate delivery. Price \$300 F.O.B. Cars, TUDOR & JONES, Spencer, N. Y.

## FURS AND TRAPPINGS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for raw furs, beef hides, sheep skins, calf skins, tallow, wool, etc. Write for price list. No lots too large. No lots too small. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, N. J.

TRAPPERS—"Sure-Kill" capsules will kill foxes, minks, skunks, and all fur animals almost instantly. They contain most deadly combination of poisons known to science, and no animal will go over fifteen yards after swallowing bait. Used by United States government for killing wild animals in national parks. Price, delivered, 25 capsules, for \$1.90. 100 for \$5.00. EVERETTE SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

WANTED 'Jinseng' Raw Furs, all kinds, live in country, but beat city prices, price-list, tags,

IRA STERN CO., New Brunswick, N. J. Route 6.

COMPLETE FOX TRAPPING, Methods and Scent." Reasonable. E. F. KEITH, Expert Fox Trapper of the Adirondack Mountains, Elizabethtown, New York.

TANNED WOODCHUCK SKINS, \$1; stuffed Screech Owl, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. ERNEST SWEZEY, Asheville, N. Y., R. D. 64.

## HELP WANTED

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Men to train for firemen or brakemen on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150, later \$250; later as conductors, engineers, \$300-\$400 monthly (which position?). RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Desk W-16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN to sell our high grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income. Experience unnecessary. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

## HONEY

BUCKWHEAT honey in 60 lb. cans, \$6.50, F.O.B. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—White clover, postpaid, 3rd zone, 5 lbs., \$1.05; Dark, 95c. Wholesale list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, New York.

HONEY—Buckwheat, goldenrod, clover blend. Delicious, 5 lbs., 95c; 10 lbs., \$1.80. Postpaid 3rd zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

HONEY—Light and Clover, 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.15; Buckwheat, \$1 and \$1.75. Postpaid within third zone. 60 lbs. Buckwheat here, \$6. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

GEO. F. LOWE AND SON, Fultonville, New York, ship New York State clover and timothy, alfalfa, oat and wheat straw, alfalfa meal for poultry. Our prices and quality are right. Advise when in need.

ALFALFA, mixed, and timothy hay for sale in car lots, inspection allowed; ready now. W. A. WITTHROW, Syracuse, New York.

LATEST STYLE SANITARY MILK TICKETS save money and time. Free delivery. Send for samples. TRAVERS BROTHERS, Dept. A., Gardner, Mass.

MILK CHOCOLATE made at our dairy; the best you ever tasted; box of 120 pieces, 2 lbs. net postpaid, for \$1; 1,000 of satisfied customers. WIND, Babylon, N. Y.

TOBACCO HOMESPUN smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2; 20, \$3.75. Pipe FREE. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Quality Guaranteed. WALDRUP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing. five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; twenty, \$4.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. UNITED TOBACCO GROWERS, Paducah, Ky.

OLD STAMPS WANTED—1840-1850-1860-1870-1880. Any quantity, on the letters preferred. JOHN P. COOPER, Red Bank, N. J.

WILL BUY OLD GUN CATALOGS—L. D. SATTERLEE, 458 Forest Ave., West., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY—My high-grade chocolate covered 5c Fruit and Nut Bar is equal to any, and pronounced delicious. One dozen 50c, half dozen 25c postpaid. F. H. GERBERICH, 537 North 11th Street, Lebanon, Pa.

## PRINTING

PRINTED STATIONERY—100 either letter-heads, envelopes prepaid—95c; 250—\$1.45; 500—\$2.40. High grade samples free. FRANKLIN PRESS, B-23, Milford, N. H.

## REAL ESTATE

MONEY MAKING FARMS FOR SALE in central New York State. For sizes, description, price and terms, write PERRY FARM AGENCY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—144 acre dairy, grain or potato farm, 7 miles from Trenton, been a dairy farm for a number of years. For full particulars consult owner. A. STOUT, Robbinsville, N. J.

## SHEEP

DELAINE RAMS—From largest registered flock in state, bred for size and heavy, long staple fleeces. Grown on upland pastures which adds to their natural hardy and disease resistant qualities. Like produces like. See them; write J. C. WEATHERBY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

## WOMEN'S WANTS

SWITCHES—Transformations, etc. Booklet free. EVA MACK, Canton, N. Y.

PURE WHITE SUGAR — \$6.50 hundred pounds. SOUTHERN WAREHOUSES, Rockmart, Georgia.

PATCHWORK—Send fifteen cents for household package, bright new calicoes and percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.

# Pitfalls of the Young Breeder

(Continued from page 441)

stock is not a "game," nor a rich man's hobby; it is a practical farmer's business necessity. Purebreds are 40 to 50 per cent more profitable than scrubs, according to the established facts of experience.

### A Sound, Practical Business.

The registered livestock business is as sound and practical as the growing of a crop from improved seed. Crooks discredited it to a considerable extent while they were active in the trade. Their operations drew into it numerous farmers and others who, in the spirit of gamblers, plunged into it for the sole purpose of making "easy money" in a jiffy. They were assured by fieldmen that they could do so. Some of them worked in collusion with their deceivers.

Despite the crass and thievish abuses to which the stock-breeding business during its late "boom" was subjected by some breed organ fieldmen, a few auctioneers, and many farmers who bought or sold as gamblers, it is stronger, cleaner and more useful to practical farmers than it has ever been before. Conservative men who were in it then are in now. They did not lose their heads when the temptation to speculate was well-nigh irresistible. Prosperity is a more searching test than poverty of the character of men. Breeders who stood the test came through the deflation, and are the bulwarks of the industry today. They are in the business as practical farmers. They like it, stick to it, make money, and own the best farms in their communities. The coming demand for breeding stock will be so strong and widespread that they will be abundantly rewarded.

### Room for More.

It is obvious, therefore, that there is room in the business for hundreds of new men, who like it and are circumstanced to get into it. Now is the most favorable time that I have known for young farmers modestly and prudently to get in and grow up with the business, whether they desire to conduct it as a practical sideline or as a major farm specialty.

It is never a good time for a man of moderate means to jump or plunge into any business. Our most successful and constructive breeders are men who when young began in a small way to build up purebred herds, flocks and studs. Their experience is the lamp by which young beginners today may safely be guided.

### Some Pertinent Questions.

Every young farmer who aspires to be a stock breeder would do well to ask and answer several questions. Do I like the work connected with the personal handling and management of purebred stock? Am I qualified by experience, training and temperament to engage in it? Is my farm, with its equipment, crop production, pastures and water supply, adapted to the carrying of a purebred herd, flock or stud? Am I in a favorable location to market purebred stock? Could I do much business in my own community, county or state? Can I grow plenty of feed every year in my climate? Am I likely in a few years to be in a position to exhibit stock at the fairs and shows, advertise in the livestock and farm press, and handle business correspondence in a businesslike way? What do I know of animal diseases? What would I do and whom should I consult in cases of accidents and outbreaks of disease? What do I know about breeds, breeding, feeds and feeding? Should I raise hogs, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, horses, mules, or goats?

### Selecting the Breed and Stock.

The beginner, young or old, is wise who selects his foundation stock from an established breeder in his own county or state. He is wiser still if he chooses a breed which predominates or is gaining the ascendancy in his own community. By so doing he can progress more rapidly in the business, get advice more

quickly, learn more rapidly and market his stock more satisfactorily than would be possible if he were to choose a locally unpopular breed.

The most successful purebred stock raising in the future will be a community enterprise. It doesn't pay to be an individualistic crank in the selection of a breed, and to ignore community sentiment in conducting a business. If a man has plenty of money and egotism, he may raise Zebus in a community where most farmers raise Jerseys or Herefords. But what's the use? It's all right to be an individual with a will, convictions, ideas and ideals, "but don't be a fool."

An honest, energetic young breeder endowed with brains, courage, faith and guts is not likely to fall into many pits, and there is no pit, outside of a cemetery, that he cannot get out of if he should fall into it. Business life is a process of struggling out of pits in order to know how to stand firmly for brief moments on an endless series of peaks when they are attained. When we are content to stand or sit, and quit struggling for higher peaks, we are ready for the cemetery pit.

### A. F. B. F. Makes Little Progress

(Continued from Page 443)

the state and county organizations, and further, that no state should be entitled to voting delegates until all membership dues have been paid.

Other changes provide that, beginning with next year, the President and vice-president and members of the executive committee shall be elected for a member of this committee shall be allowed any region for each 100,000 paid-up members. This will give the middle west an additional representative.

While the income of the federation for the year 1924 will probably be \$48,427 short of 1923, rigid economies have allowed the expenses to outrun the income by only a small amount. Practically the entire debt at present consists of current obligations. For the fiscal year ending October 31, income from the six states which furnish practically 80 per cent of the total, as compared with 1923, was as follows:

	1924	1923
Illinois	\$30,501.28	\$35,541.21
Iowa		19,627.50
Ohio	24,087.00	30,843.12
Michigan	500.00	11,948.64
California	10,465.12	12,791.62

New York paid \$10,074.52, as against \$9,314.19 in 1923; Pennsylvania, \$404.60, as against \$346.33; Nebraska, \$677.50, as against \$568.02. The payment of \$250 by Indiana was made after the close of the fiscal year.

Contrary to the regular general program followed in preceding conventions, the program during part of the sessions was broken up into six sectional conferences on cooperative marketing, legislation and taxation, transportation and research, organization and finance, publicity and home and community. This allowed a more detailed study of the various problems than was possible under the old plan. However, it failed to produce a better program of action for the coming year.

In addition to these sectional programs, the general assembly was addressed by W. S. Hill of the United States Shipping Board, C. W. Hunt, of the Federal Trade Commission, George N. Peek, of Moline, Illinois, E. H. Cunningham, of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mrs. Charles Sewell, vice-president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation.

After the convention closed, the executive committee went into session and appointed a sub-committee, to choose the secretary to replace Mr. Coverdale. It is understood that Chester Gray of Missouri, has the inside track for the position.



# Embargo on Live Poultry

## Does Not Affect Express Shipments

COMMISSIONER Berne A. Pyrke, head of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, has issued two quarantine notices. The first deals with shipments of live poultry from those western states that have shown an unusually high death rate during the past couple of months. This is in fact an embargo and the orders reads as follows:

WHEREAS, it has been determined that a dangerously infectious and contagious disease exists among hens, roosters, capons and chickens which are arriving in New York City markets from points without the State of New York, and,

WHEREAS, there is danger that such disease may be brought into the State of New York;

Now, therefore, I, Berne A. Pyrke, as Commissioner of Farms and Markets of the State of New York under the authority given and the duties imposed upon me as such Commissioner to take measures to prevent such disease from being brought into the State of New York, do hereby make the following order, namely:

The movement of any live hens, roosters, capons or chickens from the States of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, into the State of New York is prohibited.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Farms and Markets of the State of New York.

(Signed) BERNE A. PYRKE,  
Commissioner of Farms and Markets.

### Shipments from New York Barred

The second quarantine notice deals with the reshipment of poultry from New York City as well as the forwarding of any coops or crates from New York to country points.

WHEREAS, it has been determined that a dangerously infectious and contagious disease exists among hens, roosters, capons and chickens in the City of

WHEREAS, there is danger that such disease may be communicated to the flocks of the State of New York:

Now, therefore, I, Berne A. Pyrke, as Commissioner of Farms and Markets of the State of New York, under the authority given and the duties imposed upon me as such Commissioner to take measures to prevent such disease from spreading in the State of New York, do hereby make the following order, namely:

1. The movement from the City of New York of any live hens, roosters, capons or chickens is hereby prohibited, unless accompanied by a special permit issued by a duly authorized representative of the Department of Farms and Markets.

2. The movement from the City of New York of any coop or crate which has been used for the shipment of any hens, roosters, capons or chickens is hereby prohibited.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Farms and Markets of the State of New York.

(Signed) BERNE A. PYRKE,  
Commissioner of Farms and Markets.

This embargo is the outgrowth of a conference held in the New York City office of the Department of Farms and Markets recently that was attended by representatives of the New York City Board of Health officers of the State Department of Farms and Markets and members of the live poultry trade. At that time it was brought out how enormous the losses have been in the live poultry shipments arriving from the west and the seriousness of the situation in view of the fact that the dead birds found in the cars are being sold to the consumers of New York. This feature of the situation has been especially noted by the city health bureau.

### Embargo Does Not Affect Our Territory

As far as shipping live poultry is concerned, it does not affect poultry producers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England. Practically

all poultry from this territory is shipped by express and invariably comes directly from the farm. At one time there was talk of creating an embargo on all poultry outside of New York State. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST protested vigorously against this as it would create a hardship on New Jersey and Pennsylvania producers and penalizes them for something that was entirely out of their control.

The disease that has been causing so many losses, however, has not missed our eastern territory. Express shipments have been hit to some extent and we have had a number of complaints of farmers that sent in stock only to hear from the receivers that the majority of the birds were found dead or in a dying condition. Whether or not these birds were infected at the farm with the disease that is taking such a heavy toll will never be known. It is to be expected however, that express shipments will suffer to some extent due to the fact that they come in contact in wholesale stores with freight poultry.

### Do Not Crowd Birds In Crates

There are a number of factors that may be held responsible for the death of poultry in transit. Over-crowding is one of the most common shortcomings on the part of express shippers that we have to contend with. After a crate of poultry is made up it is a very easy matter to throw in a couple of extra hens or roosters and these extra two or three are just enough to pack the birds so closely that they either trample one another to death or die through suffocation. It is poor practice to crowd poultry in view of the fact that if the crate does contain fancy stock, the stock does not get an opportunity to show itself off to an advantage.

There is no question but what poultry shippers who are sending consignments via express are suffering due to this disease that is so prevalent in the West. Some authorities claim that it is something new and foreign. We really cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that it is anything new. It looks as though it is nothing more than pneumonia, resulting from the fact that undernourished birds are brought from the farm, placed under more or less unsatisfactory conditions in forcing batteries and then shipped out into the elements on the way to market and in the market naturally contract in their weak and tender condition a fatal disease such as pneumonia. Several stations are working on the problem at the present time and the result of their diagnosis is being awaited with much anxiety.

### To Eastern Producers Advantage

In the meantime shippers of live poultry in the eastern territory will have to take extreme pains in selecting their shipments, sending only perfectly healthy birds. They will have to guard against overcrowding and disinfect the crates before the birds are put into them. It is an extremely difficult proposition to recover losses from the express companies in view of the present condition that exists in the market.

Just how long the embargo is going to last no one knows. There is no question but what the embargo on Western shipments is going to create a shortage in the live poultry trade in New York City and this may have the effect of increasing prices to some extent with consequent benefit to eastern shippers. The States affected by the embargo furnish about 85 or 90 per cent. of the live poultry coming into New York. It is a situation that is to be made the most of but it carries with it the additional hazards of losing birds, due to the contraction of the disease from infected fowls in the market.

# PAN-A-CE-A

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YOU WANT music in your poultry yard—song, scratch, cackle.

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## The Trouble Maker

(Continued from page 449)

"Daddy," she said finally. "I—I— think, Dot, that Taylor's a trouble maker. Don't know but, what you're well quit of him."

"That's all right, little girl. 'Spee I'm gettin' to be a cross-grained old critter anyway."

"You're no such thing."

"Yes, I guess I am. Been out here thinkin' tonight that I've lived more'n sixty years and ain't learned the most important lesson yet—"

"What's that, Dad?"

"Nothin' really matters enough to get all het up and sayin' things we're sorry for afterwards."

THE old man took his pipe from his mouth and tapped it reflectively on the block at his side.

"Yes, sir; young Taylor was right about one thing he said today, that nothin' matters but bein' happy. I don't know jest how to say it, but when I looked up at the sky tonight and saw that old moon looking down so sort of calmly, jest as he's looked these thousands of years, I thought how he must smile in pity to see how we poor human fools do mess up things by quarreling and fightin' all the time 'bout something that don't amount to nothin'." Folks have been walkin' this earth since the beginning of time, thinkin' that their little goings and comings were so all-fired important, when the only thing at all that counts is happiness."

"Oh, I know it, Dad, and I'm—I'm so —so unhappy!"

The old man reached up an arm around the slim girlish body and pulled her down on his lap, and she became a little girl again, sobbing out her troubles in the arms of a father who had never failed her in sympathy and understanding.

The old man said nothing, until the girl had had her cry out, and then:

"Tell Dad what's the matter, Dot."

"It's—it's Jim Taylor, Dad. You know I've always played around with him—and ever since I was a little girl—I've dreamed and dreamed that some day— Jim and I would get married—and make a home, and be happy like you and Mom."

"Your old dad wants you to be happy, daughter, more'n he wants anything else in the world."

"But since I got back from school, Jim's different. He—he—don't like me any more—and all he thinks of is this old milk business—and he's nasty to you, and I hate him for that, and—"

"You don't have no call to take on my battles," interrupted the old man.

"Speet I can hold up my end when it comes to quarreling. But I wonder, Dot, if Jim is worth a girl like you. I too used to think he was quite a feller, but I'm beginnin' to think different. And if so, you might better a good deal find it out now than after it's too late. Married life is a long time when you're hitched with the wrong team-horse, and a mean horse can spoil the team, just as a mean cow can put the devil into the whole herd."

"Oh, Jim isn't mean, Dad. And he has had such a hard time of it."

"Makes things hard for himself," said John Ball. "There are quite a few critters, including humans, who are just naturally born trouble makers. Some otherwise perfectly good folks rile up everything and everybody wherever they go. 'Cordin' to them, nothin' as is, is right. Always got to be changing somethin'. Trouble makers, that's what they are. Mebbe they're right sometimes, too, for I 'spect some things ought to be changed, but change stirs things up and makes trouble, and a trouble maker, whether he is a critter leading a herd over a fence into a cornfield, or a man always tryin' to change somethin', will make things bad for himself and for everybody else. And I'm beginnin' to

think, Dot, that Taylor's a trouble maker. Don't know but, what you're well quit of him."

"Now, there's that young Bradley. Noticed you riding 'round with him lately. What do you think of him?"

"Harry's a nice boy."

"Yes, sir; he is."

"He's against you in this milk League business, just the same as Jim," said Dorothy.

"Yes, he's agin me, but not like Taylor. I don't mind a man disagreein' with me, if he's fair. Young Bradley's fair. Ain't no trouble maker, either. Able to size up the pasture on both sides of the fence. Taylor always thinks the other feller's pasture is the greenest. But there's two sides to most everything, daughter, 'specially to marriage."

"Daddy, tell me something. You *have* been happy with Mom, haven't you?"

The old man hesitated and stroked his beard a moment before answering.

"Why, yes, Dot, I 'spec I've been as happy as an old grampus like me has any right to expect. Anyway, if I haven't been jest as satisfied sometimes with the way the team was pullin', it ain't been your Ma's fault."

The girl was quick to catch the reservation in the old man's voice and speech.

"What did you want that you didn't get, father?"

"Well, I dunno. I remember I told you once that young folks is always wantin' something darn hard, but they don't know what they want. Fact is, young folks always have wanted too much. They're sure to be disappointed, and I was no different from the rest. I dunno how to say it, but I guess I wanted what your story-books call romance, and mebbe there ain't a lot of romance in the world anyway, 'specially on a farm."

For a while there was silence between them and then Dorothy said:

"But why don't you and Mom ever kiss each other, Dad?"

"Can't say. Did at first, but there was always so much to do, we sort of got out of the habit. Then, too, I got the idea somehow that Ma thought I was a leetle silly when I wanted to kiss her. Anyway, it ain't the kissin' that counts in the long haul of marriage. It's havin' a team-mate that's steady and dependable, and that never rears up or gigs back in a pinch, a team-mate that saves trouble 'stead of makin' it. Don't you think so, Dot?"

"Perhaps you're right, father, but I think the kissing is nice, too."

"All right, kiss the old man good night, then, and we'll turn in. It's gettin' late, and I'm gettin' old, and I've got to fill silo tomorrow."

(Continued next week)

### City No Place For Bees

THE city council of Petaluma, California, widely advertised as the world egg capital, has decided that bees and hends do not mix and has passed an ordinance forbidding the keeping of bees within the city limits.

Residents of the city had found bee keeping a profitable industry that could be carried on in back yards because of the profusion of blossoms and flowers hereabouts. Hundreds of hives were distributed about the city. The bees led to the filing of many complaints with city authorities. Children, women and men were severely stung. In several instances the bees swarmed in automobiles parked on down-town streets and caused trouble before they could be hived.

City authorities said they could not determine ownership of bees which stung the citizenry nor could the bees be ordered muzzled as in the case of dogs. The anti-bee ordinance resulted.

Inefficiency may be the result either of too much or no motion.

## Hens lay—

only when they get proper nourishment from their food



"I regard Fleischmann's Yeast as the best food I know of for egg production," writes Mrs. S. S. Spell, of Forestville, N. Y. "My pullets have done fine, and the old hens better than usual the past winter. I notice, also, the germs in the hatching eggs seem much stronger than in the other eggs, from hens not fed yeast."



"The birds showed a higher egg production than in previous years," writes Burton Steere, of Springfield, Mass. (One of his yeast-fed flock is shown here.)



"Ever since I started feeding Yeast," writes H. Borden, of East San Gabriel, Calif., owner of these fine yeast-fed birds, "my flock has been in a very healthy condition. Mortality has been nothing to speak of."

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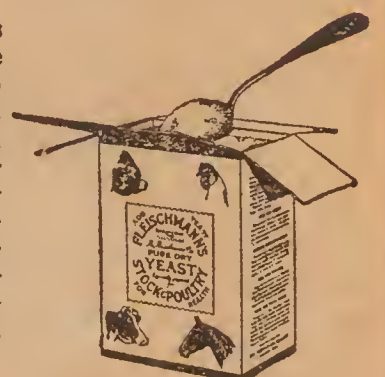
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