

THE FARMERS' COLUMN

Some Practical Suggestions Well Worth Knowing From the Department of Agriculture.

FACTS FOR DAILY USE

FERTILIZER AN ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESS WITH POTATOES.

The second important essential for success with potatoes according to Sheldon W. Funk, farm adviser and market gardening expert of the Department of Agriculture, is plenty of fertilizer. Last year Mr. Funk wrote on the first essential, plenty of organic matter in the soil. In discussing the second essential he says:

"The next important essential is plenty of manure or fertilizer. Where manure is used, apply it in the fall or some time in the winter, as results are not as good when it is used just before planting in the spring of the year. The question is so often asked, 'What is the best potato fertilizer?' Let me tell you there is no such thing as a potato fertilizer. The fertilizer which gives you the best results on potatoes may not be the best one for your neighbor and farmers should save their breath and not ask this question so frequently.

"The only way in the world for a potato grower to find out the best fertilizer for potatoes on his soil is to try it out. This is not only true as to analysis, but to the most profitable amount as well. Try out several different proportions of nitrogen, phosphoric rock and potash, together with different amounts per acre on several rows in your potato field. Watch these results very carefully for several years and then you will learn the best analysis, together with the most economical amount to apply.

"We are told that practically all of our Pennsylvania soils need phosphoric acid and I think every fertilizer should carry at least ten per cent of this element. The other ingredients must be determined by experiment. In my case I have learned that my soil contains a high percentage of potash, with the result that during the last four or five years we have not used nearly as much of this element as we did before that time. On the other hand I can use a considerable amount of nitrogen because we do not have a great quantity of manure and my fertilizer for potatoes usually carries from four to five per cent of nitrogen. Your conditions may be entirely different from mine, but try it out and see what you need.

I can't give you any definite number of pounds to use, but be sure and use just as much as you can use economically. The extra yield secured by heavier fertilization is largely profit, because the other costs are practically the same. If you are only using 500 pounds per acre, I prefer to apply it in the row; where more than that is used, apply it broadcast. I have never tried making a second application after the plants are up, but it is practiced to large extent in some sections and is worth trying."

DESTROY THE ANGUIMOIS GRAIN MOTH.

Several outbreaks of the anguimois grain moth have been reported to the State Department of Agriculture from Lancaster county and the pest seems to be traveling northward. Thousands of dollars are annually lost to the farmers of Southern Pennsylvania, particularly in the southeastern counties by the ravages of this grain moth.

It is while in the larva or worm stage that the damage is done. The Department of Agriculture has been receiving specimens in both wheat and corn with the inside of the grain entirely eaten out and only the shell remaining. The adults emerge in May, going to the wheat field where they infest the growing crops. Steps should be taken at once to destroy those which are hibernating in grain stored in barns and granaries.

The larva in the grains can be killed by fumigating with carbon bisulphide, using three to five pounds to 100 bushels of grain or 1,000 cubic feet of space. The bin must be tight to hold the gas generated by this liquid coming in contact with the air. It can be put in shallow pans or sprinkled over the grain and then the whole covered with wet blankets. The temperature of the bin must be about 70 degrees, if cooler than 65 degrees the carbon bisulphide is not nearly as effective. Carbon bisulphide is very explosive and must be kept from lights and fires.

In mills and similar places the insect can be easily and quickly killed by heating to a temperature of 120 degrees and holding it at that temperature for about an hour.

OYSTERS

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene By Dr. Samuel Dixon.

Oysters furnished food for prehistoric man as demonstrated in the great Indian mounds of oyster and clam shells in which are found ancient implements of war and industries. Oysters have continued to be an article of food much sought after by man and beast. The oyster, however, has become so high in price that on the basis of food values it cannot be listed as of economic importance.

Through its geographical range at home and abroad this bivalve has become fraught with danger from the sewage polluted waters which now reach many of the oyster beds from our large municipalities. The thickly populated communities are mostly along the streams owing to the fact that man has always settled near waterways and in the early days of our history the industries depended entirely upon water power for their mills. As these centers of population increased the disposal of waste became a great problem resulting in the building of conduits to lead it into the pure waters nature has given us. These flowing streams carried the waters away from the doors of one community only to poison the waters for those living down stream and at the same time polluting the waters covering our oyster and clam beds as well as driving away from our streams valuable fish.

The raw oyster today is to be looked upon with suspicion. Great care should be observed in purchasing them. The seller should be known to be reliable and he should know from what beds he gets his supply.

It is hard to explain why the oyster furnishes a fashionable dish when it has become the custom to supply the culls, which a few years ago would have been thrown back into their beds as being culls is almost nil and the taste so insipid that they are flavored with strong condiments that entirely destroy what little natural flavor the culls had; therefore, it can hardly be said that these culls thrown out from the cookable oysters from various beds, are palatable. They are, however, dangerous as they can and do sometimes carry the germs of typhoid fever.

Why, therefore, eat raw culls containing little or no nourishment with little or no taste and yet infrequently carrying germs of disease.

SPRING TIME.

"With the honk of the wild geese flying northward, the patent medicine remedy manufacturers seem inspired anew, and there follows a wave of spring tonic advertisements.

"The tonic which the vast majority of individuals need at this period of the year is fresh air, exercise and a simpler diet. Owing to weather conditions many of our activities are restricted in the winter time. There is also a tendency to eat excessively of meat and fatty foods. As a result when the spring arrives with its warm days, many of us are like a furnace that has been so choked with fuel that it doesn't draw well.

"You cannot buy relief from these conditions at \$1.00 a bottle. Medicine will not make up for overeating and under exercise. The high death rate which almost invariably prevails at this season of the year from pneumonia, tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases is largely due to the reduced physical resistance of individuals, which makes them particularly sensitive when the sudden changes of temperature occur, which are common at this time of the year. Old people are susceptible, as they are housed more closely during the winter time than young folks.

"Let your spring tonic prescription read something as follows:

- "1. Eat meat but once a day and sparingly.
- "2. Those not under the doctor's care should take a glass of water before retiring for the night and one an hour before breakfast.
- "3. Get all the fresh air possible.
- "4. Sleep with your windows open.
- "5. See that your clothing is heavy enough to protect you against sudden changes of weather.
- "6. Walk in the open air five or six miles a day."

JUNIATA COLLEGE REUNION.

The Somerset County Alumni students and friends of Juniata College, Huntingdon, will hold a reunion and banquet in the Domestic Arts Department of the Meyersdale High School on Friday evening, March 31, beginning at 8.00 o'clock.

All former students and friends of the college in the county and elsewhere are invited, but should notify J. M. Gnagey, of Meyersdale.

Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh, President of Juniata College and the Rev. J. H. Cassidy, chaplain of the college, will be speakers at the banquet.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

WINS IN NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

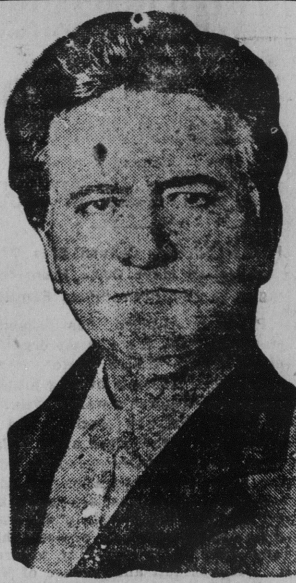


Photo by American Press Association.
SENATOR R. M. LA FOLLETTE.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

A dispatch from Copenhagen locates a naval fight between British and German squadrons at between twenty-five and thirty miles from land and fifteen miles south of the Grady's lightship. Five German vessels, the dispatch says, were seen to be on fire.

The British liner Minneapolis was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine, according to Captain Biddy of the British steamer Leicestershire, which has arrived at Marseilles from Rangoon.

Three of five British aeroplanes which took part in a raid on German airship sheds in Londern, Schleswig-Holstein, are missing. Two German patrol vessels were sunk and a British destroyer, the Medusa, is believed to have been lost.

Lloyds reports that the British steamer Genay Bridge has been sunk. The crew was landed.

A dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen says the German armed trawlers sunk by the British outside Sylt harbor were named Braunschweig and Otto Rudolf.

Another Danish steamship has been sunk, the Christiansand, 1,017 tons. Her entire crew of twenty-two was saved. The British steamship Fulmar, 1,270 tons, also has been sunk. Eighteen of her crew were rescued.

The state department received a joint reply of the entente powers, rejecting the recent proposals by the government for the disarming of all merchant vessels.

After violent artillery exchanges in the Verdun region there were hand-to-hand encounters near Fort Douaumont, resulting advantageously for the Germans, the war office statement says.

Development of a Russian offensive on the Dvinsk front, which has taken the Germans by surprise, has during the past week resulted in a considerable advantage by the Russians over two of the most important sectors—at Jacobstadt, which protects the northern flank, and in the Namoc Lake region, which defends the southern positions.

At neither point, although they brought all available reserves into action and contested the onslaught step by step, were the Germans able to stay the Russian advance.

A split in the German Socialist party, as the result of the political situation created by the submarine warfare controversy in the reichstag, has occurred. A new party, consisting of eighteen Socialist members, was constituted by the Radical wing after a Socialist caucus had decided to exclude Deputy Haase for a breach of discipline.

PIECED 2,500 QUILTS

"Grandma Bailey" Averaged One a Week for Fifty Years.

Mrs. Alice Bailey, aged ninety-one, of Washington, Ind., familiarly known to her many friends as Grandma Bailey, is dead.

Mrs. Bailey was never idle. Twenty-five hundred quilts pieced by Mrs. Bailey in the last fifty years and distributed among her friends and the friends of her children in all parts of the United States are proof that Mrs. Bailey was industrious. She began piecing quilts when she was about forty years old, and her daughter, with whom she has lived, declares that she averaged a quilt a week for the last fifty years.

BIBLE VERSES NO CHARM

Fail to Prevent Arrest of Man on Chicken-Stealing Charge.

Bible verses which, it is alleged, Weinert Wallick of York, Pa., carried in his pocket as a guard against arrest when stealing chickens, apparently failed to give the protection with which he credited them.

He and three companions were accused of robbing the hen roost of George C. Koehnour.

VILLA IN FLIGHT, CLOSELY PURSUED

Americans Pleased With Co-operation of Carranzistas

ARMY IN FINE CONDITION

Only Aero Service "Falls Down" In Test Under Actual War Conditions. Trail of Bandit Marked With Dead.

Pancho Villa is moving south-west and making for the foothills of the Sierra Madres. The American cavalry is in hot pursuit, hoping to force the bandit into a battle and bring the chase to a sudden end, according to a news dispatch from the front.

The further south the Americans penetrate the more persistent and consistent become the co-operation and assistance in pursuit of Villa on the part of the forces commanded by officers of the Carranza government, a circumstance very favorably commented upon by officers of the American expedition.

Never in the history of the army of the United States has every branch of the service, cavalry, infantry and artillery, given better evidence of its mobility, stamina and preparedness than on this expedition.

Since leaving Columbus, March 15, the army as represented by all branches has reached a point 200 miles southward, every mile of which was traveled overland through some of the roughest country in the republic of Mexico.

The officers who have ridden over the various fronts now maintained by the state of Guerrero, where Villa fled when the United States expedition crossed the border, have found numerous indications that Villa miscalculated completely when he predicted that his Columbus raid would cause a general uprising against Americans.

Villa is retreating continually southward, trying to force recruits into his ranks. His men are feeling the pinch of hunger and are hoping for an early summer to shield them against the cold of the mountains, where they have retreated somewhere south of Nampiquia.

Three aeroplanes are at El Valle and will be used in scouting as soon as the high winds that have been sweeping that part of Mexico for a most a week subside. These winds, according to General Pershing, have made effective assistance by the aeroplanes impossible. Of the eight machines that went into Mexico two are still out of commission. They were damaged in the flights from Columbus to Casas Grandes.

Herrera Has Not Revolted. American Consul Letcher at Chihuahua reported there was no truth in the reported revolt of General Herrera and the Carranza garrison at Chihuahua.

Commander Marshall of the gunboat Machias at Tampico reported by wireless that conditions in the vicinity of that Mexican port were unchanged.

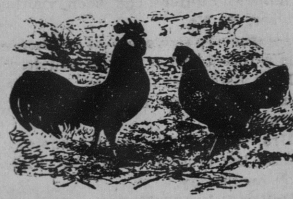
Dispatches received previously from Commander Marshall said the excitement produced at Tampico when 11 American troops crossed the border had quieted, but American citizen still entertained some anxiety.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Pittsburgh, March 28.
Butter—Prints, 40¢@40½¢; tubs, 3¢@39½¢. Eggs—Fresh, 22¢@22½¢.
Cattle—Prime, \$9.25@9.50; good, \$8.65@9.15; tidy butchers, \$8.50@9; fair, \$7.65@8.40; common, \$6.50@7.50; heifers, \$6.50@8.50; common to good fat bulls, \$5@8; common to good fat cows, \$4@7.75; fresh cows and springers, \$4@5.
Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$9@9.25; good mixed, \$8.40@8.90; fair mixed, \$7.50@8.25; culls and common, \$4.50@5.50; heavy ewes, \$6@7.50; lambs, \$7.50@11.75; yearlings, \$5@10.50; veal calves, \$10@10.50; heavy and thin calves, \$6@7.50; clipped sheep, \$4@7.50; clipped lambs, \$6@9.75; spring lambs, \$10@16.
Hogs—Prime heavy, \$10.20@10.25; heavy mixed, \$10.10@10.15; medium \$10.05@10.10; heavy Yorkers, \$10@10.05; light Yorkers, \$9.25@9.50; pigs, \$8.75@9; roughs, \$8.75@9.15; stags, \$7@7.50.
Cleveland, March 28.
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$8.50; good to choice butcher steers, \$7.50@7.75; good to choice heifers, \$7@7.75; good to choice butcher bulls, \$7@7.60; bologna bulls, \$6@7; good to choice cows, \$7@7.50; fair to good cows, \$6@7; common cows, \$4.50@5.50.
Calves—Good to choice, \$11@11.50; fair to good, \$9@11; heavy and common, \$6@9.
Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$11.25@11.50; fair to good, \$9.50@10.50; good to choice wethers, \$8.50@9; good to choice ewes, \$8.25@9; mixed ewes and wethers, \$8.25@8.50; culls, \$5.50@7.50.
Hogs—Mixed, \$9.85; light Yorkers, \$9.75; medium, \$9.90; pigs, \$8.50@8.75; stags, \$7.50; roughs, \$9.
Chicago, March 28.
Hogs—Bulk, \$9.50@9.95; light, \$9.50@10.10; mixed, \$9.65@10; heavy, \$9.55@9.95; roughs, \$9.55@9.75; pigs, \$7.50@8.65.
Sheep—Wethers, \$8.80@9.35; lambs, \$9.25@11.75.
Wheat—May, \$1.09½. Corn—May, 73½¢. Oats—May, 43½¢.

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Pale, Sallow Cheeks

show that the blood is impoverished and that the stomach is not properly assimilating its food. In fact a woman's physical condition always shows in her face. Pale skin, blotches, pimples, sallowness or dull eyes all

Tell the Need Of

Beecham's Pills. Women who are subject to these conditions should not fail to avail themselves of their prompt and beneficial effect.

Beecham's Pills are prepared to furnish the necessary relief. They clear the system of impurities, gently stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels and tone the system. Their mild and thorough action quickly rid the skin of blemishes, improve the circulation and help the digestion.

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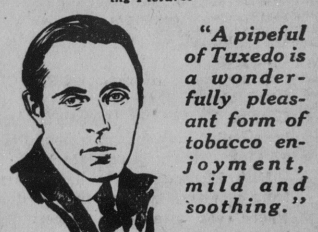
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