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COLUMBIA, PA.

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CLAMS IN ANY STYLE
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Private Dining Room for Ladies.
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PROFESSIONAL
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Great New CASE 40
Price \$1190 Get Agency in Your Own Locality
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THE FAMOUS CHINATEAGUE
OYSTERS
35 CENTS PER QUART
Groceries and Provisions
BRANT BROS
MT. JOY ST. MT. JOY, PA.

**FOR HAND-MADE
HARNESS**



GO TO
R. D. RAFFENBERGER
SALUNGA, PA.

**Advertis-
ing a Sale!**

YOU don't leave your rig in the middle of the road and go to a fence-post to read a sale bill do you? Then don't expect the other fellow to do it.
Put an ad in this paper, then, regardless of the weather, the fellow you want to reach reads your announcements while seated at his fireside.
If he is a prospective buyer you'll have him at your side. One extra buyer often pays the entire expense of the ad, and it's a good ad that won't pull that buyer.
An ad in this paper reaches the people you are after.
Bills may be a necessity, but the ad is the thing that does the business.
Don't think of having a special sale without using advertising space in this paper.

One Extra Buyer
at a sale often pays the entire expense of the ad.
Get That Buyer

ARGUMENT FOR PRODUCING MORE MANURE

(By P. P. PETERSON, Professor of Soils, Idaho University.)
During the past few years it has been demonstrated that soils of the Palouse region are "nitrogen hungry." The question now arises and in fact has been repeatedly asked, "Shall we buy and apply artificial fertilizers to our land to supply this required nitrogen?" Our answer is "Not until we have had time to gather more data upon the matter."
However, we do advise the conservation of all of the nitrogen that comes from the soil. In nitrogen the manure produced by a single horse of average weight, say 1,300 pounds, is worth nearly \$8 per year. We should pay that much for it if we had to buy it as commercial fertilizer at ordinary prices. An average cow will give manure of nearly equal value.
Leaving out of consideration all other substances except the one we know our soil needs, is it economy to throw away the manure? Shall the farmer who has a dozen head of

horses and cows buy commercial fertilizer to a value of \$100 and at the same time throw into the country drainage the same thing of the same value? Better keep what you have and learn to apply it, then when you have learned to use that thing, begin to think of buying more.
Manure Argument.
This is not alone an argument for conserving manure but it is also an argument for producing more manure. The manure produced by a single cow upon the Palouse farm is actually worth \$7 or \$8 per year, a value that is high enough to turn a "boarder" into a "producer" if we take this product into consideration. Not arguing to get boarders but to get cattle upon the farm, get the best you can, but get cattle. Hogs or sheep will do as well. The requirements are that they be the best you can get and that they will produce manure. Market your farm products on foot rather than in the sack or bale and keep the fertility in the land.



SURE TO LOSE MUCH OF FERTILIZING VALUE.

FEEDING OATS AND PEAS TO DAIRY COW

For Early Green Feed and Summer Hay of Good Quality Sow One or More Acres.

For early green feed for cows in milk, and for a good quality of hay for summer and early fall feed, sow one or more acres with field peas and oats. Select deep, rich, mellow land, spread about 12 two-horse loads of rotted manure per acre on top of the plowed ground, and sow six pecks of field peas to the acre and harrow the field both ways. This will put the peas in at their proper depth. Then drill two bushels of heavy seed oats per acre. If ground is dry, roll after drilling.
Field peas do best on well prepared rich land. Sown the first part of April, the crop will be fit to cut and feed to cows the first week in June. This combination makes a splendid feed. No grain need to be given where this oat and pea forage is fed. It should be cut and allowed to wilt a few hours before feeding. Feed a small quantity at first and only when free from rain or heavy dew. The quantity may be increased gradually. If too much is fed at first it is liable to produce hoven. The Canada white field pea is a hardy and prolific variety. It will average 30 bushels of cured peas and two to three tons of cured hay to the acre.
The field pea is hardy and does best when sown early in spring when the ground is cool and moist. The Virginia cowpea cannot be sown until the ground is warm and dry.

If the peas cannot be had, drill three bushels of heavy seed oats to the acre if you want a heavy yield of green feed that will cut one forkful to the square yard. Your land must be rich and mellow. A profitable crop cannot be grown on thin, badly prepared land.
"The climate here is better than Dakota in that we do not have so much dry wind; the winters are similar to Dakota."
"As for farming in general, the growing and feeding of live stock is more sure than the grain farming, if continued year after year, and if every farmer follows this he will be ahead of the grain growers in the long run. Taking everything into consideration, I feel satisfied with my success in Alberta."
(Sgd.) A. E. MERRIAM, Dalfroy, Alberta, Jan. 12th, 1917.

MINERALS FOR COWS DURING THE WINTER

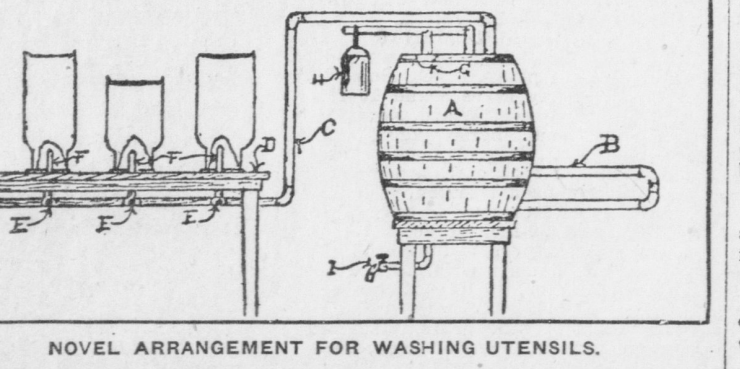
Ohio Expert Advises Dairymen to Feed More Calcium, Magnesium and Phosphorus.

Dairy cows fed the usual winter rations cannot produce large milk yields without loss of minerals from their skeletons, says Dr. E. B. Forbes of the Ohio experiment station, basing his statement upon recent investigations of the department of nutrition. From his results he advises dairymen to give the high-producing cow feeds rich in minerals, especially calcium, magnesium and phosphorus. A gradual shrinkage in milk yield or a failure to breed may be due to mineral depletion, he continues.
In his experiments different rations varying in mineral content were fed to heavy-milking Holsteins. More calcium magnesium and phosphorus were given off in the milk and excreta than were present in the feed, although the cows maintained their live weight during the experiment and stored sulphur and nitrogen.
Doctor Forbes says that the cow must draw upon her bones to supply this deficiency, because her capacity to produce milk is much greater than her ability to digest minerals.

STEAM DEVICE FOR CLEANING MILK CANS

A young farmer boy devised this rather novel steam device for cleaning milk cans and other dairy utensils. The device, which is a simple form of steam boiler, was first constructed to operate a small one-fourth horse power steam engine, which it did until he installed a small steel boiler, at which time the wooden boiler was installed in the dairy house and used for cleaning milk cans, etc. The boiler, as shown at A, is a 16-gallon beer keg, with a return water pipe inserted in the lower end, as shown at B. This pipe B is allowed to enter the firebox of an old cook stove, by which it is heated.
A drain cock is placed at I and a safety valve is placed at G. This is simply a cone-shaped piece of wood, neatly fitted in the top and weighted with the rod as shown.

A small bucket, H, being filled with sand, the valve rod works on a knuckle as illustrated, and when it is necessary to put water in the keg it is poured in through the valve, G. One filling will supply steam for an entire half day.
To utilize the steam for cleaning the cans, etc., a pipe, C, was run from the top of the keg under the table, D, and three globe valves placed at E E E for controlling same.
The pipes F F F, through which the live steam enters the cans was reduced at the point to one-eighth or one-quarter inch, and to clean the cans they were simply placed over the ends of pipes, F F F, and the steam turned on by the valves, E E E. This not only quickly and easily rinsed and cleaned the cans, but the heat caused them to dry quickly.



NOVEL ARRANGEMENT FOR WASHING UTENSILS.

Hungry Birds.
Fowls compelled to go hungry for a large portion of the time become poor property in a very short space of time, and will fall to pay; further, they will lose money faster than any other kind of live stock on short rations.
Farming is a Business.
The man who lives in town may think that farming is an outdoor sport, but farmers know better. They know that it is hard work and a serious business.

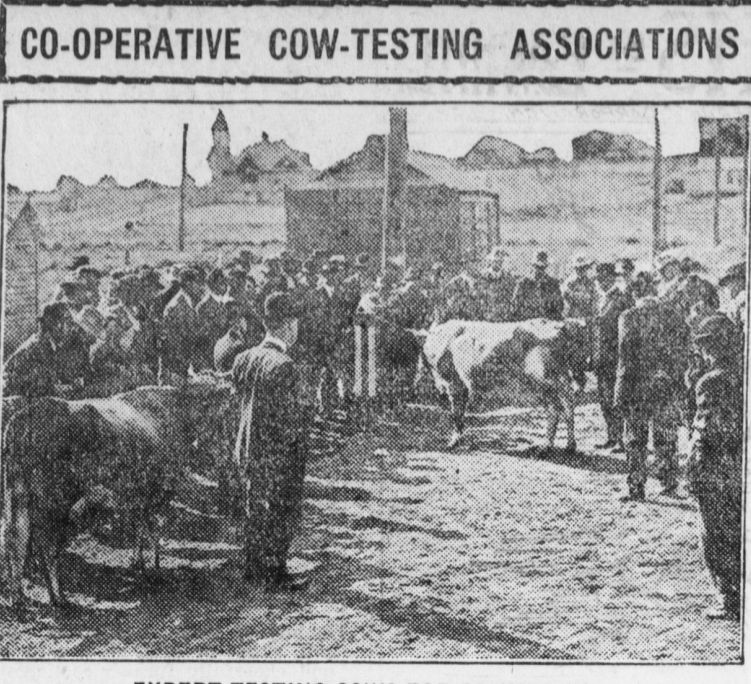
Do Not Neglect Colds.
A slight cold is not nupt, but the quicker the cold is treated by a good remedy the easier it will be to cure. If a cold is allowed to continue it may turn to, catarrh or roup, with subsequent loss of birds.
Pucker Up Milk Machinery.
Just one night of lying on the cold ground will pucker up a cow's milk-making machinery wonderfully. The stable is the best place for the herd after frost begins to come.
Callers—Is my wife home?
Maid—Who may I say called?—Puck.

MADE \$5,000 OUT OF HOGS

On His Western Canadian Farm.

It is getting to be a long drawn out story, the way that Western Canadian farmers have made money. Many of them a few years ago, came to the country with little more than their few household effects, probably a team of horses and a cow or two, and sufficient money to get them for a few months, until they got a start. Hand-dreds of such can be pointed out, who today have splendid homes, well equipped farms, the latest machinery and an automobile. Here is the case of A. E. Merriam, formerly of Devil's Lake, N. D. He didn't leave there because the land was poor, or farming not a success, for all who know that country are aware that it is an excellent country. He wanted to expand, to take advantage of the cheap land that Western Canada offers. And that same story has appeared to hundreds of others who have had like success with Mr. Merriam. But his story, and he signs it, too, is:
"I came to Alberta in the Spring of 1909 from Devil's Lake, North Dakota, locating on my farm near Dalfroy."
"I arrived with six head of horses and two head of cattle and about \$1,500. Since then, I have increased my live stock to seven head of horses, four head of cattle, and about one hundred head of hogs, a four-roomed house, good barn with all modern improvements, a feed grinder, elevator, chopper, fanning mill, etc. I have increased my original capital at least four times more since coming here."
"From the feeding of hogs during the last year, I had a gross return of \$5,000."
"I first started grain farming, but during the past four years I have made hogs my specialty, and you may see by the foregoing statement for 1916 that I have not done so badly."
"Land has increased at least twenty per cent in value during the past few years, now selling for from \$25 to \$35 per acre, with nominal taxes of about \$27 a quarter section yearly."
"The climate here is better than Dakota in that we do not have so much dry wind; the winters are similar to Dakota."
"As for farming in general, the growing and feeding of live stock is more sure than the grain farming, if continued year after year, and if every farmer follows this he will be ahead of the grain growers in the long run. Taking everything into consideration, I feel satisfied with my success in Alberta."
(Sgd.) A. E. MERRIAM, Dalfroy, Alberta, Jan. 12th, 1917.

CO-OPERATIVE COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS



EXPERT TESTING COWS FOR COMMUNITY.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Increases of from \$10 to \$15 and in some cases much higher in the annual profits from each dairy cow have resulted from the organization of co-operative cow-testing associations in the United States, according to statistics gathered by the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture. The expense of membership in these associations, on the other hand, has been only about \$1.50 per cow per year. The organizations therefore have been very profitable.
Because of the great and obvious economic advantages arising from the associations dairy specialists of the department believe that the organizations are one of the most important factors for the upbuilding and development of the dairy industry in this country. Such an organization consists generally of 26 farmers, living within a radius of a few miles, who co-operate to hire an expert tester to keep accurate accounts of the amounts and cost of feed consumed by each cow in the association, the quantity of milk produced by each and its richness in butterfat. These statistics usually reveal the fact that some cows are not producing enough to pay for their keep, while others are highly profitable. Acting on this information the owner of the cows disposes of the least desirable of his animals and makes up his herd exclusively of those that produce a considerable profit.
The membership of the association is placed at 26 so that the tester can make a complete round each month, devoting one work day to each member, and that he may keep his records on a monthly basis. It has been found by careful experiments that the averages based on monthly tests do not vary more than two per cent from the production, as shown by daily observations. Since the tester is an expert and can make the necessary tests and computations rapidly, and since he can be depended on to make his

observations independently of pressure of work on the individual farmer, the owners of dairy cows find it cheaper and more satisfactory in many cases to have their testing done through the association than to undertake to do it themselves.
There are now nearly 350 cow-testing associations in the United States, 135 having been added during the last year. These associations have an aggregate membership of 8,800 farmers owning approximately 150,000 cows. The cow-testing association originated in Denmark in 1895 and the first of the organizations in this country was formed in Michigan in 1906. Because of the value of the associations to the dairy industry of the country the United States department of agriculture is stimulating interest in them and is assisting farmers in their organization.
Bull Associations.
Another and somewhat similar line of co-operative work which is being encouraged by the department for the improvement of dairying and cattle raising is the formation of bull associations. The function of these organizations is to make available, at slight expense, the services of purebred bulls for the herds of the associated farmers. It has been found that often the total value of the scrub bulls owned by farmers is sufficient to supply through a bull association purebred bulls for the herds of all. A number of "blocks" of the association members are formed and a purebred bull placed in each. The bulls are shifted every two years to prevent interbreeding.
A considerable proportion of the nearly 22,000,000 cows in the United States are too inferior to produce profitably. Where the bull associations have been formed the grade of the stock has been raised appreciably. Dairy specialists of the department believe that these associations will be an important factor in increasing the quality of dairy cattle throughout the country.

COWS LOSE MINERAL MATTER

Ohio Experiment Station Emphasizes Value of Leguminous Roughages in Milk Production.

Dairy cows ordinarily cannot digest from rations of the usual character sufficient mineral matter to meet the demands made by heavy milk production. This conclusion has been reached by nutrition experts at the Ohio experiment station after two years' investigations with cows yielding large quantities of milk.
These specialists also say that even when the common practical rations are supplemented with large amounts of calcium carbonate and bone flour, the cows still give off more lime than they can digest from their rations. To meet this demand for heavy milk production, the cows must draw upon the mineral substances of their skeletons.
Further attempt is being made, by the use of more readily soluble lime salts, to learn whether a cow can absorb as much lime as she gives off during heavy milk production.
The results obtained thus far emphasize the value of leguminous roughages in milk production. Without liberal allowances of such feeds, the loss of minerals from the bones becomes excessive and predisposes to disorders of nutrition.

TREATING HOGS WITH WORMS

Prescription Given for Animal Weighing About 100 Pounds—Preventive Is Recommended.

To expel worms from hogs the following prescription is right for a pig weighing about 100 pounds: Santonin, five grains; calomel, two grains; area nut, two grains; sodium bicarbonate, one dram. Keep the hogs off feed for about 12 hours and give the dose in a slop of middlings. The evening of the same day give a mash of wheat bran. This will flush the bowels. Gather all worms and burn them.
Worms often are the forerunner of disease.
If a hog or pig has a big appetite and thriffliness condition, with dry dead hair, it is a good indication of the presence of worms.
Salt and sulphur and charcoal should be kept in every pigpen and pig yard so the pigs can help themselves.
This is a corrective and a preventive of worms.

MOTHER! LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.
Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.
Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children or all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.
In the Four Hundred.
Caller—Is my wife home?
Maid—Who may I say called?—Puck.

WASTE IN FEEDING ROUGHAGE

Often Occurs Where Feed Is of Inferior Quality—Much Loss in Feeding in Muddy Yards.

Waste is caused by giving too much at a time. This often occurs where roughage of inferior quality is used. The feeding of animals in yards that are muddy, or are covered with snow or ice, and in which they are exposed to cold winds and storms.
HAVE REGULARITY IN DAIRY
Farmer Should Not Only Milk at Fixed Periods, but Also Feed at Same Time.
Regularity in a dairy always tends to produce more milk. A man should not only milk at fixed periods but should also feed his herd at about the same time every day, and should plan his stable work so that his cows will be undisturbed for a considerable time each day.
KNOWLEDGE OF BEE RAISING
To Obtain Best Results Farmer Must Know Something of Principles of Queen Rearing.
No man can intelligently set himself to the work of increasing the number of his colonies, nor can he obtain the best results in the production of honey and wax unless he has some knowledge of the principles of queen rearing.

PHOSPHATE AS A FERTILIZER

Tests at Ohio Station Show That Material Does Not Increase Acidity in the Soil.

Contrary to common opinion that acid phosphate increases soil acidity, this material has not been found to make the land more acid in field and laboratory tests at the Ohio experiment station. Yields of clover on Wooster soils treated with acid phosphate were larger last season than on soils receiving no fertilizer.
Unlimited plots to which complete fertilizers were applied with phosphorus in bone meal and basic slag, in a five-year rotation, produced more clover than soil similarly treated except that acid phosphate carried the phosphorus. However, lime applied on the bone meal plot produced larger effects than on the one receiving acid phosphate.
Laboratory tests at the experiment station have likewise indicated that acid phosphate does not have any important influence in increasing soil acidity.

WASTE IN FEEDING ROUGHAGE

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TO RELIEVE CHOKING ANIMAL

White of an Egg, Poured Down Throat of Beast Through Paper Funnel Is Efficacious.

It is not generally known that many fine animals might be saved from choking by a very simple remedy. Where the trouble develops take the white of an egg, make a funnel of paper and pour it into a bottle. Then elevate the animal's head and pour the fluid down the throat. The relief is instantaneous.
The egg serves to make the throat passages and the object that is impeding it perfectly slick and enables the obstruction to be swallowed.

Birds Have Regular Routes.
Migratory birds are said to cross the North sea by well-defined tracks. The autumn immigrants fly from east to west and northwest, their return in spring being conducted over the same lines in a contrary direction. The first flights occur regularly about the middle of October and the second a month later.

Daily Thought.
Good sense must in many cases terminate good breeding; because the same thing that would be civil at one time, and to one person, may be quite otherwise at another time and to another person, but there are some general rules of good breeding that hold always true and in all cases.—Chesterfield.

Frankly Selfish.
We know one thoughtful grandmother who frankly admits that she spoils the baby at every possible opportunity, explaining in her philosophical way that she knows perfectly well she'll get the blame for it anyway and might as well have the fun of doing it.—Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

Short Stories in Abundance.
An industrious reader of short stories has selected 20 as the best by American authors of the 2,700 tales published in 1916 in 70 periodicals. And these 2,700 were probably the pick of 27,000 or more from which the editors had to choose. Many are offered, but few are chosen.

Rheumacide
Have you RHEUMATISM Lumbago or Gout?
Take RHEUMACIDE to remove the cause and drive the poison from the system.
"ABSORBING ON THE INSIDE FOR RHEUMATISM AND THE OUTSIDE"
At All Drugstores
Jas. Baily & Son, Wholesale Distributors Baltimore, Md.

MICE CARRY DISEASE
Kill These Pests by Using STUART'S ELECTRIC PASTE
U. S. Government Buys It
SOLD EVERYWHERE—25c and 50c

The manufacture of fans was established as an industry in England during the Stuart's rule.
ELIXIR BABEKA A GOOD TONIC
And Drives Malaria Out of the System.
"Your Babeke" acts like magic. I have given it to numerous people in my parish who were suffering with malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are suffering and in need of a good tonic.—Rev. S. Zygmanski, St. Stephen's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Elixir Babeke, 50 cents, all druggists or by Express Post, prepaid, from Eliecowski & Co., Washington, D. C.

GIVES A MONOLITH TO POPE

Evidence of Early Christianity in China Presented to Benedict by New York Woman.

After presenting to Pope Benedict a two-ton monolith, the gift of Mrs. George Leary of New York city, Rev. Father George W. Waring, chaplain of the Eleventh cavalry, U. S. A., stationed at Governor's Island, has returned.
"The monolith," he said, "is a reproduction of a monument erected at Cian-Fu, China, in the seventh century, by Nestorian heretics of the Christian faith. The inscription on the big stone, in Chinese and Assyrian, prove conclusively that Christianity had obtained a foothold in China at that early period. The monolith was brought here by Dr. Fritz Hohn, and for eight years it was exhibited at the American Museum of Art. Then it was purchased by Mrs. Leary, in whose behalf I took it to Rome to present it to the pope, who had it set up in the Vatican museum."
So well pleased was the pope with the monolith that he conferred upon Father Waring the cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice and gave to him an autographed photograph.

High Cost of Snowballing.
Six young boys standing on the main street of a suburban city, about to start a snowball fight, in the vicinity of two or three stores with large windows.
One of the youngsters: "Aw, wait a minute. Let's go over to a side street. These windows cost \$100 apiece."—Boston Transcript.

are being supplanted daily by newer and better things. This is particularly true where health and efficiency are concerned.
In hundreds of thousands of homes where coffee was formerly the table drink, you will now find

Old Fashioned Ideas

are being supplanted daily by newer and better things. This is particularly true where health and efficiency are concerned.
In hundreds of thousands of homes where coffee was formerly the table drink, you will now find

POSTUM

It promotes health and efficiency, and the old time nerve-frazzled coffee drinker soon gives place to the alert, clear-thinker who drinks delicious Postum and knows
"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality or size of package.