

### Losses From Soil Erosion Can Be Prevented By Careful Terracing

#### Farmers Can Increase Their Income By Proper Application of Suitable Method

Soil erosion, which usually results in enormous losses to the farmers of the United States, is most effectively prevented or controlled by terracing. There are two distinct types of terraces. For use on modern slopes the ridge terrace is best adapted, while for steep slopes the bench terrace gives the best results. The ridge terraces are divided into the narrow-base and the broad-base types. The broad-base terrace can be cultivated and can be crossed readily by modern farm machinery without injury to the terrace; the narrow-base terrace does not possess either of these advantages and under ordinary circumstances is less desirable than the broad-base type. The broad-base, level ridge terrace is laid out absolutely level. This more nearly meets the requirements of an ideal terrace than any other type. Its distinct advantage over the terrace with fall is that practically none of the fertile parts of the soil are removed from the field. It is particularly suitable for use on open, permeable soils. When used in connection with tile drains on any type of soil it unquestionably is the most effective method employed to stop erosion. The broad-base, graded-ridge terrace, generally known as the Mangum terrace, possesses all the advantages of the broad-base, level-ridge terrace with the exception of the one stated above. It may be used on any type of soil, but is recommended for use only on soils where the broad-base, level-ridge terrace without tile drainage can not be used successfully.

### Make Your Lamp

If you happen to have a useless vase around the house you can make it a thing of utility as well as beauty by transforming it into a lamp. An adjustable device has been lately designed by which they can be readily done.

It has a canopied triangular body with three adjustable rubber-covered clamps, which are designed to grip securely either the outside or inside. A tawny yellow straw hat was fastened at the top of which are two pull-chain sockets, can be raised or lowered to suit the required size of lampshade.

As an advantage of the new device it is pointed out not only that the drilling of holes in a vase is unnecessary, but that the fixtures can be easily and quickly changed from one to another, thus lending variety to a room's decoration.

### Looking Summer-ward Through Voguish Eyes

"Life to me looks like a gay and cheerful field of flowers," said a smart milliner the other day, "because I've trimmed so many hats with posies this season."

And flowers aplenty there are, in millinery, this season, for they bud and blossom in every known shade and shape (and some never before known!) on the fashionable chapeaux of the summer.

So becoming and so useful have women found the large hats, wreathed with flowers, it is quite easy to understand their vogue. Whether one is a debutante or the mother of a debutante, the flower-trimmed hat seems suitable. Usually the hats themselves are of the popular coarse-weave straws and they are rather broad and floppy of brim. Sometimes the brims are ribbon bound, but more often they are not.

As for the flowers which adorn these hats, one may have wide choice. A tawny yellow straw hat was wreathed with the real looking nasturtiums imaginable, and the hat was charming. But there are wreaths of field daisies, or roses, pink and full blown or other flowers, just as popular and equally colorful.

There are other hats than the flower-trimmed ones, and the smart woman likes to include in her wardrobe at least one taffeta hat. Usually it is of dark blue; usually it is rather simple and trimmed with a band of a bow, and usually it is of medium size and in a sailor shape with mushroom or roll brim. These taffeta hats are quite as useful as they are smart, and they are quite practical, for they are more durable than some of the fragile straws.

**Organdie Hats, Too.** These are ready to wear with thin frocks and summer gowns. They are in the most enchanting colors—orchid and shell pink and canary and delicate blues. They are youthful and drooping of brim, with tam-like crowns and organdie bows for the final touch.

**As for Her Summer Gowns** One certainly has no lack of these this summer, for there are so many lovely cotton and so many novelty weaves. The fabrics themselves are an invitation for one to have more dresses!

The dotted Swiss dresses in dark blue and black with white dots and crisp and snowy collars and cuffs of sheer organdie are quite smart this summer for many daytime occasions. Women find them cool, comfortable and durable.

Gingham dresses are prettier than ever, and now that the gingham prices have so soared, one looks upon a gingham frock with quite a bit of respect! The dark checks are so attractive—and so, too, are the lavender, blues and pinks, and one may have tiny checks or large plaids, whichever she prefers and finds most becoming.

American Y. W. C. A. secretaries in India, looking for a camp ground for their Girl Guides have been amused at the hundreds of monkeys that chase about their week-end bungalow. "Instead of bird-hunts we can indulge in 'monkey-hunts,'" writes one of them. Indian girls, like the American school girls, are fond of week-end tramps with swimming, boating and loafing thrown in.

"You advocate the equal distribution of wealth?" "Yes," replied the Socialist.

"If all the wealth were distributed, don't you know that in a short while it would be back in the hands of a few?"

"Sure. But I don't underestimate my intelligence. I might be one of the few."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Talented Tenderfoot—I can pick up a cent with my toes. First Class Scout—That's nothing. My dog can do that with his nose.—Boy's Life.

"But what will you do when the demand for your product falls off?" "Yell for government ownership and sell out to Uncle Sam."

## The Furrow

### News and Views About the Farm

Strange as it may sound, deep planting of seed, such as corn, does not make the root system deeper except in rare instances. Most plants really have two root systems; those which sprout first from the seed kernel, the depth of which is controlled, of course, by the depth of the planting.

These primary roots come out as the plant pokes its way through the soil, but they seldom last more than a couple of weeks; usually they rot with the seed kernel. Before this takes place, however, the second or permanent system of roots has started, about an inch below the surface of the ground, in the case of loam or clay soils.

In other words, no matter how deep you plant the seeds of most plants the permanent roots are going to come out at virtually the same depth. The important point to this fact is that planting below the level of the permanent root system contributes virtually nothing to the sturdiness of the plant, and only adds to the length of time required for the seedlings to poke their heads through the soil.

**Shallow Planting Big Aid** Corn offers a splendid opportunity to study the development of roots in relation to the depth of planting. All other things being equal, if you plant the seeds six inches deep the main roots will not be any deeper than if you started the seed one inch deep. But the seeds planted one inch deep will sprout way ahead of the six-inch deep seed. This means a much earlier crop. The disadvantage of deep planting is that it takes so long for the seeds to get started. The warmth of the sun does not reach them as it does with shallow planting. This is particularly true in cold, wet weather.

Corn seed should be planted just deep enough for the kernels to receive sufficient moisture to sprout. On light, sandy soil this condition may be two or three inches deep. On heavier loamy soil, with average rain fall, one inch planting is correct.

Another important consideration in the development of roots is that few plants can compete with weeds. The latter must be kept in subjection by means of cultivation. Otherwise the weeds will rob the plant roots of moisture and food. Avoid deep cultivation close to the plants; you are likely to injure the roots. Stirring the surface soil is sufficient, provided it is done at the right time.

**Alfalfa Needs Fertility to Start** It is true that alfalfa will do much better on poor soils than most crops, and that alfalfa will gradually enrich the soils with nitrogen, but a good stand of alfalfa cannot be expected without some manuring of first season. The young plants require an abundance of food for their growth, which they must obtain from the soil until they are big enough to secure it from the air, as in the case of older plants, whose roots are inoculated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

The lesson to be drawn here is that while alfalfa is a panacea for impoverished land, it requires a certain amount of fertility to start the crop. As with alfalfa, soy beans and cowpeas will yield bigger crops if the soil or seed is inoculated. And the crops which follow the inoculated beans or peas will be much improved, also. Unless the home garden is of fair size it will not pay to raise sweet

### Community Canning Kitchen Saves Products and Lessens Home Work

Community canning kitchens are no longer in the experimental stage, but are established and highly regarded institutions in the many localities which have had the wisdom and foresight to erect them.

Fruit and vegetables have the unfortunate habit of coming into their fullest bearing right when the season is hottest and the housewife busiest. The added task of putting up the winter's supply of fruits and vegetables seems often "the last straw" to the already overburdened woman. Yet there is much more fruit ripening in the garden than can possibly be used while it is fresh. So she gets out her cans.

**Help Difficult to Obtain** It is almost impossible nowadays to obtain help in the home; so, especially in those homes where there are small children, as much work as possible must be sent out to relieve the burdens of the housewife and mother. A community canning kitchen, either of the type to which members may bring their products to be canned at a fixed price per can or that in which members work in groups on special days with the help of modern large-scale equipment, saves garden products which would otherwise waste because the housewives of the locality have not time or strength to can them. It conserves food for those who are unable to conserve for themselves, and relieves the pressure of work in the home at a busy season.

Various types of canning kitchens are in use today in different parts of the country. The successful one must be adapted to the needs of the local ity. Usually much more is canned in one of these kitchens than the families interested in it can use. It is customary to sell this surplus and use the proceeds toward paying expenses. **Financing the Enterprise** Some working capital is needed at the outset for the purchase of adequate equipment. Expenses for rent, fuel, salaries, raw materials, and miscellaneous items, too, must be met for some time before returns can be realized from the products canned. It is therefore necessary to make definite plans for financing the kitchen, based on a careful estimate of probable expenses. Community kitchens have been financed in various ways—for example, by school boards, by boards of trade, by business men's associations, by loans from banks or from individuals, and by membership fees. Direct gifts from individuals or a small group of persons is, perhaps in the end, the least satisfactory method. The membership fee idea is the best, in the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is advocating community canning kitchens. The selection of a building and its equipment should be considered jointly, for the type of equipment frequently depends upon the sort of building to be used. Since a primary object of the community canning kitchen is to secure the best returns for the time, effort, and capital invested, the use of modern labor-saving equipment, thoroughly adequate for the kind and volume of work to be done, will prove economical in the end.

### GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY TO GET RICH QUICK

Invest in THE CALIFORNIA RANCHING COMPANY Now being organized to start a cat ranch in California. We are starting a cat ranch in California with 100,000 cats. Each cat will average twelve kittens a year. The cat skins will sell for 30 cents each. One hundred men can skin 5,000 cats a day. We figure a daily net profit of over \$19,000.

**NOW WHAT SHALL WE FEED THE CATS** We shall start a rat ranch next door with 1,000,000 rats. The rats will breed twelve times faster than the cats. So, we'll have four rats to feed each day to each cat. Now what shall we feed the rats? We will feed the rats the carcasses of the cats after they have been skinned.

**NOW GET THIS** We feed the rats to the cats, and the cats to the rats, and get the cat skins for nothing. Shares are selling at 5 cents each, but the price will go up soon.

**INVEST WHILE OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR** CALIFORNIA RANCHING COMPANY

The Guardian Savings & Trust Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, says Albert Sidney Gregg in the American Magazine, placed the above advertisement in its windows during a campaign to educate investors against "wildcat" schemes. Beneath the poster appeared the following note:

"Some gullible people will try to buy this stock. It is a foolish fake, of course, but no more foolish than many 'wildcat' schemes being promoted today. Investigate before investing. Don't hand your money over to any unknown glib-tongued salesman."

In spite of this, however, all sorts of people have besieged the bank in an endeavor to purchase stock. Sedate, conservative business men rushed into the bank, becoming enthused with the project before ever taking the pains to read the poster to the end. "Investigate before investing."

### California's Yellow Peril

#### Governor Asks for Negotiations With Japan

While California harbors no animosity against the Japanese people says Governor William D. Stephens, of California, the State does not wish them to settle within her borders and develop a Japanese population of her midst. In a letter to Secretary of State Colby, he asks that immediate negotiations be entered into with the Empire of Japan to make impossible further "evasions" of immigration agreements.

"Twenty years ago our Japanese population was nominal" the letter said. "Ten years ago the census reports of the United States Government showed a Japanese population in California of 41,356. A computation and survey recently made by the Board of Control of the State of California indicates that this Japanese population has been more than doubled—amounting to 87,279."

Governor Stephens said he feared that the initiative measure, if passed, might fall short of its purpose through the Japanese retaining possession of agricultural lands through personal employment contracts, and that thereafter government action was necessary.

Although respecting Japanese culture and advancement and the right of Japan to true development, Governor Stephens held that "the people of California are determined to repress a developing Japanese community in our midst. They are determined to

exhaust every power in their keeping to maintain this State for its own people."

After stating that "the blood fusion of the Occident and the Orient has nowhere ever successfully taken place," Governor Stephens said that "California views with alarm the rapid growth of these people within the last decade in population as well as in land control and foresees in the not distant future the gravest menace of serious conflict if this development is not immediately and effectively checked."

The spirit of existing anti-alien land laws and immigration agreements has been evaded through the employment of legal and other subterfuges to such an extent that the purpose of the measures have been frustrated, Governor Stephens charged. He referred to the suspension of anti-Asiatic legislation in the State during the Peace Conference at the request of Secretary of State Lansing, but held that decisive action was not necessary now.

"The Japanese are not of a servile or docile stock," the letter continued. "Proud of their tradition and history, they brook no suggestion of any dominant or superior race. And it is just because they possess these attributes and feel more keenly the social and race barriers which our people raise against them that they are driven to race isolation and, I fear, ultimately will reach that race resentment which portends danger to the peace of our State in the future."

### Less Maple Sugar and Syrup Produced

Production of maple sugar and syrup has declined this year according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. The sugar production was 7,529,000 pounds, which compares with 10,169,000 pounds in 1919, 13,271,000 pounds in 1918, and 10,839,000 pounds in 1917.

Syrup production has fallen off in the same degree, and yet the estimate of 3,606,000 gallons for 1920 is much below the 3,854,000 gallons of 1919, the 4,905,000 gallons of 1918, and the 4,286,000 gallons of 1917.

With syrup converted to terms of sugar, the maple sugar production of 1920 amounted to 36,373,000 pounds, and this compares with the estimate of 41,005,000 pounds in 1919, 52,513,000 pounds in 1918, and 45,127,000 pounds in 1917.

The productive season of 1920 was a short one and the average number of pounds of sugar per tree; with syrup expressed as sugar, was only 1.91, while in the preceding three years the averages are from 2.16 to

### Artificial Brooding Should Be Studied

Chickens are usually left in the incubator from 24 to 35 hours after hatching, without feeding, before they are removed to the brooder, which should have been in operation for a day or two at the proper temperature for receiving the chickens, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. A beginner should try his brooding system carefully before he uses it. After placing the chickens in the brooder they can be given feed and water. Subsequent loss in chickens is frequently due to chilling received while taking them from the incubator to the brooder. They should be moved in a covered basket or receptacle in cool or stormy weather.

There are ten times as many Jews in the United States as there are in Great Britain.

Nearly 15,000,000 acres in Canada are devoted to wheat growing.

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### Melted Wood May Prove to be Useful

It is possible to melt wood by heating it in a vacuum, producing a hard, homogeneous substance. Melted wood was for a long time only a laboratory curiosity, but it may be that industry shall presently discover practical applications of the greatest interest.

Now although wood is eminently inflammable it melts at a relatively low temperature, but in very precise conditions, and only when it is absolutely removed from contact with oxygen so that its combustion is impossible. This may be understood when we remember what its composition is. When its immediate soluble constituents have been removed, by means of alcohol, for instance, it gives on analysis organic acids, water, oily essences, silicates, sulphates, phosphates, chlorides and hydrocarbonates of lime, carbonated hydrogen, etc.—that is to say,

solely bodies susceptible of being evaporated or dissolved after having co-operated by chemical affinity in the formation of determinate substances. Starting from these data Messrs. Bizonard and Lenoir, in 1891, studied the problem of the fusion of wood. They operated in a closed vessel at a relatively low temperature—that is about all one can gather from the records of the period.

Their work was taken up by others, and now here is a full operative technique that enables us easily to obtain excellent results. A metal receiver, a sort of boiler having a double bottom through which the superheated steam passes, is filled with bits of wood. It is closed by a lid similar to that used in autoclaves and provided with a tube and stopcock communicating with an apparatus for exhausting the air.

The breweries of Great Britain have a combined annual output of between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 standard barrels of beer.

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