

CROP REPORTS ARE FAVORABLE

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CROP REPORT

The Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports the acreage and condition of crops in this State on July 1, as follows:

Wheat—Reports from many counties in Pennsylvania show a decline in the condition of wheat, due largely to damage by the Hessian fly; but a number of the principal wheat-producing counties show an improvement over June 1 report. The condition of wheat on July 1 for the State at large was 86 per cent of a normal which is the same as one month ago, and indicates an average yield of 17.6 bushels per acre, and a total production of 27,564,000 bushels. The crop last year was estimated at 29,190,000 bushels. The average yearly production for the last five years was 26,319,780 bushels.

Rye—Conditions of rye is 93 per cent of normal which is an improvement of 1 per cent from last month. Present forecast indicates an average yield of 17.2 bushels per acre, and a total production of 4,027,000 bushels. The crop last year was estimated at 3,865,877 bushels, and the average yearly yield during the last five years was 4,456,000 bushels.

Oats—Weather has been favorable and oats have advanced 5 per cent during the past month. Conditions on July 1 was 95 per cent of normal and is indicative of an average yield of 34.7 bushels per acre, and a total production of 40,000,000 bushels. The crop last year was estimated at 35,015,000 bushels, and the average for the past five years was 38,717,000 bushels.

Corn—The area planted this year is estimated at 1,476,804 acres, which is 96 per cent of last year's acreage. The condition of the crop on July 1 was

85 per cent and indicates an average yield of 40 bushels per acre, and a total production of 59,073,000 bushels. The crop last year was estimated at 70,086,000 bushels, and the average yield for the last five years was 61,559,525 bushels.

Hay—Condition of meadows and prospect for hay is estimated at 85 per cent of a normal, or 1.40 tons per acre compared with 1.41 tons per acre last year. If the acreage harvested this year is as large as last, the total crop will approximate 4,188,000 tons as compared with 4,219,415 tons last year. The average for the past five years was 4,394,400 tons.

Potatoes—The area planted to potatoes is estimated at 239,920 acres, casts an average yield of 92 bushels of last year's acreage. The condition on July 1 was 94 per cent and forecasts an average yield of 9.2 bushels per acre, and a total production of 22,072,600 bushels. The crop last year was estimated at 26,000,000 bushels, and the average for the last five years was 24,090,500 bushels.

Tobacco—The area planted this spring is estimated at 39,415 acres, which is 95 per cent of the area planted last year. Conditions placed at 91 per cent and indicates an average yield of 1374 pounds per acre, and a total production of \$54,156,000 pounds. The crop last year was estimated at 53,767,990 pounds, and the average for the last five years was 50,812,000 pounds.

Beans—The area planted to field or dry beans is estimated at 20,600 acres, which is 92 per cent of the acreage of last year.

Poultry on Commercial Plants

The condition of young stock on commercial plants is estimated at 95 per cent of normal; the number of pullets, at 107; and adult hens at 105 as compared with last year. The egg production on commercial plants for June is estimated at 44 per cent compared with 44 per cent last year. This is based on 100 per cent equaling 1 egg per day per hen during period reported for.

Farmers Take Up Accounting

One-day farm accounting are now being given in 15 through the co-operation of the States Department of Agriculture, the State Agricultural College farm management extension. The primary object of these is to interest the farmer in keeping as an essential to efficient farm management. While the assistance which the courses give in calculating a farmer's income tax is of great value, it is necessarily secondary.

This is the first year in which this method of introducing farm accounting has been undertaken on such a large scale. The schools are carried on in co-operation with the county agents. The one-day sessions are furnished with calculations made by the farmers themselves under the supervision of the instructor, and discussions of such topics as the relative value of various crops, the size of crop yields, the quality and quantity of live stock for a farm of given size, the size of the farm business as a whole, and the farm layout, and the use of labor-al factors vitally affecting farm efficiency.

Interesting Facts

With the Chinese, yellow is regarded as a color of royalty.

In the rural districts of Australia many of the horses wear cowhide shoes.

There are less extremes of wealth and poverty in France than in any other country.

In Holland the breeding of cats for the sale of their fur is a recognized industry.

The longest pendulum ever made was 377 feet in length and was swung from the second platform of Eiffel Tower.

There is no complete divorce in Ireland. The best that mis-matched couples can obtain is "judicial separation" which does not permit remarriage.

The criminal records show that the most murder cases occur in January, June and August, and the fewest in November, December and February.

The recent tour of the Prince of Wales in Canada and the United States was officially filmed, 15,000 feet being required for the Canadian visit alone.

In the days of ancient Rome a person was required to enter a house with the right foot foremost, because the left was thought unlucky. A boy was kept at the door to see that no one entered the house left foot first.

The descendants of aborigines in Australia are very fond of jewelry, but they do not pay much for it. They use telegraph wire to make bracelets, earrings and nose rings, and tear down the telegraph lines for that purpose.

Of the world's cathedrals, probably the most curious is that which crowns a hill in Uganda. In appearance it resembles nothing so much as a mountain of grass, although on closer inspection one is able to see that mud and wood have been extensively employed. The structure can accommodate 4,000 people.

Advertising Idea By Real Live Bank

Every once in a while, as the saying goes, one notices a bit of "live advertising in the newspapers, the outcome of alertness and an appreciation of the value of concrete example. We find an illustration of this on the advertising pages of an Indianapolis newspaper.

In tearing down an old house near Greenboro, Ind., the other day workmen found an earthenware jar which contained \$1,325 in gold coins. The house had for years been occupied by an old lady who was somewhat "close" in her dealings and who was supposed to be in comfortable circumstances. But at her death only a few dollars were found in the house.

Immediately upon the appearance of this story in the papers the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company, of Indianapolis tore it out, headlines and all, and having it photographed set it in an advertisement accompanied by this admonition:

"If this money had been in the bank it would have earned \$1,590 at 3 per cent simple interest. At 3 per cent interest, compounded semi-annually, it would have earned \$3,135, making the total amount at its owner's disposal today \$4,460."

This is an example of intelligent advertising, for it furnishes an illustration which is necessary to convince a large section of the public of the need not only for saving, but for putting the savings where they will grow without further attention. Every day we read of the ignorant who give up their savings to the bunco artist, or are visited at night by the prowler and robbed. The millions of dollars annually lost in this way would be preserved to their owners if the latter would use common sense in their care. By utilizing these incidents of loss, their advertising the banks not only exhibit a rare degree of intelligence, but perform a public service of great value.

To Reduce the Butter Bill

Buy a fat fowl or chicken and remove all the fat which you find inside the bird. Cut the fat in small pieces and fry out by melting in the top of

a double boiler. Strain fat into glass jars, and when cold cover with paraffin as you would jelly. This may be used in place of butter for frying, for shortening, in escapotted potatoes, baked beans, pie crust, cake or muffins. Always use a little less of this fat than you would butter, and add a bit of salt.

Was Horace Greeley Overrated?

One Sunday I was in the pastor's pew (De Kalb, Ind., in the early fifties) and my father was preaching a sermon. A quaint and curious old gentleman appeared and was seated at my side. A few minutes after the opening of the services, and when the sermon was in progress, he dropped his head and apparently went sound asleep. He sat at my side and I thought this was a most irreverent and unappreciative performance. I was the more astounded when he went to our home for luncheon and I learned he was Horace Greeley. He had heard every word of the sermon and entered upon an earnest discussion with my father during the entire luncheon. The next night he lectured in the church.

The lecture tour was one of the many occasions on which this strange, untrustworthy and greatly overrated man was doing violence to the hopes of the sound-hearted people of the North. Enjoying a degree of confidence rarely accorded to any journalist, he, throughout his long life, seldom missed an opportunity to play havoc with the cause he had espoused and of which he was accounted the foremost champion.

Removed as we are at this time from the days more than half a century ago, and reviewing Greeley's activities in a dispassionate light, we see a continued course of tergiversation from the first to last. In 1848, professing himself and his new-born paper, he Tribune, as devoted to the Whig party, no sooner was his favorite candidate, Henry Clay, defeated and General Taylor nominated for the presidency, than there was a brutal attack on the choice of his party which could not be but helpful to the Democrats.—Melville E. Stone, in Collier's Weekly.

At the South Pole

Everybody that has so much as peeped into a geography knows that there is a preponderance of land in the Northern Hemisphere and of sea in the Southern. There has been evolved an interesting theory to account for this fact. It is affirmed that the immense copula of ice that exists around the south pole must affect the center of gravity of the earth, and

consequently attract the ocean southward. This is sometimes taken to explain the remarkable preponderance of continents pointing southward.

The progressive increase of sea as one goes southward is so remarkably regular that it can hardly be the result of accident. Those who maintain that this is due to the alteration of the center of gravity on the earth contend that this alteration is proceeding constantly. Consequently, it is affirmed 11,160 years ago, when the Northern Hemisphere was at its coldest, the northern glacier being therefore at its maximum, and the southern at its minimum, the preponderance of water would have been in the Northern Hemisphere, and the submersion of the lower lands of Europe and America may have been due to an alteration not in the level of the land, but in that of the sea.

One authority has contended that when the increasing ice counterbal-

ances the decreasing ice there is a sudden transfer of the center of gravity of the earth from one side of the center of the solid part to the other, and consequently a rush of water or a deluge, alternatively from north to south and from south to north, occurring every 10,150 years.

According to the theory outlined above the year 1248 was that in which our Northern Hemisphere was in its period of greatest heat, and the Southern at that of greatest cold; and as 671 years have since elapsed we might expect to find some evidence of subsequent changes.

Fulton street, New York, is the dead line for crooks and other criminals, below which they are not allowed to pass. If caught in the section below this street, they are liable to be arrested as suspicious persons.

NEWS FLASHES

Nation Wide Happenings Briefly Told

Two bandits entered an establishment of the American Stores Company at Eighteenth and Huntington streets Philadelphia, last week, and held the manager at the point of a gun while they ransacked the store, ate a hearty meal, and then escaped with \$125.

Admitting the murder of seven people during the last ten years, Mose Gibson, negro, has been sentenced to be hung at Los Angeles, Cal.

A washed out bridge over a creek near Buffalo, N. Y., was responsible for the death of Mr. and Mrs. William Newman and their two children, of Lackawanna, N. Y., and Miss Clara Sheek, of Buffalo. The road had not been barricaded when the bridge was washed away by a flood and during the night Newman drove his automobile into the swollen stream.

William Bennet, Jr., of Fayetteville, W. Va., serving life sentence for the murder of his wife and unborn child, was taken from jail by an angry mob and lynched.

Philadelphia has opened war on unsanitary soft drink establishments.

Tallow candles are again coming into extensive use, due to the high cost of gas.

Corn cobs have been found to contain a quantity of cellulose, used in dynamite making.

At Winfield, Kansas, Homer S. Wilson, actor, was murdered by his wife. A year ago Wilson killed two men to avenge his wife's honor.

Dr. Harry E. Campbell, formerly a prominent physician of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently died in New York where he held and \$18-a-week position as dishwasher in a restaurant. He spent his fortune educating his unappreciative step-daughter for a career on the stage. He went to New York when he became despondent over financial reverses.

NEW JERSEY STATE CROP REPORT

Weather conditions have been favorable during the past month and all crops have shown improvement over June 1 forecast. While the estimated production of all crops with the exception of potatoes and hay are under last year, they are considerably above the ten year average.

Corn—Rainfall accompanied by warmer weather improved conditions in all sections of the State. The condition on July 1 was 84 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 38.2 bushels per acre and a total production of 9,817,000 bushels, as compared with 10,800,000 bushels last year, and 10,603,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

Wheat—The conditions on July 1 was 78 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 16.3 bushels per acre and a total production of 1,962,000 bushels last year, and 1,962,000 bushels last year, and 1,602,000 bushels the average production for the past ten years. The stock of old wheat remaining on farms is estimated at 5 per cent of last year's crop of 98,000 bushels, compared with 60,000 bushels last year and 77,000 bushels, the average stock on hand for the past ten years on July 1.

Oats—The condition on July 1, was 91 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 31.9 bushels per acre, and a total production of 4,456,000 bushels as compared with 2,461,000 bushels last year, and 2,327,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

Rye—The condition on July 1 was 90 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 17.6 bushels per acre and a total production of 1,253,000 bushels as compared with 1,296,000 bushels last year, and 1,300,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

Potatoes—The condition on July 1 was 92 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 115 bushels per acre and a total production of 12,305,000 bushels as compared with 10,560,000 bushels last year, and 9,903,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

Sweet Potatoes—The condition on July 1 was 88 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 128.5 bushels per acre and a total production of 1,799,000 bushels as compared with 1,705,000 bushels last year, and 2,627,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

Hay (Tame)—The condition of all tame hay on July 1 was 91 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 1.55 tons per acre and a total production of 509,000 tons as compared with 487,600 tons last year, and 499,000 tons, the average production for the past ten years. Timothy—The acreage for cutting this season was estimated as 100 per cent of last season's acreage or 116,000 acres. The condition on July 1 was 93 per cent of a normal as compared with 94 per cent last year, and 83 per cent, the average condition for the past ten years on July 1. Clover—The condition on July 1 was 88 per cent of a normal as compared with 85 per cent last year, and 82 per cent, the average condition for the past ten years on July 1. Alfalfa—The condition on July 1 was 88 per cent of a normal as compared with 94 per cent last year, and 91 per cent, the average

condition for the past ten years on July 1.

Pastures—The condition on July 1 was 94 per cent of normal as compared with 83 per cent last year, and 85 per cent, the average condition for the past ten years on July 1.

Wool—The average weight per fleece is estimated at 7 pounds as compared with 7 pounds last year, and 5.5 pounds the average weight for the past ten years.

Apples—The condition of the total agricultural crop on July 1 was 78 per cent of a normal indicating a production of 2,818,000 bushels as compared with 2,313,000 bushels last year, and 2,241,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years. The commercial crop is estimated at 78 per cent of the total production or 724,000 barrels as compared with 587,000 barrels last year, and 870,000 barrels, the average commercial production of the past four years.

Peaches—The condition of the total agricultural crop on July 1 was 71 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 937,000 bushels as compared with 1,018,000 bushels last year, and 937,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years. The commercial crop is estimated at 70 per cent of the total production 656,000 bushels as compared with 683,000 bushels last year, and 678,000 bushels, the average commercial production for the past three years.

Pears—The condition of the total crop on July 1 was 65 per cent of a normal indicating a yield of 677,000 bushels as compared with 500,000 bushels, the average production for the past ten years.

Other Crops—The condition of other crops in New Jersey expressed in percentage of normal is as follows: Field peas, 93; field beans, 88; tomatoes, 88; cabbage, 89; onions, 94; grapes, 85; blackberries and raspberries, 85; watermelons, 80; cantaloupes, 79. It is estimated that the acreage of late tomatoes has increased four per cent over last year.

Honey—The average yield of surplus honey per colony to July 1 is estimated at 85 pounds. The condition of the colonies on July 1 was 93 per cent of normal and the condition of honey plants July 1, 99 per cent of a normal. The average wholesale prices of several grades are as follows: Extractor, white, 31c per pound; extracted, amber, 26c; extracted, dark, 25c. White, comb, 32c; other comb, 27c; in chunk or bulk, white, 30c; other, 25c. The greater proportion of bee keepers take surplus honey in the fall as the heaviest flow in New Jersey is from late flowers. The white clover flow was reported extremely light in the northern part of the State while heavy in the southern counties.

Poultry on Farms—The condition of young stock on farms July 1 was estimated at 93 per cent of a normal and the number of pullets at 102 per cent as compared with last year. The number of adult hens, was estimated at 98 per cent of a year ago.

Hoarded Wealth Found in Chair

New York.—Veterans of scores of hard-fought battles with the terrors of the deep are the members of the life-saving crew at the Bayonne station. Many a tale of fearful feats wrought by some departed member of that crew whose memory is revered, is told by lamplight of a night when there is little to do and when the pinochle or "sixty-six" usuel grows wearisome. The Bayonne heroes are known far and near and their prowess and ability to serve and save has never been questioned.

Now the Bayonne life-savers are thinking of ghosts—ghosts of those days when cows and sheep and pigs and goats cropped the fragrant grass of Broadway; ghosts of the days when solitude-seeking lovers sought the wilderness of Fourteenth street; ghosts of those days when national and savagery banks were regarded as all too freakish and dangerous for the instrument of the savings of solid citizenry. It is, perhaps to the ultra-conservatism of these old New Yorkers that Captain Fred C. Wilson, who commands the life-savers at Bayonne station owes a fortune—a fortune he has offered to return to the owner does that owner appear in person to enter claim.

Many years ago there dwelt in this vicinity some cautious person who saved, but neglected to trust. Little by little his hoard of gold and currency grew. All was entrusted to the seat of an old chair. Then the saver died—and with him—or her—the secret of the golden cache. Early this year Captain John Howard, who commands lighter 72 of the Morgan Towing Company, bought an old-fashioned chair at a junk shop. One dollar was the price. But the chair was too old and finally it was destined for the scrap heap.

"Give it to me," said Captain Wilson, and the request was granted. Days later, Captin Wilson began repairing the chair. Ripping up the seat he came across the hoard placed there in the days of long ago—a hoard, he says, that is big enough to keep him in affluence for the remainder of his days. But he is honest and he wants the owner to come.

Helpful Hints for Mother

Give each child a towel rod in the bathroom with its name marked on a card over the towel, and wash cloths marked with the child's initial and a toothbrush conveniently near. These things help in keeping the bathroom in order. Mark stockings and handkerchiefs with pink initial and number each pair of stockings in a way to save time in mating them.

A great help is to utilize a bureau by giving each child a drawer where it may deposit its playthings and little treasures.

Have a hook for each child with its name marked over it, for their coats and hats, when coming from school, and one of the little patent clothes pins makes a very handy thing to fasten a pair of rubbers with their name marked on it, and saves getting the rubbers out of place. These hints may not only help the mother in keeping the house orderly, but tend to make the children so also.

Attention, MEN!

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