

RELEASE PHEASANTS TO BATTLE BEETLES

Forked River, N. J.—Several thousand ring-neck pheasants have just been released by State game wardens many of them in the vicinity of the Japanese beetle infested sections. Within a few weeks fully a thousand will be freed in the infested districts of Burlington County. This will be the largest addition to these natural enemies of the Japanese invader as yet provided by the State.

For two years the war waged to exterminate the beetle before it succeeded in pushing its invasion into other districts has been going on. Many experiments have been tried with various solutions with more or less success. But the pheasant is generally accepted as the surest exterminating agency available because he would rather eat Japanese beetles than any other kind of food and he possesses an almost insatiable appetite.

In connection with the liberation of the pheasants this fall an experiment is being tried by the game wardens. The birds released are by no means full grown. Many of them are half grown at the best. This action was taken after many conferences. The question to be decided is, can the young birds take care of themselves during the winter in the wilds?

Apparently the game wardens think they can. The results next spring will show. In the meanwhile the young pheasants are shifting for themselves and from what is learned here they are getting along very nicely.

Sportsmen, upland-shooters, believe the State has made no mistake in the innovation. They say there is not the slightest doubt but the birds will come through the winter in better shape than had they been retained on the State grounds until next spring.

That they will be wilder as a result of their winter's experience goes without saying. This fact may have something to do with the confidence in the experiment expressed by the gunners. They all favor a wild bird to a tame one, and one of the criticisms of the pheasants liberated in the past has been that many of them became "quite domesticated" through their long stay on the game reservations.

It has been no uncommon experience for a hunter to have a pheasant sit upon the branch of a tree and quiz him as he got ready to shoot. In some such instances the sportsman has declined to kill the bird and has not been very complimentary in his criticism of the game stocking plan that resulted in liberating a lot of barnyard fowl.

Great Value as Exterminator

But the greatest value of the pheasant, or at least that to which the most importance attaches just at present, lies in its importance as an exterminator of the Japanese beetle. In the experiments carried on to determine this Japanese beetle in considerable quantities were found in the stomach of pheasants which had been feeding in the beetle zones. Another season will demonstrate whether the pheasant is a real ally of the Jersey farmer and the Federal and State governments in the war against the beetle or not. If he proves to be what it is said he is, a natural enemy of the beetle, he will probably come under the protection of the State and shooting him will be prohibited.

If the results fail to establish this, then the New Jersey sportsman after upland game will find the woods well stocked with pheasants and there will be no restrictions on bagging them.

Releasing the half-grown pheasants will save the State hundreds of dollars. This will result from the feed saved and which otherwise would be given the birds. Pheasants are good eaters and it costs no little sum to feed several thousand of them, even on State reservations even where quantities of naturally grown food grows.

Demands for the pheasants have come from all sections of the State. As a result the birds are being widely distributed. In turn this gives the assurance that natural breeding will take place in many sections where the ring-neck pheasant has heretofore been quite a rarity. It should mean a well-stocked forestry. Farmers generally approve of the presence of the pheasant and assurances have been given that should a severe winter develop the birds will be particularly true should a cold spring follow when the young pheasants would otherwise suffer.

Farmers Complain of Deer

South Jersey farmers are complaining again of depredations on the part of thousands of deer that are running wild in the woodlands. During the spring they raided hundreds of acres of young crops. Now they are doing the same thing to the late maturing varieties. Game wardens here are receiving many inquiries as to when the deer season will open. In some way a report was circulated that hunters would be unlimited as to the number of deer they could kill this fall and the result was that farmers in the deer country believed they could see an end to their troubles. They congratulated themselves too soon, however, for no change has been made in the game laws providing for any such extension of shooting privileges.

During the past week deer were reported in districts where they have not been seen in years. This indicates that the herds have spread and that

they are not so wild. It also suggests that the losses sustained through their raiding will extend to new areas, with the certainty that this will bring forth an even greater protest than has been registered by South Jersey farmers.

Squirrels are reported on the increase. Several fox squirrels were seen below here the past week. A few black squirrels have also been noted. The appearance of the latter is something of a mystery. It is possibly accounted for by the unintended liberation of squirrels of this variety brought into the State by travelers returning from the Rocky Mountains. Both of these squirrels have fine skins, and if the demand for furs is as great this winter as a year ago they will certainly be hunted for while in season by scores of men and boys shooting for the trade.

Although the fact has not been generally advertised, a movement is on foot in South Jersey swamp districts to cultivate the muskrat. The catch this year, it is predicted, will be far greater than last winter. The venture was undertaken by parties who had faith in the value of furs remaining little changed.

Generally speaking, the gaming season will prove one of the best in years. There has been an abundant crop of berries, the nut trees are heavy with burrs, fruits are generally more plentiful, while the grain crop has been exceptionally large. This has assured the game plenty of food, and from what is reported of such as is running in woods and fields the condition shown is exceptionally fine. Hunters' bags this season should be well filled and the game of the very best.

In the meanwhile an eye will be kept open for the young pheasants' welfare, and every effort will be made to insure their living in a land of plenty until they attain their growth.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

French Critic Describes Effect of War on Painting

By KATE BURR

Buffalo has in town—the guest of Mr. Chandler Ross—the distinguished art critic and connoisseur, Monsieur Enrique Henriot, of Paris, New York and Buenos Aires.

Meeting Monsieur Henriot in Mr. Ross' Buffalo studio at the Lafayette Hotel, I asked him to tell me something of the effect of the war on art—whether the art of painting had suffered deterioration as had literature and music.

"Ah," said Monsieur Henriot, in the very good English which is one of the ten languages he speaks, "the great war has had a tremendous effect upon art—especially in these countries which were the scene of action.

"The battlefields, millions of men in the fight, homes wrecked, families separated, peaceful land destroyed, the anxiety and suffering of mothers, wives, sweethearts, the bloody shambles, the pain and despair in the hospitals among the maimed and convalescent heroes, the heart wounds changed literature, influenced sculpture, and gave the art of painting a new horizon.

"In this mixture of sentiments there is a revolt against the dramatic, allegorical and classic in art represented by the old schools. The father of the dramatic school of the nineteenth century, the great Delacroix, with Gericault and others, has suffered regression at the hands of the people.

"The allegorical and classic subjects from the brush of David, Ingres and even the wonderful landscapes by the Barbizon school are being dimmed by the relation of the people toward a new renaissance. Painters of the masses are in the downward rush of public favor.

"This change of feeling has caused the rise of several new cults.

"There is a craving of light for peaceful scenes in the life of the common people—the masses.

"One man there is," said Monsieur Henriot, "who had presentiments of the need to be born of the war before war was here.

"That man is Claude Monet, Father of Light and Atmosphere. Honet had the creative instinct and the courage of his convictions to push his appeal in a new way. He created the new school of sunshine and light. Light and sunshine are the want of the battle scarred soul of the people and Monet, Apostle of the Present, has met that want before it was apparent, and followers of the great Impressionist like Renoir, Manet, Sisley, Pissarro and others are meeting it now.

"Monet," Monsieur Henriot said, "painted as the sun acts, using the seven colors of the spectrum for his palette and never painting with black or neutral shades. In that way he bathed everything in atmosphere."

M. Henriot showed me a picture painted by Claude Monet, of which he is the fortunate possessor, how the artist's vision was able to make his atmosphere tell the time of day in which the picture was painted. The wonderful seascape gave us a two-o'clock-in-the-afternoon sky and sea, and gazing upon the canvas I could see that to be true.

M. Henriot spoke of what Renoir had done for the poetry of art, and made the prophesy that so strong was the growing demand with these great impressionists' brush-children that in fifteen years one Monet will bring the price of a Hobbema and a Renoir will be valued like a Rembrandt.

"Unfortunately the best works of Monet are hard to get. Many collectors and a few connoisseurs are looking for them. No one museum in Europe has many examples of the art of either.

"Israels also appealed to the soul of the people through his home studies and portrayal of the life of small people—as fishermen, Dutch interiors and—like subjects. He strikes the medium between the Impressionist and Barbizon schools."

M. Henriot has written several authoritative works on art, has contributed largely to Continental periodicals, his criticism being a regular feature of Figaro and his opinion decides any controversy as to the authenticity of old or semi-modern masters.

His conservative statement as to the decline of the rising school of Sunshines and Light and his explanation of the reason thereof may be taken for fact.

A Brief Glimpse of the Life of Mary Baker G. Eddy

Many of her students never worked so well after they withdrew from her compelling leadership, and their contact with her remained the most vivid and important event in their lives," wrote one who was unsympathetic, but in her own way strove to be fair. And she continued: "Out of her abundant energy and determination Mrs. E. was enabled to nerve many a resolute will, and did much of her work with tools which were temporarily given hardness and edge by the driving personality behind them."

One finds on every hand evidence of the indomitable spirit working in Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, by which she was able to overcome the impediments that would have crushed another. Through them she swept, living to see her ideas working for the practical as well as the spiritual benefit of thousands, who eagerly testified to the good they received. Today, a decade after her passing, there are said to be more than seventeen hundred Christian Science churches in the world.

Born July 16, 1821, at the Baker homestead in the town of Bow, near the present city of Concord, in New Hampshire, Mary A. Morse Baker was the sixth and youngest child of Mark and Abigail Baker. From infancy it is said she was subject to convulsive attacks of a hysterical nature, which seemed not to grow better as she grew older. When she was 22 she married George Washington Glover, who lived but six months, and then she came home to give birth to her only child—named after her father—and she still suffered sadly from her trouble. It was only after she had married for the second time—to Daniel Patterson—that she found relief, it is said, through the ministrations of Phineas Parkhurst Quimby, who practiced a form of healing in Portland, Me.

In the 1898 edition of "Science and Health" Mrs. Eddy wrote: "In the year 1866 I discovered the science of metaphysical healing and named it Christian Science." It was not, however, until after years of writing and rewriting without unabated patience that the book first saw the light in 1875.

At this time Mrs. Eddy was in Lynn, Mass., and there her theories had found practical application in that city in 1842 Mrs. Eddy left Lynn with her husband, Asa Gilbert Eddy, whom she married in 1877, and went to Boston, where she lived and worked until she retired to Concord, N. H., in the latter part of 1899. So simple was her life in Concord it is said few persons felt any interest in her until the dedication of the Mother Church in Boston in 1895 caused them to realize how great a public personage lived among them.

Out of hardships few women have endured, from misunderstandings and what has been described as "appalling" hermits, Mrs. Eddy achieved a success such as has been given few persons. Perhaps Mrs. Eddy herself was thrilled when, on June 3, 1888, she spoke to the third annual convention of the National Christian Scientists' Association in Chicago. There she had gone with Calvin A. Fye and Ebenezer J. Foster—whom she later adopted—and addressed three thousand persons, eight hundred of whom were Christian Science delegates. As it appeared in a letter, it was a scene almost beyond description.

"Up they came in crowds to her side begging one hand-clasp, one look, one memorial from her whose name was a power and a sacred thing in their homes. Those women she had never seen before—invalids raised up by her touch—attempted to hurriedly tell the wonderful story.

"A mother who failed to get near her held her babe to look on her helper. Others touched the dress of their benefactor not so much as asking for more."

It was December 3, 1910, that Mary Baker G. Eddy passed on, in Concord, N. H.

Delinquent Dog Tax May Be Collected

Dog owners in Pennsylvania who violate the law by failing to take out a license for their dogs, and who escape prosecution during any one year, may be held for the license fee even though action is not instituted until the following year. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is assisting the local county officials and constables in enforcing the law and while hundreds of prosecutions have been instituted in various sections and while this work will be vigorously prosecuted throughout the year, yet there will be some dog owners who will escape detection.

These dog owners, however, will be liable to prosecution next year for failure to comply with the law this year. The Lebanon county authorities are now planning to collect the delinquent dog tax for 1919 and similar action will be taken up in other counties as rapidly as they are cleaned up for the current year.

Thus far in 1920 there have been 1421 prosecutions entered in the State for violations of the dog law and each case has been successfully terminated. This is as against 107 prosecutions in 1919.

The activities of the enforcement officials which have been centered on Washington County for the past several weeks, will be extended to Greene, Indiana and Armstrong counties within the next week or two and a large number of arrests will be ordered in each of these counties.

An impression has gotten throughout the State that the offenders are largely confined to the rural sections of the State. This is incorrect as offenders have been found in cities and towns as well as in the country sections.

"Dockage System" Suggested for Penn. Wheat Growers

Growers of wheat who sell their products to local buyers or millers often are surprised by the wide range which exists between the prices they receive and the prices quoted on the exchanges in the seaboard markets.

The prices in the large markets are quoted on inspected grain, graded according to the U. S. standards, while the farmers wheat is bought "as is" by local buyers or millers to meet their requirements. The local buyers and millers, not having the facilities for grading nor for handling samples of grain to determine the amount of dockage present in the wheat, are compelled to place their buying figures low enough to guard themselves against losses due to possible bad judgment or incorrect estimating of the grade of wheat.

The installation of the "Dockage System" suggested by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Bureau of Markets in country markets by the growers, buyers and millers would insure to all parties concerned a fair basis of comparison at least for the wheat of the community.

Dockage is the foreign matter in the wheat which may be easily separated by the appropriate sieves and does not affect the grade of the dockage free wheat. Any foreign material, not separable by the dockage method is a very important factor in determining the grade of the wheat. The percentage of this material in the grades is small indeed, and is not determinable unless the dockage has been removed.

A study of the grades would be most profitable to anyone interested in wheat. The moisture content, determinable only by laboratory methods, varies with the grades from 13.5 and 14 per cent for No. 1, to 15.5 and 16 per cent for No. 5. The test weights per bushel which is the method commonly used in buying wheat, varies from 49 lbs. on some classes in grade No. 5 wheat to 60 lbs. in grade No. 1.

The importance of the dockage system is revealed in the fact that the standards presented can only apply

to dockage-free wheat. It would not be a fair practice to apply the grades otherwise.

A fuller discussion of the dockage system is found in recent bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Bureau of Markets of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is desirous of seeing the local grain trading conducted in the fairest possible way and will lend all the assistance possible to those interested in using the government standard grades. Daily market reports giving the prices of graded grain are published in many newspapers of the State.

Address inquiries to the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This Sort of Thing Angers Pedestrians

Have you ever waited at a curb to let an automobile pass only to have the driver go by at full speed and throw mud and dirty water all over you from a puddle in his path?

There are occasionally times when a motorist may not be held responsible for a mishap of this sort, yet it cannot be denied that this is one offense for which the driver seldom has any justification. A slight turn of the wheel would nearly always keep the wheels out of the puddle, or a slight reduction in speed would make it possible to get through without splashing.

Many a woman, gowned in dainty attire, has had her costume ruined by mud and water and has watched the car go on its way, with the driver quite unconcerned over the damage he has done. She knows it would do no good to take his number, for the offense he has committed lies just outside the pale of the law.

To the motorist the incident is usually of no moment and quickly forgotten. But to the pedestrian who sustained the mud bath there is the annoyance due to the damage to his clothes, and the mental wear and tear which accompany futile rage. For this sort of thing does make people mad, and what adds to their anger is their knowledge that the mishap was caused by the carelessness or deliberate heedlessness of the driver, and by the further fact that the motorist doesn't care a hang whether he did any damage or not.

The great body of motorists is to be congratulated says the United States Tire Company, on the fact that this sort of driver is decidedly in the minority. Nearly all drivers obey the laws with great care and exercise toward other motorists and pedestrians the simple courtesy that the American principle of a square deal typifies. The fellow who drives as if he were the only person in the highways is growing less and is as unpopular among other motorists as he is with pedestrians.

Horse is Stung to Death by Bees

Lafayette, Ind.—Thousands of angry bees stung a horse to death at the home of Nelson Carter, at Shawnee Mound, south of here. Several church women were kept prisoners in the carter dwelling for three hours.

The women had assembled from miles around for a meeting of the home and foreign missionaries societies of the Shawnee Mound Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Jesse Haw-

thorne and Mrs. Ray Hawthorne made the trip to the Carter home in a buggy drawn by a valuable horse owned by the former. They hitched the horse to a tree near some beehives, paying no attention to the few bees that were flying about.

Soon, however, the number of bees about them increased. The horse was stung, and attempted to bolt, but was held fast by the hitch strap. Then more bees appeared and the women cried for help. The animal was soon literally covered with the insects. Attempts were made to unhitch the horse, but the bees attacked everyone who approached. The horse leaped into one of the beehives, fell to the ground and tried to roll and stamp the bees away, but they swarmed about him more thickly than ever.

A veterinarian was called and he built bonfires in an effort to smoke the bees out. The horse died in a few minutes. The animal's body was nearly half again its normal size by the time he died.

Several of the women, and men as well, who were called to assist them, were stung by the bees and required medical treatment. The Rev. J. W. Evers, pastor of the church, was badly stung. He was stung twelve times on the head and neck.

After the bees had left the horse, the women fled into the house. The bees swarmed about the place and covered the sides of the building. It was evening before the women could emerge with safety and return to their homes.

BUY COTTON SEED MEAL INSTEAD OF COTTON SEED FOOD

The farmers, dairymen and stockmen of Pennsylvania should learn to distinguish between cotton seed meals and cotton seed feeds as sold in Pennsylvania, if they are to secure adequate returns on their money invested in feeding stuffs, according to the Bureau of Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The laws of Pennsylvania provide that feed sold as cotton seed meal shall contain at least 38 per cent of protein and not more than 10 per cent of fiber. Cotton seed feed products containing less than 38 per cent protein and more than 10 per cent fiber can only be sold as cotton seed feed.

Some cotton seed feed sold in the State contains as high as 36 per cent protein, and dairymen are misled into believing that the products they are purchasing is cotton seed meal. The Bureau of Chemistry, from time to time has found shipments of cotton seed feed improperly labeled as cotton seed meal and prosecutions in these cases have been ordered.

If you are buying cotton seed feed containing less than 38 per cent protein, it is not cotton seed meal and the product is not as good as the higher grade meals.

The result of several years experiments show that it is better economy to buy cotton seed meals instead of cotton seed foods.

READ TAGS ON ALL FEEDING STUFFS PURCHASED

Read the labels on the feeding stuffs you buy for your stock.

This is the advice of the Bureau of Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, not only to the farmers and stockmen of the State, but to the feed dealers as well. By a proper observance of the tags on each bag of feed stuffs, the farmer and stockman will know the food value of feeding stuffs he is buying, while the dealer will know at a glance whether or not his products are conforming to the feeding laws of the State.

The law provides that mixed feeds, which are shown to contain oat hulls, cotton seed hulls, flax plant refuse and elevator chaff, may not contain more than 10 per cent of fiber. The amount of fiber, which is in reality waste material and of no value, must be stated on the tag attached to each bag of feeding stuff.

The Bureau of Chemistry, under direction of the State Secretary of Agriculture, has recently instituted a number of prosecutions in cases where feed stuffs were found to contain from fifteen to eighteen per cent of fiber.

If the farmer or stockman will read the tags on the feeding stuffs he contemplates purchasing, he will know at a glance whether or not he is buying feed that contains a large per cent of waste material while the dealer can save himself from prosecution by handling only that feed that contain fiber in amounts permitted by law.

The Bureau of Chemistry at Harrisburg, is ready at all times to give the exact composition of all feeding stuffs sold in the State.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACHES

Copious rains during August have been a great help to the corn and a splendid crop is promised.

Fifty-six pounds of fresh burned stone lime accomplishes the same purpose as seventy-four pounds of hydrated lime and one hundred pounds of pulverized lime stone.

REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

Reports received by the Bureau of Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, showing the results of analyses of feed stuffs.

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The Furrow

News and Views About the Farm

Plant Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture indicate that the losses in the peach crop this year are exceedingly heavy, owing to the rapid development of brown rot disease during the wet, humid conditions under which ripening has taken place. In many orchards a crop of the highest promise has dwindled down to little or nothing, and the general situation is reflected in the large amount of fruit offered for sale in an obviously unripe condition, the growers being compelled to take this step in order to forestall the rot and save something from the general wreck.

The disappointing returns from this year's crop will no doubt serve to stimulate a more general interest in this disease and induce the peach growers to take advantage of the well-known spray control means for combating what has been in the last two seasons a very destructive pest.

In a recent circular issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry of Pennsylvania the life history of the brown rot disease is outlined and spray methods for its control are given. In addition to spray applications, emphasis is placed on the destruction of the rotten fruit, and the general sanitation of the orchard so as to enlist as many agencies as possible in the fight against the disease.

Unless more modern methods are employed by peach growers for the control of brown rot, we may expect that the disease will continue to take heavy toll of the crop, and there will be high prices for the fruit, small returns to the grower, and benefit to nobody.

BLACK ROT FOLLOWS CALYX INJURY BY LEAD ARSENATE

Black rot is doing some damage to apple fruits according to reports being received at the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This injury is common but not usually prevalent, except on Ben Davis and apples of the same type, such as Rome Beauty. It has been seen on Jonathan Delicious and several other varieties to a limited extent.

The initial injury occurs at the time of the calyx spray. The nectaries of honey glands which are not protected by the usual epidermis common to other parts are readily penetrated by the poison and the calyx and the surrounding tissues are killed superficially. The area thus killed turns very dark and injured apples will show black spots of varying size around the calyx. The dead area ceases to grow and when the apple expands cracks often appear around the edge of the dead tissue. The rot which may or may not subsequently appear on these apples, invariably starts from the ruptured areas. It is the common black rot which is usually met with in association with this arsenical injury, and since this fungus is hardly ever destructive except where it is started from a break in the skin, its direct connection with the arsenical injury is clearly evident.

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