

Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts

# PRATT FEED FACTS

## "Why Do Pratts Use Dried Buttermilk?"

"Isn't liquid buttermilk just as good? Isn't it better to put the money in some extra beef scrap?" These, and a dozen other similar questions are often asked me.

First, let me state that Pratts use dried buttermilk because it gives poultry the greatest results and profits. Moreover, the use of dried buttermilk mixed in the mash when it is made insures every hen getting her share, saves labor of feeding the liquid or semi-solid buttermilk separately, is perfectly safe, has no waste and gives greatest value for your money.

Buttermilk is a wonderful feeding stuff—every mash should contain it—every Pratt mash does contain a liberal and proper quantity. Cornell University found that dried buttermilk gave better results even than meat scraps. It was a better source of protein and reduced egg production costs. That's saying a lot.

At Purdue University in Indiana, Professor Phillips found that dried buttermilk feeds gave even better results than where liquid buttermilk was fed. A pen of fowls fed with dried buttermilk in their mash gave greater income and bigger net profit than one given liquid buttermilk. Dried buttermilk was proved to have \$50.10 more feeding value per 100 pounds than liquid buttermilk. Moreover, the fertility and hatchability of the eggs from the dried buttermilk pen was far greater than from the other pens.

Purdue says, "the dried form of buttermilk is as good, if not better, than the liquid form as a means of supplying animal protein." In Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash and in Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash you get the most generous measure of dried buttermilk in addition to the right amount of high protein meat scrap and fish meal. It is easy to see, with such a splendid combination of the three best sources of animal protein, why Pratts Mash gives greatest growth and most eggs on the least feed.

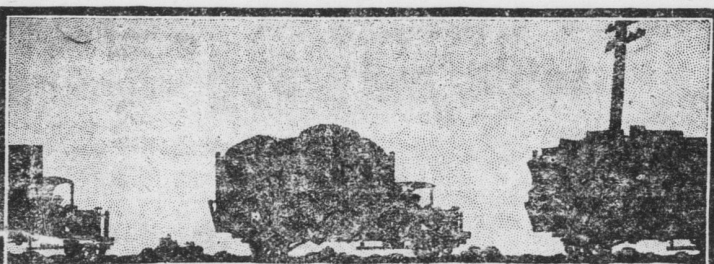
So firmly are we convinced of the superiority of dried buttermilk for use as an ingredient of any good mash that dried buttermilk among all the poultry feed makers of dried buttermilk among all the poultry feed makers in America.

We use dried buttermilk because it will please and pay you and that is why folks call Pratts, "America's Quality Feed Line."

# H. E. Hauer

Mount Joy, Pa.

Pratts Pratts Pratts Pratts



### They can go all night — How quickly can they stop?

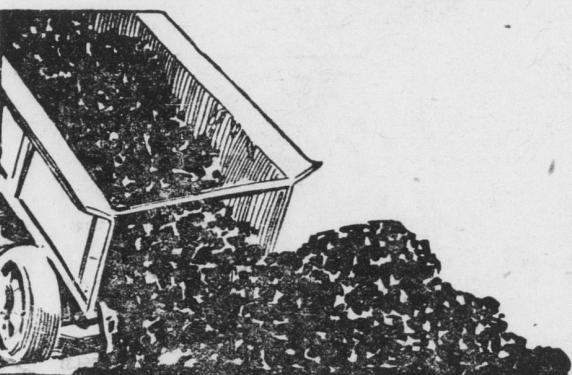
Their ability to GO is unquestioned. Their ability to STOP, in many cases, is a matter of hope.

The wise driver thinks as often of his brakes as he does of his motor.

Perhaps that is why so many of our townspeople are driving in and ordering Johns-Manville Asbestos Brake Lining put on their cars.

They know it is the best and we put it on with no lost motion!

## Ream's Garage, Mt. Joy



## The Best Heating COAL

Pound for pound, Baker's Coal will give you more heat, whether burned in furnace, stove or grate, than any other coal you can buy. A trial will prove the truth of our statement.

### F. H. BAKER, Mount Joy, Pa.

# Think Of It

## 25 DIFFERENT KINDS OF SCHRAFFT'S CANDIES AT 50c A POUND

All of one kind or assorted of all kinds at the same price.

Just received a full line of Summer Marshmallow Candies and Milk Leaves.

We also handle Chiques Rock Soft Drinks; ice cold, all flavors.

We roast our own Peanuts and they are Jumbos.

### TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

10c sizes ..... 3 packs for 25c  
15c sizes ..... 2 packs for 25c

We make a specialty of Bachman's Chocolate. We have 5 lb. Almond Bars and 5 lb. Plain Bars that we are selling at \$1.50 Per Bar.

## H. A. Darrenkamp

Post Office MOUNT JOY, PA.

# The Produce and Live Stock Market

### CORRECT INFORMATION FURNISHED WEEKLY BY THE PENNA. BUREAU OF MARKETS FOR THE BULLETIN

The tight embargo on the shipments of fruits and vegetables had a depressing effect on the wholesale fruit and vegetable market this morning, according to the report of the Federal and State Bureaus of Markets. The effects were more noticeable on the nearby commodities although stock from distant areas which would have otherwise been re-shipped in local lots also met a weak market. The commodities from distant areas such as Watermelons, tomatoes, lettuce, peas, and lima beans, (for local consumption) met a steady to slightly stronger market. Potatoes were in moderate receipt but sold at lower prices than the preceding day for the first time this week. The demand was slower and the market weaker. Tomatoes and onions were the only nearby vegetables which showed any noticeable trend upward. Buyers were looking for good quality, although receipts were quite heavy, the demand was stronger, resulting in the highest prices of the week on both lines. Beans continued their weaker tendency. New Jersey cucumbers weakened under liberal receipts from all areas. The new apple market was very weak, with few sales were made at prices lower than those on yesterday's weakened market.

### Eggs

Of the 2217 cases of eggs received in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania furnished 281, Virginia 479, and Illinois 436. Prices unreported.

### Mill Feed Sharply Firmer

According to a late Federal report yesterday, Mill feeds were sharply firmer, there being a better absorption of spot wheat mill feeds, especially by jobbers. Little deferred shipment feed offered. Offerings of July-August, Saturday's usual closing time came with much of the stock remaining unsold. Clean-up sales will reach lower levels than the low marks already indicated by this morning's quotations. Cherries, onions, beets, and carrots were amply supplied. Held about steady in comparison with yesterday's prices. Green corn was in heavy receipt and closing prices were about one-half those received at the opening of the market. Tomatoes, largely due to yesterday's high prices, were abundant but buyers, already plentifully supplied, were indifferent. At closing time much of the stock remained unsold.

### Potatoes on the carlot market moved slowly and the best stock was weak. The bulk of the offerings were slightly to badly decayed. Offerings of cantaloupes were generally such that were full ripe and could not be carried over until next week. They moved slowly at buyer's prices. Peaches held about steady, the limited offerings meeting a fair demand.

### Egg Market Weak, Live Poultry Firm

Pennsylvania furnished 411 cases of the 1904 cases of eggs on the Philadelphia market. Virginia 99, Maryland 88, and Illinois 380. Extra firsts sold at 35c, firsts in new cases at 32½c, and other firsts at 31c.

The live poultry market remained firm with no changes over yesterday's prices.

### Egg and Poultry Weak

Pennsylvania furnished 327 of the 5599 cases of eggs on the local market. Virginia furnished 335 and Maryland 131. Extra firsts sold for 36c, firsts in new cases 33½c, other firsts 32c.

The live poultry market was weak, with White Leghorns quoted at 20c to 24c, Plymouth Rock Broilers at 30c to 42c, and mixed broilers at 27c to 29c.

The outstanding feature of the Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market this morning, according to the Federal and State Bureaus, was furnished by string-beans. The recent rains have tended to make them more plentiful during the latter part of the present season and the heavier receipts during the past few days have weakened the market considerably. This morning's receipts were heavy and of wide range in quality and condition. These things, together with the "hold-overs" from yesterday caused a market that was nothing short of "demoralized," being entirely in the buyers' favor.

Apples showed a weaker tendency, especially for the smaller sizes. The greater range in quality of the cherries offered resulted in lower prices for some of the riper stock. Small-berries remained about unchanged although the demand was limited. Peaches from New Jersey and Maryland are becoming more plentiful on the local market. The quality of to-day's offerings showed some improvement over earlier offerings of the season, there was a slight improvement in prices.

Potatoes were in moderate supply. The demand was good, especially for the better grades, resulting in a steady market.

steers both dry feds and grassers showing weaker tendency, compared with week ago, 25c to 50c lower, grassers grading medium and below showing most decline, and dry feds \$11.50, top grassers \$10.75, average weight 1375, bulk \$6.50-8.00. Bulls slow about steady. She stock weak to 25c lower, canners and cutters steady. Calves, slow about steady, top \$13.00.

### RECEIPTS:

Receipts for today's market—Cattle 13 cars:—5 Kansas City; 4 Virginia; 2 West Virginia; 2 St. Paul; containing 540 head, 117 head trucked in from nearby; total cattle 457 head.

Receipts for week ending July 11, 1925:—Cattle 111 cars:—43 St. Louis; 24 Virginia; 14 St. Paul; 10 Kansas City; 4 Chicago; 4 W. Virginia; 2 Oklahoma City; 2 Pittsburg; 1 Buffalo; 1 Tennessee; 1 New Jersey; 1 Kentucky; 1 Ohio; 1 Maryland; 1 Indiana; and 1 Penna.; containing 3080 head, 450 head trucked in total cattle 3530 head, 280 calves, 101 hogs.

### Range of Prices:

#### STEERS

Good to choice \$10.00-11.00  
Fair to good \$ 9.00-10.00  
Medium to fair \$ 7.50-9.00  
Common to medium \$ 5.50-7.50

#### BULLS

Good to choice \$ 6.50-7.25  
Medium to good \$ 5.25-6.50  
Common to medium \$ 4.75-5.25  
Low to medium \$ 4.00-4.75

#### HEIFERS

Choice to prime \$9.25-10.00  
Good to choice \$ 8.25-9.25  
Medium to good \$ 6.50-8.25  
Common to medium \$ 4.50-6.50

#### COWS

Good to choice \$ 5.75-7.25  
Medium to good \$ 4.75-5.75  
Common to medium \$ 3.50-4.75  
Canners and Cutters \$ 1.75-3.50

#### CALVES

Good to choice \$12.25-13.25  
Medium \$11.50-12.25  
Common \$ 4.50-11.50

#### HOGS

Heavyweights \$14.75-15.50  
Mediumweights \$13.75-15.00  
Lightweights \$12.25-13.75  
Rough stock \$10.50-12.25

### Lancaster Grain and Feed Market

Wheat \$1.32 bu.  
Corn \$1.05 bu.  
Hay (baled)

Timothy \$13.00-14.00 ton.  
Straw \$10.00-11.00 ton.

### Selling Price of Feeds

Bran \$37.00-38.00 ton  
Shorts \$38.00-39.00 ton  
Hominy \$47.50-48.50 ton  
Middlings \$45.00-46.00 ton  
Linseed \$55.50-56.50 ton  
Gluten \$49.50-50.50 ton  
Ground Oats \$44.00-45.00 ton  
Conensed 41 pc. \$52.50-54.50 ton  
Dairy Feed 16 pc. \$35.00-37.50 ton  
Dairy Feed 18 pc. \$42.50-43.50 ton  
Dairy Feed 20 pc. \$44.50-45.50 ton  
Dairy Feed 24 pc. \$49.00-50.00 ton  
Dairy Feed 25 pc. \$52.00-53.00 ton  
Horse Feed 85 pc. \$48.50-49.50 ton

### SHOULD BUY EGGS NOW FOR YOUR WINTER USE

Eggs bought now and preserved for winter use means approximately a five dollar saving on this one item of food alone to every family in Lancaster county. This statement is based on figures showing that the price of eggs is generally twice as high from November to February as in July.

The practice of putting away eggs for winter not only bespeaks economy but should also induce a greater consumption of this most ideal food, states the Institute in explaining the preservation process. Two four-gallon stone or earthenware crocks, capable of holding twenty dozen eggs, will be found sufficient for the average family. They should be first cleaned and scalded with boiling water. The eggs are then placed small end down and a cooled solution of water glass (sodium silicate), one quart to nine quarts of water that has been boiled and thoroughly cooled, is poured over the eggs to close up the pores in the shell to prevent the eggs' liquids from evaporating. The topmost layer of eggs should be kept covered with the solution to a depth of at least two inches at all times. The crocks are then placed in a cool dry place after being tightly covered with waxed paper to prevent the evaporation of the solution.

Eggs preserved in this fashion can be kept in perfect condition for every purpose, according to the Institute. They will appear more watery when broken out of the shell, but the flavor and nutritive qualities will be very satisfactory. When the eggs taken from the crocks are to be boiled, a small hole should be made in the shell with a pin at the large end of the egg before placing it in the water. This permits the air in the egg to escape and will prevent it from cracking.

### CO-OP. INSTITUTE WILL OPEN SESSION JULY 20

Many leaders and members of cooperative associations in Pennsylvania will be present at the first session of the American Institute of Cooperation which will open at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, on July 20 and continue for four weeks, according to reports reaching the State Department of Agriculture.

Teachers of vocational agriculture are expecting to attend the Institute in a body as the session during the third week will be included as a part of their annual summer conference.

At least twenty-three speakers from Pennsylvania, or connected with organizations operating in the state, will appear on the program. This number includes Governor Gifford Pinchot and Secretary of Agriculture, F. P. Willits. The latest count indicates that more than 135 authorities from thirty different states and from several foreign countries will be present to discuss the various problems involved in cooperative marketing and purchasing.

Prospecting for gold by airplane the plan of an enterprising miner who will fly over the Cassiar district British Columbia and when he sees a likely looking creek watershed and look it over. If results warrant he will leave his partner and drop over to Wrangell for supplies.

### WEATHER INSURANCE TAKES MANY FORMS

Insurance against unfavorable weather is issued in many forms and is becoming an important branch of the insurance business, according to the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. The oldest line of distinctively weather insurance in the United States is hail insurance on growing crops. Kansas, North Dakota, and Iowa lead in the use of hail insurance, having half the hail risks in this country, which totaled \$40,000,000 in 1924.

Windstorm and tornado insurance premiums now amount to more than \$30,000,000 annually. Since the tornado near Lorain, Ohio, in 1924, and others in Illinois and Indiana this year, the demand for insurance protection against windstorm damage has doubled. Some banks and mortgage companies now require windstorm policies as well as fire policies before making loans.

Rain insurance differs from other forms of weather insurance in that it does not cover property damage. It is especially designed for events or business enterprises which would be greatly reduced in bad weather. A policy may cover as short a period as three hours—time enough for a ball game, a track meet, a fashion show or an exhibit. Fair managers and retail stores advertising special sales frequently take out rain insurance for a single day.

Frost insurance for fruit trees is the alternative to the cost and labor of orchard heating. It seldom pays to go to the expense of both. General crop insurance has not yet become well established, but is practised to some extent. Damage by lightning is usually included in fire insurance policies.

Many frost policies are written, such as insurance against a cloudy sky during an eclipse of the sun, or insurance against lack of snow, taken out in two instances—once by a motion-picture company making snow scenes and once by the promoters of winter sports in Minnesota.

### POOR FOOD, NOT HEAT, LOWERS COW'S PRODUCTION

Cows properly fed will not show a decline in their milk flow in summer. While hot weather and flies are a great discomfort to the animals, they practically have no effect on the quantity or quality of milk they produce.

"If cows show a tendency to lessen their volume of milk in hot weather, it is almost certain that they do not get enough of or the right kind of food," Prof. Reed said. "In hot weather the grass 'dries up' with the result that the cows do not consume all the succulent, palatable food that they require. Cows whose milk production has dropped are almost hopeless so far as bringing them back to normal is concerned, and it is therefore important that the dairyman make every effort, through good care and management, to keep it up."

"The farmer who has silage on hand can readily check or prevent the decline in the volume of milk by feeding them silage with a small amount of grain. If he has sweet clover available as pasture, he can easily provide an abundant and palatable ration. The same is true of alfalfa and green corn. In each of these instances but little grain is needed except in the case of cows giving more than the average flow of milk. Where these feeds are not available, however, enough grain and dry roughage should be introduced to supply the necessary nutrients, the cows being fed just enough to keep up their production to a profitable point.

Lack of sufficient feed or the right kind of feed is responsible for the low average milk and butterfat production per cow in the United States, according to Prof. Reed. In fact, he says, the average cow suffers more from lack of feed in summer than during winter feeding, for while feed is provided for the herd after the grazing is over, the cows are expected to get what they can from the pasture that is available. An abundance of palatable food at all times is the first rule of the successful cowman.

### "PEN" WORKERS TO MAKE TAGS FOR AUTOMOBILES

The first complete unit of a new automobile license tag shop will be opened at the Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Wednesday. The unit has a normal daily production of 3000 pairs of tags for a seven-hour day, and this number is to be increased to 12,000 pairs daily when the old-tag equipment at Huntingdon Reformatory is removed and remodeled. James C. Tucker of the Department of Welfare, said today.

The new tag shop when complete will employ approximately 100 inmates and will make all metal license plates used by the State. The making of dies used in the manufacture of the various licenses will be developed at the prison. For their work the men are paid from 10 cents a day up, the pay depending upon the worker's initiative and industry.

Tucker said the shops were removed to the prison because the older and longer-termed men are available. It is proposed to replace them with woodworking, sheet metal work and printing at the reformatory.

In the development of these industries at institutions, Tucker said the primary purpose was to provide for the inmates. Orders for new equipment to cost \$6,000,000 have been placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The orders call for 222 baggage cars, 105 passenger coaches, fifteen combined passenger and baggage cars, ten combined baggage and mail cars, and five combined passenger, baggage and mail cars.

If you want to succeed—Advertise It pays to advertise in the Bulletin

# VISIT OUR Fast Color Fabrics Department AND ASK FOR Peter Pan Suitings

This excellent cloth is Fast Color. Every yard is guaranteed to come through the rub of the tub looking as good as new.

We will replace the cost of the entire garment if any Peter Pan cloth fades under any condition.



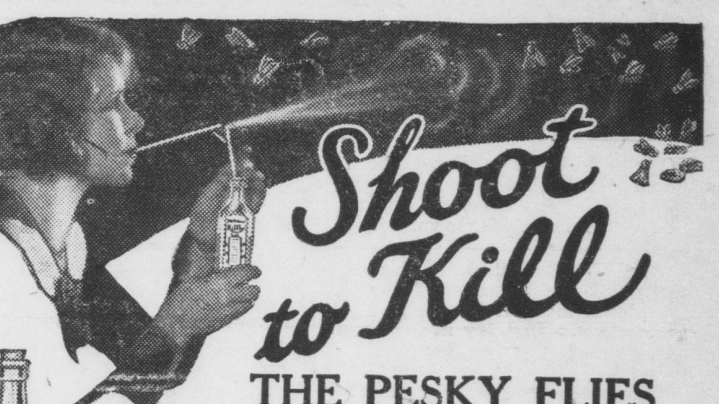
Yard Wide Priced 50c Yard

### THESE BIG WE SHOULD BRING OUR STORE

- Nissly's Cocoa 1/2 lb box 17c
- Tanglefoot Fly Paper 5 for 10c
- Conestoga Coffee 1b 42c
- Jelly Glasses doz 37c
- Gulf Wax 1b 10c

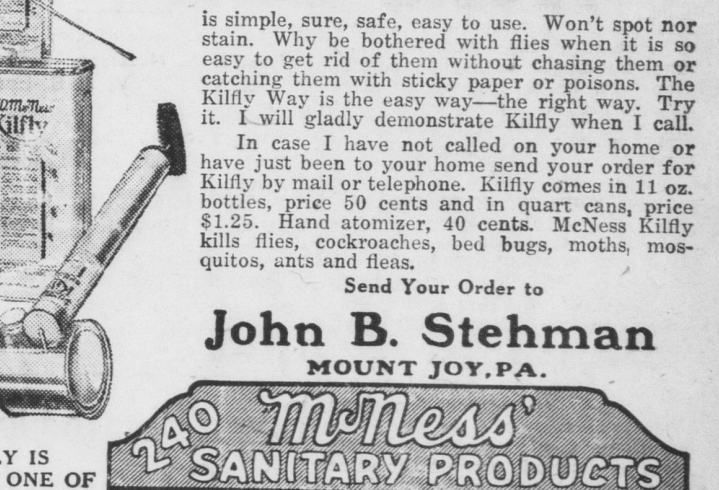
### BOOTH'S DEPARTMENT STORE

East Main Street, Mount Joy, Penna.



# Shoot to Kill THE PESKY FLIES

Just insert the handy atomizer in a bottle of Mcness Kilfly Kilfly and blow the vapor into the room. It harms nothing but flies. They drop dead in a hurry. Sweep them up and enjoy complete freedom from the annoying pests.



KILFLY IS ONLY ONE OF

# SPECIAL

## MASSASOIT CORD TIRES MADE BY FISK

- 30x3 1/2 Clincher Cord Nonsk
- 30x3 1/2 SS Cord Nonsk
- 31x4 SS Cord Nonsk
- 32x4 SS Cord Nonsk
- 33x4 SS Cord Nonsk
- 34x4 SS Cord Nonsk
- 32x4 1/2 SS Cord Nonsk
- 33x4 1/2 SS Cord Nonsk

Supply Limited

## E. B. RO

Mount Joy