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30 West Main St. MOUNT JOY, PA.

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Mostly all sizes. Reduced from \$3.98 to

**\$2.50 a pair**

### SPECIAL

Women's One-Strap Pumps at

**\$2.50 a pair**

A LOT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CANVAS SHOES

With Crepe Soles from 98c to

**98c to \$1.60 pair**

### LOT OF LADIES' OXFORDS

Were \$3.98 and \$4.98. Now **\$1.25 a pair**  
Good Year Welt

### LOT OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CANVAS SHOES

at **98c to \$1.75**

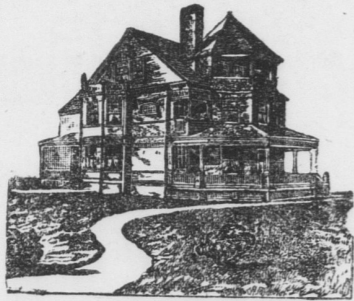
### LADIES' ONE STRAP PUMPS



at **\$1.25 a pair**

## A Wonderful Bargain

I have just been given the sale of one of the "most value for the money" realty bargains I have ever offered. Read this over carefully.



### 18 ACRES BEST LIMESTONE LAND

With buildings second to none. This ideal farm is located half a mile north of Maytown, along the macadam highway leading to Elizabethtown. Large frontage on highway. Farm divided into four fields, all level land, good cropper.

The buildings, which are in most excellent condition, are 9-Room Frame House and Summer House, all under slate roof, good heating plant, large front porch, open lawn, Bank Barn for 8 head, concrete forebay, Pig Sty, dandy Poultry Houses, New Garage, excellent water, Two Fruit Orchards, an abundance of Berries, etc.

All Buildings newly painted. This farm is located in the heart of East Donegal township and is one of the best and most beautiful that I have ever offered. The buildings could not be duplicated for \$10,000.

This is an excellent tobacco producer and can hang one field of a crop.

Here comes the shock. The

Price is Only **\$8,500.00**

and half the money can remain at 5 percent. Will bear closest investigation.

**Jno. E. Schroll**

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## Abandoned Farm Situation In Pennsylvania Being Studied

Number Has Doubled in the Last Six Years; Taxation Blamed By Many For Fact That One of Every Fifteen Lies Unoccupied

Why the number of abandoned farms in Pennsylvania is steadily increasing is worrying the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to the point where it has started a special inquiry through its census enumerators to ascertain the principal causes.

Some of the officials of the department are of the opinion the abandonment represents the natural outcome of workings of economic law. They are of the opinion that many of the farms never were sufficiently rich to contain "pay dirt" but should have been left in timber.

Others believe failure to use fertilizers systematically has been an important contributing cause. Soil was permitted to be "worked out" and necessary chemical elements were not replaced.

A third group contends that farm taxation has reached the point where taxes are confiscatory, and the farmer is surrendering rather than continuing to fight uneven odds.

Records in the department show all may be partly right. The survey's purpose is to establish exactly what the facts are.

All that is known definitely thus far is that in the last six years the number of farms which have been abandoned in Pennsylvania has doubled.

Each year finds an additional 100,000 acres, which had been under cultivation the year before, deserted with little growing but weeds.

**13,162 Farms Idle**  
The latest records of the Department on the subject show 13,162 Pennsylvania farms either were unoccupied, or were idle but occupied by persons not engaged in agriculture. In other words, one of every fifteen farms of the State has ceased to function.

It shows that 1,164,000 acres formerly under cultivation, are unproductive now. This is one acre of every fourteen acres of farm land.

Were these 1,164,000 acres under cultivation and of average fertility and accessibility, they would be worth \$89,628,000, for improved land operated for farm purposes is estimated to be worth \$77 an acre.

A history of some of the abandoned farms appears among scattered records of the Department. "They show that total abandonment is a very slow process, or a step taken with much reluctance. Anticipations of reaction show some notations of reaction show some notations of reaction brings the condition to pass.

The records show farms in varying degrees of abandonment.

They show 5,643 farms have been entirely abandoned, the farm houses vacant, the fields unworked. These farms, estimated to contain 500,000 acres, have passed into history as actual farms, for agricultural operations have been discontinued and probably will remain so. In many instances, the dwellers of the farm houses who till the soil, have gone to cities in search of more remunerative employment.

There is another class containing 5,911 farms at the last recording and estimated to contain 506,000 acres. These are partly operated. In many cases the persons who lived in the houses on the farms, have left, making arrangements with nearby farmers to till a part of the soil on shares or some other arrangement.

On 1,608 other farms, 148,000 acres are under operation, but not by persons living in the farm houses. The dwellers either are retired or work in nearby towns. At least, they are non-agricultural inhabitants.

The Department's records show that, exclusive of houses on partly or fully operated farms, occupied by non-agriculturists, over 13,000 farm houses approximately 6.6 per cent. of the total number in the State—which once sheltered families engaged in agriculture, are now vacant or occupied by persons not engaged in that occupation.

**Where Soil Is Thinest**  
The geographical distribution of abandoned farms would seem to indicate that where the soil is thinnest or where the farms are nearest industrial centers, abandonment increases unless the farms are adjacent to good roads connecting them to profitable city markets; and that where soil is richest and specialized crops are produced by intensive farming, the greater proportion of farmers retain their grasp on the plow-handle.

In the range of counties that sweeps through the wooded and rocky hills of the Northern Tier, across the anthracite belt, and into some of the industrial counties along the northern part of the Delaware Basin, the highest proportion of abandoned farms is found. In twenty counties, one farm of every ten is vacant, idle, or occupied by persons not engaged in agriculture.

This proportion, fifty per cent. higher than the average for the State, is found in the district including McKean, Elk, Cameron, Potter, Clinton, Tioga, Lycoming, Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Lackawanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Lehigh counties.

The next highest percentage is in the counties immediately north and northeast of Pittsburgh. There 8.8 per cent. of all farms are falling into disuse. Some are industrial counties. This district includes Beaver, Lawrence, Butler, Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Indiana counties.

In the grape section, Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Forest and Warren counties, the percentage is

approximately 7.2 percent. abandoned. Although the large central section, with many mountains and many rough mountain roads, might be expected to rank high in abandonment, only 6 per cent. of the farms there are idle.

The southwestern section, including Allegheny County, and all counties south and southeast to the eastern Somerset County border, has an average of 4.5 per cent. abandoned. This same percentage holds for the southwestern counties, which include the premier agricultural county, Lancaster, and her fertile neighbor, Berks, and counties which have a rich market supplying produce for Philadelphia.

Abandonment has been slowest in the counties skirting the Maryland line, from York on the east to Bedford on the west. There only 3.7 per cent. of the farms are abandoned. This is the principal apple and peach district of Pennsylvania.

Although the record of abandonment has been grouped by districts in the Department's effort to locate causes, the percentage fluctuates in the counties within each district.

Department officials are not as yet prepared to place a finger on any one cause or group of causes for forsaking the family farm.

**Why They "Go To Pot"**  
One of the probable reasons may be a figure hidden away in a statistical table which the department prepared for another purpose. It shows that the gross income of Pennsylvania farms averages between 20 and 25 per cent. of the capital investment. By the time the farmer has bought and distributed fertilizer, planted his seed and cultivated it afterwards, pruned his orchards, bought and repaired his machinery, repaired his buildings, paid his taxes, taken his chances with crop failure or damaging storms, harvested his balance, paid shipping costs to market, shared with his tenant or paid costs of farm labor, he finds his net return considerably less than if he left his farm "go to pot" and secured employment in a factory or mill.

Inability of aging farmers to get laborers willing to work for farm pay, or to get tenants to operate his farm, while industries pay a higher wage, is another probable cause. It has been listed as the chief cause on a number of the reports which the Department has on file.

Another item in another statistical table bobs up to explain why some other farmers give up the ghost.

The city motorist rolling along ways does not realize that when the 1925 census was taken, three of every five farms were on unimproved dirt roads and that their inaccessibility to market made their lot harder.

In a number of instances refusal of tenants to spend money to fertilize another man's land is reflected in reports that the land was abandoned for agricultural purposes because of low fertility of soil.

Farm taxation has occupied the attention of the Department, which looked for results from a legislative General Assembly. The commission made a report, but no action was taken, leaving the task to the State Tax Commission which now is out of existence.

Low wages on farms, compared with higher wages in industry, however seemed to form the chief reason for leaving the farm.

The motives which prompted abandonment probably are best described by the following excerpts taken at random from the Department's files of reports on abandoned farms. The reasons the owners and tenants gave for quitting their chosen task are:

"High taxes; "Short on help; "Inability to secure tenants"; "Low fertility of soil"; "Unsuited for farming-hilly and rock"; "Moving to town and working in factory"; "Owners too old and can't get tenants"; "Oversaw another farm and left the vacant one"; "Low price for products"; "Poor buildings and in need of tenants"; "Machinery costs are too high"; "High wages for labor"; "Principally for better employment"; "Out-of-the-way farm-back from the road"; "Planting forest trees"; (From Bedford County report); "Run-down and unproductive"; "Fay speculation—building lots"; "Make more money elsewhere"; "Fire damaged building, repairs cost too much for returns"; "Bad roads—inconvenience"; "Prices too poor to make living"; "Landlord's terms too hard"; "Fewer hours elsewhere".

Although the abandonment situation is regarded as serious, agriculture in Pennsylvania is far from "going to the dogs."

Ninety-three per cent. of Pennsylvania's farms, or approximately 200,000, are still hard at work turning out food on more than 16,000,000 acres.

They contain land worth \$555,145,549; buildings worth \$615,026,005; machinery and implements valued at \$140,652,293; and livestock worth \$140,878,423.

**Very Fine Wheat**  
The wheat crop throughout this section, although a little later than usual, is very good. The stand is excellent and heads are well filled. The straw will also be good as the stalks are quite tall. Mr. Samuel Reinhold, near Breneman's School, gave us two stalks that are 66 and 67 inches tall.

The Mt. Joy Bulletin costs only \$1.50 per year. The Bulletin is always prompt in the delivery of all printing.

## Jurors Are Drawn For Fall Court

(From Page One)  
Clayton Shenk, Mt. Joy township. John A. Fornhoff, W. Hempfield township.

**Common Pleas, Oct. 10**  
Adam Schlossman, West Hempfield township.

Ross E. Keller, Elizabethtown. Joseph Tanner, Conoy township. Richard W. Lever, West Donegal township.

George F. Shultz, Marietta. Albert B. Barr, W. Hempfield township.

**Common Pleas, Oct. 17**  
Monroe Gibble, Mt. Joy twp. Ralph M. Nissy, Rapho township. John Rahm, Sr., Mt. Joy.

Henry H. Eby, West Hempfield township. Samuel Eby, Salunga.

Miles Backenstoe, Mt. Joy. Stuart Litzberger, Manheim. Amos Risser, Mt. Joy township. Samuel G. Erb, Rapho township.

Frederick B. Smith, Conoy twp. Harvey J. Brandt, Manheim. Amos H. Gish, W. Donegal twp. Elmer Strickler, Mt. Joy township.

**THE FARMER**  
Much has been said, and much more will be said and written before November, 1928, about the poor farmer and his discontent. Politicians are allowing crocodile tears to roll down over plump-jowls as they pour out sympathy for the farmer in his troubles, and draw heartbreaking pictures of the distress in the corn belt and in the dry farming States.

Peculiarly enough, everyone appears to be more wrought up about the plight of the farmer than the farmer is. From the diversified farms of Ohio through the corn belt and up into the great wheat growing district, the farmer is tugging the legs of his overalls into his brogans, settling his old hickory hat on his hard old head, and chewing a straw while the plow turns over the richest land in the world.

He isn't satisfied. He never has been satisfied. He has been through a period of inflation, of deflation, of high land prices, of low prices for his corn, his wheat, his cattle, and his hogs. He has fed \$1.25 corn into sixteen-cent pork. He has gone through drought, through flood, through boll weevil, corn-borer, wild grass, cyclone, and hail, thru rust and pest; and, instead of growing discouraged, he climbs into the old flivver, chugs to town, renews the mortgage at a higher rate of interest, has Maw sew another patch on the seat of his overalls, and returns to the plow. His faith in the land, his faith in the country, his faith in the future, may have been jarred, but it is not broken.

He sends his daughter to the State Normal, his son to college; and somehow, through lean years and fat, he manages. He raises his tribe in the fear of God and in the respect of authority.

Politicians and orators hint darkly that he is a bad business man. Ordinarily he is. Business methods with him are simple. His golden rule is to give good measure, pay his debts, get as low an interest rate on the mortgage as possible, and as high a price for the things he grows as the miller, the drover, or the stockyards will pay.

He knows it isn't enough; but having become accustomed to that, he doesn't complain much—understanding that, in spite of interference by middlemen and agitation by politicians, the law of supply and demand will at length prevail. He hasn't much faith in legislation to "aid" him. He has been "aided" so often from the political stump that he is wise. Besides, he figures that God helps him who helps himself, and regards any effort to fix prices or to lend him money as temporary and believes that his only remedy is either to produce at less expense or to sell greater profit.

He was educated in the little country school. His mathematics did not raise him into the realm of unknown quantities, and he is apt to think that the multiplication table as he learned it was right. The fact that most of his problems of recent years have been in subtraction and division has not convinced him that addition and multiplication are out of existence.

He is not satisfied with conditions. He knows something is wrong and that he is a victim of conditions—the last economic force to be re-adjusted. But he is not discouraged, nor is he complaining much. He hasn't time to complain—at least until the corn is laid by the hay made, and the wheat harvested. Until then the politicians must do his complaining.

Now comes the president of the Northwestern Railroad, himself an Iowan. After a careful survey of the entire district covered by his railroad, he says that 70 per cent of the agricultural population are for Coolidge. He says that almost 70 per cent of those in his district—which is the one that has suffered most—believe that the McNary-Haugen bill was impractical and that it would not have helped them.

In other words, the old, hard-headed farmer isn't fooled. He got wise to the patent-medicine fakery, the lightning-rod swindlers, the get-rich-quick confidence men long ago and politicians attempting to catch him by the same methods make small progress with him.

He is too busy plowing to listen. Next winter, around the stove, he may have time to let them sympathize with him.—Liberty Magazine.

Ross Bros. umbrella factory at Lancaster, had a \$20,000 fire Fourth of July morning.

## Local Doings Around Florin

(From Page One)  
accompanied a number of other guests to Mt. Gretna where they spent from Friday to Monday.

Mrs. Kate Winters returned to her home here after spending two weeks at Manheim, as guests in the family of her son, Charles Winters.

The contractor is making good progress on the Peris building which is being erected in the east end of town. The third story is now under construction.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Geyer, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Geyer and children spent the last week at Altoona as guests in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bennett.

Mr. Roy Forney resigned his position at Moose's store and purchased the general store of Mrs. H. J. Schadt, in this place. Mr. Forney will take charge tomorrow, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dick and Miss Esther Mumma, of this place, and Miss Naomi and Sarah Dick, of Lemoyne, visited Mr. and Mrs. Walter Myers, at Greencastle over the week end.

C. S. Wachstetter's entertained these guests over the 4th: Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Shickley and son, Stanton, and Miss Florence Chase, of Glenolden; the Misses Rosetta and Mary Shickley, of York, and Harry Hess, of Lancaster.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Garber and two daughters, of town; Mr. and Mrs. Michael Garber, of Blain, Pa., and Mr. Paul Diefenderfer, of Mt. Joy, returned from a week's trip to Oxford, Md., where they caught 175 fish, consisting of croakers and spots.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brooks, on the J. S. Carmany farm, west of town, entertained these guests Monday, July 4th: Mr. William S. Wilson and five children, of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Linthurst, Miss Mary Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wolgemuth and three children, of this place.

**Bridges Surely Pay**  
During the first year figures just made public claim that 7,863,000 vehicles crossed the Delaware river bridge, at Philadelphia, paying \$2,100,000.

Guess such facts account for the great effort private individuals are making to build a river bridge at Columbia.

**License Rush Continues**  
The rush for fishing licenses continued in the county treasurers' office. One man applied for a hunter's license but he could not be accommodated.

Have you ever noticed the imprint of a leaf on a piece of coal?

You'll find one sometimes, a silent reminder of the prehistoric forests from which coal came.

Think of the centuries of sunshine and fresh air that must have been absorbed by these forests before they were finally buried!

That is the coal we offer you: wood mixed with concentrated sunshine and oxygen, and pressed for thousands of years!

No wonder it burns so well.

Call the HEAT FOLKS for good, clean coal

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We think we are rendering the people of our neighborhood a distinctive service in maintaining our location. We are making it our aim to serve those who pass our way.

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**First National Bank**  
MOUNT JOY, PENNA.  
Capital \$125,000  
Surplus \$229,000

**\$3.75** ROUND TRIP Sunday Excursions

**Atlantic City**  
SUNDAYS  
July 17th, 31st  
August 14, 28

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN  
Via Delaware River Bridge  
Eastern Standard Time  
Leaves Mt. Joy 7:00 A. M.

Returning, leaves Atlantic City (S. Carolina Ave.) 6:05 P. M.  
**Pennsylvania Railroad**

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Genuine Edmond Process  
**\$10**  
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