

**Furnished with Gasoline Engine or Electric Motor Drive**



**Capacity 480 Gallons Per Hour**

**The Cheapest Farm Hand**

It pumps all the water you need and carries it under pressure to the place you use it every hour of the day. Save money with a Leader Home Water System. Besides it cures the entire farm home. Saves work for mother, father, Mary and John. Be a happy Leader farmer.

**THE C. S. MERSICK & CO.**  
274-292 State Street Distributors New Haven, Conn.

warranted when the price is as high as it is, except in the rare case when this element is decidedly the limiting factor. Lime, however, is fundamental. There is generally no use seeding red clover on sour soil.

**SEED CORN.**

Corn that will come up but that will produce an unprofitable crop is worse than seed which won't grow at all, because it fools a farmer into wasting labor and land on it. Know what your seed will do by selecting it yourself.

Cheap seed corn may prove very dear; the seed corn that produces the best crop usually is the cheapest. If you must buy seed, pay your neighbor a reasonable price for selected, well preserved seed of a variety that has made good in a neighboring field; but don't pay a stranger a fancy price for seed claimed to give miraculous yields.

Seed ears should first be rubbed, and the kernels from tip and butt should be discarded from the seed supply. The small kernels from the tips are less productive than the other kernels on the ear; the thick rounded kernels from the butt are just as productive as any of the rest, but because of their shape and size they do not plant uniformly when used in a corn planter with other kernels. Shelling by hand saves more time and labor, but is profitable. The mechanical corn sheller will injure some of the kernels and thus destroy or reduce their power to grow and yield. No matter how large the required supply, says the department, it will still pay to shell it painstakingly by hand, because of the greater acreage to be planted the greater the ultimate profit.

Each ear should be shelled separately into a shallow pan or box, and any blemished, poorly developed, moldy or worm-eaten kernel should be rejected. As the seed from each ear is found satisfactory and sound and free from poor kernels it is poured into the general supply; and another ear is shelled in the same way. It is much easier to pick out defective kernels from a thin layer in a small sieve than from a large mingled quantity in a bushel measure or a bag.

**RING'S MARKET**  
THAYER BLDG - FRANKLIN SQUARE

<b>PRIME CHUCK ROAST</b> lb. .... 20c	<b>QUIRE'S SUGAR</b> CURED BACON, lb. . . 38c
<b>LEAN POT ROAST</b> lb. .... 12 1/2c	<b>SALT SPARE RIBS</b> lb. .... 10c
<b>LEAN HAMBURG</b> lb. .... 18c	<b>PICKLED PIG'S FEET</b> 2 lbs. .... 25c
<b>N. B. C. MILK</b> CRACKERS, lb. .... 18c	<b>LARGE JUICY LEMONS</b> Dozen ..... 18c
<b>PEARL TAPIOCA</b> 2 lbs. .... 25c	<b>FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT</b> 4 for ..... 35c
<b>CHALLENGE MILK</b> 2 cans ..... 45c	<b>SUN MAID RAISINS</b> Package ..... 25c
<b>Southern Solid Packed</b> <b>TOMATOES, large can</b> 17c	<b>CORN FLAKES</b> Sweet ..... 10c
<b>POTATO CHIPS</b> Package ..... 15c	<b>SWEET CORN</b> Can ..... 16c

**STANDARD PURE FLOUR... \$1.50**

We Guarantee This Flour to Bake Fine Bread—If It Doesn't Suit You, We Shall Cheerfully Refund Your Money.

**PURE LARD**  
2 lbs. 49c

**LEAN SALT PORK**  
lb. .... 23c

**LEAN PORK CHOPS**  
lb. .... 30c

**CORNED OX TONGUES**  
lb. .... 50c

**FRESH PICKED SPINACH, peck** . . . 39c

**NATIVE EGGS**  
Dozen ..... 58c

**WHOLE MILK CHEESE**  
lb. .... 33c

**SWISS CHEESE**  
lb. .... 43c

**Raspberry and Strawberry**  
**JELLY, lb.** ..... 25c

**YELLOW ONIONS**  
3 lbs. .... 25c

**SPRINGDALE CREAMERY**  
Butter lb. 63c

**NICELY CURED CORNED BEEF**  
Pound 10c

**WHITE ROSE COCOA**  
1/2 lb. can ..... 25c

**NEW LAYER FIGS**  
lb. .... 25c

**NEW DATES**  
lb. .... 25c

**SOLID HEAD LETTUCE**  
Each ..... 17c

**NEW CABBAGE**  
lb. .... 13c

**WHITE PEA BEANS**  
2 lbs. .... 19c

**AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS**

**PREPARING GARDEN SOIL.**

Early preparation of the garden soil is important for best results in making the mechanical condition what it should be. Garden soil is required to produce heavily. To make this possible the soil must be in the best possible mechanical condition. It must be deep, mellow and friable. When it is plowed or hoed it should crumble. In other words, the minute particles must be granular, each maintaining its form and consistency.

When such soil becomes wet each particle is enveloped by a film of water which is retained for some time. The plant food is thus dissolved and the water-laden plant food is taken by the roots of the plants. The finer the soil particles the more pore space between for air and the better it will hold moisture, other conditions being favorable.

Garden soil must have plenty of what is known as humus—decayed vegetable and animal matter that makes up that dark, "stringy" part of the soil. Where soil is low in humus it will be necessary to apply manure, turn under green crops or apply leaves, straw and other rubbish to decompose and supply the organic matter.

Commercial fertilizer may be used to good advantage on most garden soils. Acid phosphate is especially beneficial on many soils. More phosphate is required for beans, peas, turnips, melons, etc., under conditions prevailing on most soils where a heavy yield is expected. Nitrate of soda may be used to increase the supply of nitrogen; wood ashes or potash salts to supply the potash in case it is needed.

**USE FOR ALSIKE CLOVER.**

If the farmer cannot lime and the land is worn or "sour," or if the land is poorly drained, low and damp, alsike clover should be sown. It is a common practice now to mix the red clover with alsike for worn or partly run-down land. Alsike likes lime too, but it will make a crop on land that will not bring red clover. This is especially true if the soil is both sour and damp. Of course, soil can be so sour that even alsike will not grow. In such a case there is nothing for it but to lime or to quit clover.

On land that has lime but is otherwise poor and lacks organic matter, try sweet clover. It is no use sowing this on sour soil. It won't thrive. But with lime it is about the best clover for poor land. It will add organic matter and nitrogen and leave such a soil in better shape for the following crops. Sweet clover seed is cheaper than red and in many cases a farmer could profitably substitute sweet clover for red in the rotation.

If farmers would take as much pains seeding clover as they do seeding alfalfa, there would be fewer clover failures.

As a rule, red clover will not do well on land that is sour either naturally or because it has been so long cropped that the lime in the soil has been used up. There are occasional exceptions. Clover has been known to do well on land that has a lime requirement of 1,000 pounds an acre, but this land had been heavily manured and fertilized. Usually clover wants soil that is neutral or nearly so. It is a safe statement that in most cases where clover goes out or fails to make a fair crop two tons of ground limestone an acre would help a great deal. In many cases this would make the difference between success and failure. In other cases lime may have to be supplemented with phosphoric acid or potash. The use of potash will not be

**PROFITABLE PORK RAISING.**

Breeders of pigs must bear in mind that the only hope of making pig raising a profitable industry lies in their producing pork of the best quality, and this can only be accomplished by breeding from those animals which are possessed in a marked degree of those points, such as early maturity, quick growth, fine quality of bone and flesh, and then by serial qualities. A pig should make one pound in weight for every day of its life, and thus it will be ready for the market any time after it is six months old.

No matter what the conditions may be, the young pig will never be thrifty unless he has plenty of pure, fresh water. This important point is more neglected, perhaps, than any other. Slop will not, of course, do for drinking water entirely, though it is a partial substitute.

Men with soft snags don't realize what a hard world this is.

**SEVENTEEN PENS MAKE PERFECT LAYING SCORES**

The laying contest at Storrs is now running in its ninth year. The combined production of all hens in all the competitions now amounts to more than a million eggs. In the twenty-third week of the current contest the hens eased off just a little from last week's lay, but managed nevertheless, to come through with over 200 eggs more than the average for this period. The total production in the twenty-third week amounted to 4471 eggs or a yield of nearly 54 per cent. Since there are ten hens in each pen, a production of ten eggs in any one day means, of course, a perfect score.

Last week there were seventeen pens including Barred Rocks, Columbian Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns and Black Leghorns that made twenty-three perfect daily

scores. It would seem that the chances are exactly even for such scores to fall on any day in the week and yet as a matter of fact there were ten perfect daily scores on Thursday and none on Wednesday.

A pen of Barred Rocks entered by Jules F. Francis from Westhampton Beach, L. I., was an easy first for the week with a production of 55 eggs. This is the sixth consecutive week that this particular pen of Barred Rocks has headed the list and every bird in the pen looks fit enough to continue the pace. A Connecticut pen of White Leghorns owned by George Phillips of Seymour was in second position with a yield of 53 eggs. Oneck Farm's pen of Barred Rocks from Westhampton Beach, L. I., were third best with a record of 52 eggs. T. J. Enslin's Columbian Rocks from Hackettstown, N. J., were next in order with a yield of 52 eggs. Two pens of Rhode Island Reds entered by Ja-

cob E. Jansen, North Haven, Conn., and Deer Brook Poultry Farm, Short Falls, N. H., and two pens of Leghorns owned by Emil Klein, East Moriches, L. I., and E. A. Ballard, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., all tied for fifth place with 50 eggs each.

The three best pens in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

**Plymouth Rocks**  
Jules F. Francis (Barred) Westhampton Beach, L. I. .... 535  
Oneck Farm (Barred) Westhampton Beach, L. I. .... 532  
Merritt M. Clark (Barred) Brookfield Center, Conn. .... 176

**White Wyandottes**  
Langford Poultry Farm, Langford, B. C. .... 733  
Mrs. R. W. Stevens, Schuylerville, N. Y. .... 710  
Herbert L. Warren, St. Lambert, Quebec .... 707

**Rhode Island Reds.**  
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass. 811  
Charles H. Lane, Southboro, Mass. 852  
Jacob E. Jansen, North Haven, Conn. .... 794

**White Leghorns.**  
George Phillips, Seymour, Conn. 854  
Glenhope Farm, Pittsfield, Mass. 819  
Merrythought Farm, Columbia, Conn. .... 761

**Miscellaneous.**  
A. L. Anderson (H. I. Whites) Windham, N. H. .... 828  
A. E. Hampton (Black Leghorns) Pittsford, N. J. .... 727  
H. P. Cloyes (Buff Wyandottes) Hartford, Conn. .... 721

**Bloomfield.**—A new strip of state highway between West Hartford and Bloomfield will be under construction as soon as bids are submitted by contractors and are approved.



**"I can use all three ovens and the broiler—at the same time"**

**"I've got roast in the coal oven, bread in that gas oven at the left, and now that I've lighted the broiler flame, this right-hand oven will be hot enough for my cake. I couldn't do all this baking with any other stove.**

**"You'd hardly believe such a small range could have so much oven space—6 1/2 square feet without the racks, or 13 square feet with them. And from end to end my stove measures only forty-three inches!"**

**"THEN, in addition to the ovens, I can have nine kettles cooking all at once on the top, when I'm using both stoves—four on the coal griddles and five on the gas burners! Think how convenient that is when there's a big dinner to get—or at preserving time.**

**"Why, last summer I did an unbelievable amount of canning—all in one day—with this wonderful stove. While things that needed long cooking were simmering on the coal stove, I was canning the quickly cooked things on the gas.**

**"AND it's so nice to be able to use either stove separately. You know there's nothing like gas when you're in a hurry—and there are lots of times when a coal range is so much better.**

**"I discover new advantages in this Victory Crawford every day—it's come to be one of my most treasured possessions. Wait till you get one in your kitchen. Nothing could persuade you to part with it. It's a wonder."**

Hourigan Bros.

**Crawford Ranges**

**Merit That Makes Mileage —In Tires for the Smaller Cars**



Such extraordinary competence and carefulness as are characteristic of all Goodyear manufacture likewise characterize Goodyear's building of tires for the smaller cars.

Only very unusual experience and endeavor make possible the high relative value built into the 30x3-, 30x3 1/2-, and 31x4-inch Goodyear Tires in our Plant No. 2, the world's largest factory devoted to these sizes.

In addition to the larger sizes Goodyear builds, a daily production averaging 20,000 tires of these smaller sizes alone makes them easily available, regardless of the big demand, to owners of Ford, Chevrolet, Dort, Maxwell, and other cars taking these sizes.

If you are one of these owners, go to the nearest Goodyear Service Station Dealer for these tires, and for Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes. He carries a stock.

30x3 1/2 Goodyear Double-Cure Fabric, All-Weather Tread... \$23.50  
30x3 1/2 Goodyear Single-Cure Fabric, Anti-Skid Tread... \$21.50

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are thick, strong tubes that reinforce casings properly. Why risk a good casing with a cheap tube? Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes cost little more than tubes of less merit. 30x3 1/2 size in water-proof bag... \$4.50

**GOODYEAR**

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF GOODYEAR TIRES, HEAVY TOURIST TUBES AND ACCESSORIES  
GOODYEAR SOLID AND PNEUMATIC TRUCK TIRE DISTRIBUTORS FOR NEW LONDON COUNTY  
New London THE A. C. SWAN CO. Norwich