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We state it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield are of finer quality (and hence of better taste) than in any other cigarette at the price.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

of Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—blended

"They Satisfy"

MARKETING ALFALFA PRESENTS SEVERAL DIFFICULT PROBLEMS



A Healthy Looking Pig Family in an Alfalfa Field.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The irrigated areas of the southwestern United States can produce a high market grade of alfalfa hay, but there are several difficult problems that must be solved in order profitably to market the hay, say specialists of the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

Method of Baling.

The first step which has a direct bearing upon the marketing of alfalfa is baling. The rainfall in the Southwest is exceedingly light during the hay-making season, and for this reason much of the hay is baled out of the windrow or cock.

When hay is baled from the windrow in sufficiently green state to save all the leaves, it cannot be pressed tightly because of the danger of heating, and shippers therefore frequently experience considerable difficulty in loading cars with the minimum weight for which they pay charges. Hay which has been stacked and allowed to dry can be baled more compact, but in baling stack hay many of the leaves shatter because of the dryness. According to the application by many inspectors of the present grade rules, this hay is of a lower grade than when the leaves cling to the stems, notwithstanding the fact that the leaves may be contained in the bale.

Sources of Trouble.

Bleached hay, together with weeds, causes considerable trouble in marketing alfalfa. It is well known that alfalfa hay bleaches quickly when exposed to bright sunlight, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to just the amount of nutrient that is lost in bleaching.

Commercial grade rules, however, are based in part upon this factor. Producers and shippers in these sections contend that too much weight is given the color factor in the present commercial grades for alfalfa and not sufficient weight to its feeding value.

From investigations recently made by the bureau of markets and crop estimates, it appears that when the present grading rules are rigidly and technically applied, as is frequently the case on declining markets, it is impossible under the most ideal conditions to produce "choice" grade alfalfa.

The presence of a weed, a blade of grass or of a bleached stem will prevent a bale from grading "choice," and it is practically impossible to obtain hay which is entirely clear of any of these things. Considerable hay is bought and sold on this grade, however, but the use of it, and sometimes

also of the grade No. 1 causes the shipper a heavy loss.

The specialists believe that commercial grades for any kind of hay should be made so that the physical limitations in production and preparation will be properly recognized, and that such grades should be uniformly applied, and not influenced whatever by the state of the market.

Causes of Wide Margins.

Most shippers in the irrigated sections seem willing to handle hay at a gross profit of \$1 per ton if the chance of losses on account of rejections could be eliminated. The rejections are almost always based upon the claim that the hay is not up to grade, but occur almost entirely upon a declining market. With only the meager protection against this practice and resultant loss, furnished by inspection services maintained by the trade organizations of the various markets, he is compelled to raise his margin of gross profit to \$2 or \$3 per ton.

When the producer notes the wide difference between the price which he has received for his hay and the price quoted at the adjacent market, he feels that the shipper or dealer is taking advantage of him and is making too large a profit. The producer's desire to share in this supposedly large profit is one of the principal causes of the co-operative wave that is now agitating southwestern alfalfa growers. When this desire is stimulated by an enthusiastic, prospective manager it seems to be not a very difficult matter to form an organization of producers to ship and market hay.

Co-operative Marketing Association.

Co-operative market associations can no doubt market their own hay as advantageously as the individual shipper, provided their manager is as well trained and possesses equal experience and business ability, but they are sure to meet the same marketing difficulties, and will have just as many rejections and losses which must be deducted from the proceeds of their sales.

Many of the irrigated sections of the Southwest do not ship more than from 2,000 to 3,000 cars of hay each year and this business is in some instances divided between two or three shippers, who also conduct other businesses in connection, thus greatly reducing overhead expenses. Co-operative shipping associations are being organized in several of these projects. The cure for the present marketing difficulties in the alfalfa sections of the Southwest would seem to be along the line of better standards and their impartial applications, say the marketing specialists.

VISITORS WELCOME ORDER EARLY

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

FOR

ALL SAINTS' DAY

MAGNIFICENT WHITES AND YELLOWS

GEORGE JOHNSTON
PHONE 348 MILITARY ROAD
1 MILE FROM COVINGTON

BUY AT HOME

MANY EGG GRADE TERMS ARE USED

Almost Hopeless Task for Consumer to Make Purchase in Intelligent Fashion.

CONSUMER GUIDED BY PRICE

Difficulty Caused by Carelessness or Ignorance on Part of Retailer in Allowing Product to Deteriorate Rapidly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The customer is often bewildered by the number of grades of eggs offered by the retailer; fresh eggs, strictly western fresh, guaranteed fresh, New York state fresh, fresh gathered nearby, storage eggs, guaranteed good storage, storage firsts, guaranteed extra good storage, and candled storage eggs, may all be found side by side or in nearby stores.

Grades Are Meaningless.

This multiplicity of terms makes it an almost hopeless task for the consumer to buy eggs in any intelligent fashion, say market specialists of the

the road or tramped into the barnyard manure? The disposal of these dead bodies offers a problem for the poultryman, the correct solving of which may in many cases become a very important matter, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is especially true, of course, in cases of death from contagious diseases, and this includes a large proportion of poultry deaths.

To throw a dead chicken on the manure pile or into the road is to invite the spread of disease. Burying is not entirely satisfactory, because unless the grave is dug deep the carcass may be scratched up by dogs or other animals. Furthermore, in the winter the ground may be frozen. Therefore, specialists declare, the best way to dispose of dead poultry is to burn the bodies.

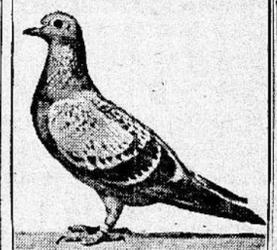
Many town and city homes have garbage burners which may be used, but where this is not available some poultrymen having hot-water heating systems burn the bodies in the furnace. This cannot be done in the summer, though, so small crematories have been built on some poultry farms. Some of these are of concrete, the size depending upon the number of birds kept on the place, and others are ordinary iron wood-burning stoves. A concrete crematory will not be expensive, and would pay for itself in safeguarding the health of all the poultry.

TOWN MAN MAY KEEP PIGEONS

Bird Has Place in Scheme of Poultry Production, but Not Always Desirable on Farm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The one kind of poultry of questionable economic status on the farm is the pigeon, the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say in Secretary's Circular 107. Almost exclusively a grain eater, the pigeon renders no notable service as a conservator of waste, unless it is



Champion Homer Pigeon.

shattered grain in the fields, and that in large measure would be taken up by other poultry and by pigs. The pigeon has a place in the scheme of urban poultry production, but, except in isolated instances where conditions are peculiarly favorable, its production on farms may not be desirable.

DRINKING WATER IN SUMMER

Supply for Hogs and Chickens Overlooked on Many Farms—Skim Milk Not Sufficient.

Perhaps no animals on the farm suffer more for fresh drinking water during the summer than hogs and chickens. Hogs, particularly, are usually left with only slops and skim milk, when these hot months they crave cool water. Water in chickens' pans quickly evaporates, and is soon often forgotten. It is positively cruel to forget any animal's drinking water needs in the summer months.

FIND FAULT WITH SEPARATOR

Pays to Investigate When Flow From Cream Spout Seems Smaller Than Ordinarily.

If the flow from the cream spout of the separator seems smaller than ordinarily, it usually pays to investigate. In spite of all precautions, it often happens that foreign matter lodges in the cream screw, thus causing part of the cream to be retained with the skim milk.

INFERTILE EGGS KEEP BEST

Surplus Roosters Should Be Disposed of as Soon as Hatching-Egg Season is Over.

Infertile eggs keep best when placed in water glass. This means that useless "roosters" should go as soon as the hatching-egg season is over. Eating the big roosters is not like tender young fryers, but the housewife with a fireless cooker can turn the toughest old male birds into several fine chicken dinners.



CLEAN AND KEEP YOUR HOME HEALTHFUL AT THE SAME TIME

You can't sweep out germs or bad odors. The best way to make sure you are getting everything clean—disinfecting and purifying at the same time, is to use Red Seal Lye. A little Red Seal Lye sifted into the sink, toilet, bathtub or bowl will clean these fixtures quickly and also keep the pipes from becoming stoppered up.

A tablespoonful of Red Seal Lye in a quart of water makes a solution that cleans floors, woodwork, garbage cans, greasy utensils—anything and everything except aluminum ware. It will kill insects and destroy odors that bring disease. It is an excellent water softener.

One large can of Red Seal Lye will make ten pounds of wonderful washing soap. Full directions for soap making and all uses for Red Seal Lye are contained in each can.

Red Seal Lye is the highest quality, pure granulated lye your money can buy. It is absolutely free from any adulterations. A little of it goes a long way. Don't be misled by imitations—ask for, and be sure you get, the old reliable Red Seal Lye.

P. C. TOMSON & COMPANY
Philadelphia, Penna.

RED SEAL LYE

FIX FARM INCOME BY VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Must Be Margin Above Annual Maintenance Charge.

Size of Business is Most Important Factor to Be Considered in Selecting a Place—Three Things to Remember.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It requires a farm business of at least fair size to provide an income that will merely cover maintenance charges and these charges are relatively higher for small farms than for large ones, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. A farm may be of such size as to furnish most living needs of the farmer, such as vegetables and fruits, as well as enough income to pay the taxes and running expenses, but unless there is a margin above this annual maintenance charge no progress can be made toward accumulating a surplus.

This point is often overlooked, and thousands of men fail to understand why they do not get ahead faster, when, as a matter of fact, the size of their business is such that there is only a slight possibility of any margin being left after obtaining a bare living and paying absolutely necessary running expenses. Often the income is insufficient even to do this, and the farmer and his family have to go without some of the comforts of life.

Thus it is that the size of the farm business is one of the most important, if not the most important, factor to be considered in selecting a farm. In determining the value of a farm in this regard it is essential, specialists say, to make sure of three things: That you have an opportunity; that you make sure that the desired volume of business is at least potentially present, as evidenced by tillable land or by markets for intensive crops on small areas.

That the volume of business can be achieved by economical methods.

That the volume of business that can be conducted on the farm is such that it will yield an income large enough to provide a comfortable margin, after paying the absolutely necessary expenses of operation and providing an adequate living for the farmer and his family, for saving or future demands.

DAIRY COWS LIKE VARIETY

Few-Speckled Apples, Beets, Carrots and Other Worthless Foodstuffs Are Delicacies.

A dairy cow appreciates variety in her ration almost as much as does a human being. Hay, grain and silage are good and certainly should constitute the main part of the ration. But a few speckled apples, beets, carrots, a small potato, and other worthless foodstuffs all are delicacies to the cow. The dairyman who thinks of his cows in this way, not only keeps them in flourishing condition, but is repaid immediately by an increase in milk yield.

STAR BOARDERS NOT WANTED

If Milk Flow Is to Be Kept Up Cow Must Be Persistent—Otherwise Discard Her.

The cow that milks heavily for a short time or for four or five or six months and then drops off, perhaps entirely drying up, is never to be seriously considered when annual records are being computed. Naturally if one is to keep up the milk flow he must have a cow persistent in her makeup. If she proves otherwise, it is probable that she belongs to the class of star boarders that have no place on any dairy farm where business methods are practiced.

For service phone 181. Star Garage. Head of Depot.

POULTRY CACKLES

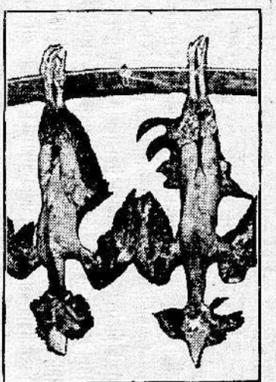
PREPARING MARKET POULTRY

Fowls Should Not Be Given Any Hard Feed From Eighteen to Twenty-four Hours Before Killing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry should be kept without any hard feed from eighteen to twenty-four hours before killing, but a light meal of soft feed can be given up to twelve hours before killing. Water should be given them up to time for killing, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. When ready to kill, suspend the fowl by the legs and, using a knife, cut the vein at the back of the throat through the mouth. As soon as this vein is cut run the point of the knife through the roof of the mouth into the brain and give the knife a slight turn, which causes the bird to lose all sense of feeling.

In most markets dry-picked birds are preferred. Immediately after killing,



Capons Properly Dressed for Market, while the birds are still bleeding, the picker should remove the feathers, being careful not to tear the skin. If the picker waits until the bird is partly cold, the feathers will be difficult to re-

FORAGE FOR BREEDING EWES

Supply Is Necessary to Produce Strong, Vigorous Lambs—Helps to Balance Ration.

Breeding ewes must have some good forage in order to produce strong young, and the growing and developing lambs must have it in order to make good healthy ewes for breeding, and the fattening sheep should have some good forage to help balance their ration. Grain alone fed to sheep that are intended for the block will not produce the best results. They must have a combination of feeds, with some good forage forming the principal proportion of the ration.

RANGE STOCK IS IMPROVED

All Kinds of Sires, Bulls Especially, Are Receiving Close Scrutiny by Breeders.

In the Western range states all kinds of sires—bulls especially—are receiving scrutiny by live stock owners. There is increasing evidence that good purchased males have wide influence on the quality of young stock and on the returns from stock-raising operations.

One day recently the United States Department of Agriculture enrolled in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement several ranchmen, each of whom had more than 1,000 head of live stock. One flock of sheep contained 250 purebred ewes and 3,450 crossbred ewes, the sires being all

TO RESTORE MORGAN STRAIN

Efforts of Department of Agriculture Shown in Recent 300-Mile Test for Horses.

Efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture to restore the Morgan strain of horses, which had become nearly extinct, showed their effect in the recent 300-mile test for army horses. Out of 27 entries, only ten finished, and of these the sixth and seventh were Morgan horses, one of them raised on the department's stock farm in Massachusetts. The horses were required to travel 80 miles a day for five days, carrying the regulation cavalry load of 245 pounds.

PROFITABLE TO RAISE MULES

Plan Suggested to Farmers Who Experience Difficulty in Selling Young Horses.

Men with good-sized mares, who are having a hard time disposing of young horses will find it more profitable to raise mules than to raise colts. Mule-raised jacks can now be purchased with a reasonable certainty of breeding.