

# STAMFORD SHORE RESIDENCE BUILT BY MRS. E. D. SMITH



## MANHATTAN BEACH GUARDED.

Sea Wall Protected It From Damage In Recent Storms.

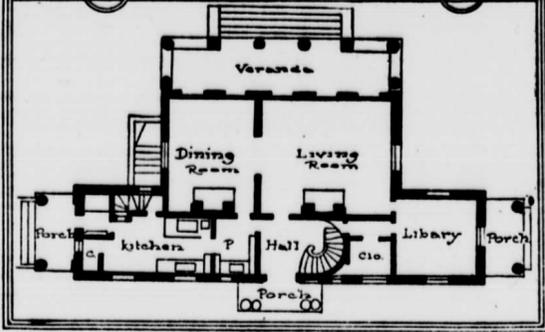
During the last week the officers of the Manhattan Beach Estates have been congratulated by residents and lot owners at Manhattan Beach upon the achievement of the new sea wall in so successfully withstanding the recent high tides and rough seas along the Atlantic coast. While Seabright, Arverne, Edgemere, the Rockaways, Coney Island from Brighton Beach to Sunnyside and other places suffered great damage from the storms of last Sunday and the preceding week, practically no damage occurred at Manhattan Beach. Considerable spray was carried over the wall by the high winds, but the wall itself stood the pounding of the heavy seas without a tremor.

Careful examination by the company's engineers after each storm showed that none of the heavy rocks of which the wall is constructed had been disturbed and that not the slightest settlement had occurred in any part of the wall. The construction of this wall was started by the Manhattan Beach Estates nearly three years ago and it has now been completed from the Brighton line on the west to a point near the easterly end of the Oriental Hotel. The wall is from forty to fifty feet in width at its base and eight feet wide at the top and over 250,000 tons of rock, some of the rocks weighing from seven to ten tons each, have been used in its construction.

## TELAWANA PARK PLANS.

Ocean and Jamaica Bay Bathing Benches at Seaside Playground.

Carl E. Platt, landscape architect of the Park Department, has just completed a plan for improving the new seaside park at Rockaway, which was purchased a year ago by the city at a cost of \$1,500,000. This plan provides that two-thirds of the ocean front shall be reserved for hospitals and charitable institutions, while the central portion shall be developed as a bathing beach for the public. It will be possible for thousands to bathe here at the same time. There is to be another bathing beach on the Jamaica Bay front, and the plans provide for 10,000 persons to be accommodated at the same time at the two beaches. So important is considered the use of the ocean front for bathing and for the use of the institutions, that it is established that all the facilities for the landing of excursion boats will be at the Jamaica Bay side of the park.



Hunt & Hunt, Architects.

## CHEAPER WESTCHESTER HOMES.

To Be Built in Development Near Scarsdale Station.

Scarsdale Estates has owned for many years a tract of land containing about sixty-seven acres a short distance south of the Scarsdale station on the Harlem division of the New York Central, midway between the Scarsdale station and the Crestwood station. A syndicate of local men is being formed for the purpose of taking over this property and developing it for spring sale. It is proposed to develop it for the man of moderate means who cannot afford to live in the more expensive sections.

## BROOKLYN'S YEAR OF BUILDING.

1,480 Less Structures Planned Than During 1912.

Official report of building operations in the city during 1913 shows that every borough, with the exception of Richmond, the exception, shows an increase of six buildings over the previous year. Manhattan building operations fell off 36 per cent; the Bronx, 42 per cent; Brooklyn, 15 per cent, and Queens, 11 per cent. Plans approved for new buildings in Brooklyn were 3,616, to cost \$30,719,101, as compared with 5,105 in 1912, costing \$36,472,377. According to the Department of Buildings, there are in Brooklyn today 172,084 buildings to house a population of 1,518,755 persons. Only four-fifths of the available land has been improved, only 25 per cent remaining undeveloped.

## QUEENS BUILDING PLANS.

53 New Buildings to Cost \$335,850 In Last Week's List.

Included in last week's building operations in Queens for which plans were filed were fifty-three new buildings of an estimated cost of \$335,850. One of the largest contemplated enterprises was shown in an application by George W. Braundorf of Long Island City. He was a recent purchaser in the industrial section there and will soon start the erection of a five story brick building on Webster avenue at the corner of Sixth street at a cost of \$25,000.

## WEST SIDE DWELLING OPTION.

A year's option has been given by Pauline D. Kobel to sell to Winthrop Parker for \$9,000 the two story dwelling on 96-11 at 44th West 135th street, near Riverside Drive.

## 3,075 NEW NEWARK BUILDINGS.

Plans for That Number Filed Last Year—To Cost \$10,817,973.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Not only did the cost of buildings erected in this city last year exceed the amount spent in the operations in previous years, but the number of permits issued was greater. According to the figures compiled by Superintendent of Buildings William P. O'Rourke 3,075 permits were granted during 1913, representing an expenditure of \$10,817,973, the largest amount spent on buildings in Newark in any one year. The total shows an increase of \$4,689,615 over 1912, when 2,809 permits were issued at an estimated aggregate cost of \$11,628,358.

In December the department made a record, due to the new firm limits law going into effect, that will probably stand for a long time. During the month 468 permits were approved and represented an outlay of \$3,185,828. Of these permits about 350 houses will be built in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth wards. Only about twenty permits were taken out in the department this week, the cost of which is approximately \$75,315. An additional \$30,000 will be made to the new home of the Newark Fire Insurance Company at 39 and 41 Clinton street. The ground for the building has been broken and work of laying the foundation will soon begin. On account of the increase in business the company found that it would need more room and the addition will cover a plot measuring 39x57. It will be of brick construction and three stories high.

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Extensive apartment house developments in upper Long Island City will be continued by the Hellens Construction Company which is operating recently in the section. The company is to build four story brick apartment houses on Jamaica avenue near Sherman street at a cost of \$30,000 each. A combination building, consisting of three stories, in which will be stores, a moving picture playhouse and apartments at a cost of \$13,000, will be built by Robert E. Farley at the corner of 10th and 11th streets. The building will be a two story frame dwelling on Corona avenue, near Berks street, Corona, at a cost of \$3,000 each, and Peter Tessler will erect similar two story dwellings on Amstel Boulevard west of Gaston avenue, Arverne, at a cost of \$3,500 each.

## CITY DWELLINGS RENTED.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Henry L. Scheuerman the three story dwelling at 27 West Sixtieth street to M. E. Forster for two years.

E. A. Turgo has leased for Mortimer J. Great the three story dwelling at 346 West Twenty-fourth street to Mary Gallo, Pease & Elliman have leased for J. Hopkins Smith the dwelling at 17 East Forty-seventh street to J. H. Weaver of Philadelphia.

# GARDENING NOTES



## FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Editor Gardening Notes, THE SUNDAY SUN: Taking advantage of your offer to give advice on gardening, I would like to know what special treatment is required for Lillium kramerii and Lillium giganteum. By the latter I do not mean Lillium longiflorum giganteum, which is often listed under the former name. We have very sandy soil, which I enrich with leaf mould. Lowest winter temperature 15 degrees. Summer hot and dry, but I irrigate.

S. SIERRA MADRE, CAL.

Lillium longiflorum, longiflorum giganteum and multiflorum are all of the same family and the plants can hardly be told apart. The multiflorum has the narrowest leaf of the three and the stem of the giganteum is somewhat black, darker than the stems of the other two. All three have long slender leaves and all flowers closely resembling each other.

The true giganteum is the Himalayan lily, bears white flowers slightly tinged with green on the outside and with purple in the throat. The leaves are distinctly stalked and take the shape of a calladium more than that of the long narrow leaf of longiflorum. When well established this lily grows ten feet high and will stand your winters if covered with leaves or straw. It is grown outdoors at Rutherford, N. J., in the grounds of Kubink & Atkins and stands our winters when protected with a light covering.

Kramerii bears a pink flower quite unique in point of color. These two lilies require only ordinary culture. In sandy soil, with the use of leaf mould for fertilizer, little trouble probably will be experienced with the bulbs rotting. If rot shows use no manure or leaf mould in the soil surrounding the bulbs in all directions for four or five inches. For fertilizer use nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. Where irrigating is practised the fertilizer should be applied in such a manner that it will remain in the soil long enough to give the plant the benefit. A teaspoonful of nitrate of soda and the same quantity of sulphate of ammonia to three gallons of water will make a beneficial liquid fertilizer to be used once a week for three weeks just as the plants appear above the surface. Use again as the buds are forming and until the flowers break. A little of these chemicals mixed in equal proportions scattered lightly over the soil around each plant, not to exceed an ounce or two, and raked under the surface will probably work satisfactorily.

Prof. Frederick V. Coville has discovered that blueberries thrive in acid soil, composed chiefly of oak leaves which are decayed. The forest soil here is one-third as sour as lemon juice. Cranberries and strawberries also flourish in sour soil. Experiments in cultivating blueberries heretofore have not been successful, due probably to the fact that the soil in which they were grown was alkali instead of acid. Potatoes grown in sour soil will be free from scab. Acid soil can be maintained by turning under a heavy covering of leaves every autumn. Land cultivated loses its acidity. Trees draw up lime through their roots, which reach down to great depths in the soil and store it up in the leaves. With the lime also stored in the leaves greater quantities of acid. The soil is first made sour by the falling leaves; the acid is then passed off an equal time is thus accumulated in the upper soil. It is the lime in the soil that makes timber lands so fertile when first cleared. After years of cropping the surface lime is exhausted and the soil grows sour and lime is used as a fertilizer to again sweeten the soil.

Mossy Lawn—A Philadelphia reader wants to know what to do for a mossy lawn. A mossy lawn indicates bad drainage, and improving the drainage is the remedy if this is the trouble. Sulphate of iron applied during the early spring is good. Purchase crude sulphate of iron and crush it to a powder, then mix it with an equal quantity of good rich soil, quite dry, and scatter over the lawn at the rate of one quart to the square yard. Stir up some of the moss before applying. Sometimes moss is the result of poor soil. If this is the case a good dressing of fertilizer in the early spring will promote the growth of grass, which will choke out the moss.

One year apple trees as sold by nurserymen require three years to produce. The trees are raised from seed and are budded or grafted when two years old. After the top has had a season's growth the tree is sold as a one year tree; the next season it is sold as a two year tree.

One year trees can be bought for considerably less than two year trees; the freight will cost less than on larger stock and the man who buys and plants will be less. Small trees will attain good size and bear sooner than large trees, which will be checked in growth by transplanting more than smaller stock. One year trees should be cut back to about 18 inches in height so as to properly locate the head limbs.

The black walnut is a profitable tree to grow. The tree is ornamental, hardy, free from disease and insect attacks and live to a great age, bearing for fifty to sixty years, thriving in most any soil. The trees bear the first crop in about eight years. Walnut is scarce and trees can be sold standing at a good price. Young trees may be set out in the spring or the autumn, planted in the autumn, being inserted, tramping the soil firmly over them.

Now is a good time to repaint old labels and get them ready for spring use or make new ones, to make stakes for plants that may need support, having an assortment of sizes, and to wash the old flower pots inside and out with a scrubbing brush.

The fuchsia is recovering its old popularity in England. The fuchsia is a most satisfactory plant, easily grown and useful for bedding as a pot plant in window boxes and baskets.

Tobacco stems are valuable as a fertilizer, quite as valuable as stable manure. In some parts of Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania they are cheap and can be utilized when it is difficult to obtain manure.

The old fashioned snapdragon, or antirrhinum, has been greatly improved, and several new varieties have recently been introduced. Include some of the new antirrhinums in your garden this year; you will be surprised at their beauty.

Experiments now being conducted seem to indicate that sulphur is a necessary fertilizer for geranium, nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and lime were considered complete fertilizers. It may be the lack of sulphur in the soil that causes many fungus diseases, all of which yield to sulphur when applied to the plants.

## Asters for Show and for Profit

(Continued from Sunday, January 4).

### Cover Crop.

When the same land is used continuously a cover crop should be grown and turned under to keep up the supply of humus or vegetable mould in the soil. Rye or vetch are used for this purpose. The vetch is preferable if it can be planted by the first of September. Being a leguminous plant it enriches the soil by the addition of nitrogen drawn from the air. Vicia villosa, known as hairy vetch, hardy vetch, winter vetch, Russian vetch and sand vetch is the variety used for this purpose. It is hardy in the North. It is a slender pebble vine with narrow leaflets and small violet blue flowers and makes a growth of five or six feet when it has a full season in good soil. Planted late it covers the ground with a thick covering of green.

Winter rye will grow late in the autumn and early in the spring and will stand the most severe winter. Planted late in October it will supply a good growth to turn under the following May.

The cover crop should be turned under before the growth gets too rank. Turned under while still succulent and when the ground is moist it will decay in a few days. When the plants begin to harden, and especially if turned under when the ground is dry, they decay slowly and dry out the land. The prompt and repeated use of the roller and harrow is essential to hasten the decay of plant growth that has been turned under and to solidify the soil.

### Setting Plants in the Field.

To get the full benefit of a cover crop it should make a good growth in the spring, so only late varieties of asters can follow the cover crop.

For cover crops dissolved phosphate rock should be used, costing about \$15 per ton. 400 to 600 pounds per acre of this fertilizer drilled in with the seed materially increasing the growth. This is a cheap method of keeping up the fertility of the soil.

Where there are a large number of aster plants to set out it is not always possible to wait for a showery day. The plants will be ruined if left in a crowded seed bed, and plantings sometimes have to be made when the weather conditions are unfavorable.

If necessary to transplant during hot dry weather the roots of the plants should be puddled. A very thin mortar of clay is prepared, (using a large handful of plants by the tops and thoroughly immerse in the clay mortar and then wipe back and forth over fine loose earth. The dry soil will cling to the wet clay, coating over the bundle of wet roots, excluding the air and keeping them in good condition.

When several handfuls have been prepared in this way they should be rolled up in wet burlap and in this manner can be carried to a distant field or kept for planting several hours later. Clay, not ordinary loamy soil, should be used for making the "puddle" or clay mortar.

When the weather conditions are trying the planting should be done in the afternoon so the plants may have an opportunity of freshening up to resist the hot sun the next day.

In planting by hand in dry weather care is necessary to prevent the dry earth from rattling into the hole made by the dibble and so coming into direct contact with the roots. Plants will seldom live when this is allowed to happen. If possible water the row about an hour before planting. After planting draw a particle earth over the surface of the row to prevent baking and rapid evaporation. Watering after planting will not give as good results as the foregoing suggestion.

### Insect Enemies.

The tarnished plant bug does mischief that sometimes is attributed to other causes. The bugs live by sucking the sap from the tender tips of the plants, causing the tips to die. This plant is dwarfed, the leaves thicken and become distorted, and the plants are destroyed, only the stump and a few black leaves remaining. Other plants are also affected by this insect. Dahlias in particular, also brachycome, calendula, centaurea and most of the everlasting, as well as antirrhinum and salvia.

The tarnished bug is an inconspicuous, yellowish brown bug, a little smaller than the house fly. As one approaches the plant on which the bugs are feeding they either hide or fly away. Any sort of a spray, even a simple dusting of slaked lime, seems to make the plant less attractive to the bugs. Whale oil soap spray and kerosene emulsion is also excellent.

The most damage is done in dry weather and the bugs are most active on hot, sunny days. They do not work much in the shade, so if an orchard or other shady place is available much of the trouble with the tarnished plant bug will be avoided.

The Pennsylvania blister beetle feeds upon the flowers of the aster and is most prevalent in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is a good sized beetle, being a half inch or more in length, of uniform black color. Good success has been reported combating them with a spray containing three pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. The work are the caterpillars of the beetle and other moths. The larvae are smooth, soft bodied caterpillars, of

from one to two inches long, ranging in color from gray to black. As usually found they are dark green and about an inch long. They feed at night, cutting off young plants near the surface of the ground and sometimes gnaw large plants. During the day they can generally be found just under the surface of the ground, near where they last fed, burrowing down to moist soil. They eat anything that is tender and succulent and may be destroyed by means of poisoned bait. Clover or cabbage leaves sprayed with Paris green scattered over the field in small bunches late in the day, or poisoned bran will be effective.

Wire worms are slender brownish or yellowish white worms, with a hard covering, feeding on the tender roots of plants. Fall ploughing, including a thorough stirring and pulverizing of the soil, is the best means of getting rid of wire worms. They are seldom found in serious numbers in land that is well cultivated every year.

White grubs are the immature forms of May beetles or June bugs. Fall ploughing and thorough cultivation will destroy most of them. If undisturbed they may follow along a row eating off the roots and destroy one plant after another. By digging about a plant on the first indication of wilting the intruder may be found and killed. They make excellent bait for fish, and this knowledge imparted to the boys of the family will usually reduce this troublesome grub considerably.

The red headed flea beetle is less than a quarter of an inch long, with wing covers striped lengthwise. As its name would indicate, it is a very lively insect, appearing usually late in the summer, when it ruins the flowers for cutting by eating in the green bracts surrounding the flowers. Spraying with arsenate of lead is the remedy.

The striped cucumber beetle sometimes eats the petals of asters. This also is controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead.

What are known as root lice cause the plants to have a wilted, sickly appearance. Upon pulling up the affected plants the roots will be found to be covered with bluish lice. A much of tobacco stems, or tobacco roots, applied early in the season will prevent the attacks of this insect. Saturating the soil about the plants with freshly made tobacco water will destroy the lice. The root lice live over winter in the soil, so it is not safe to plant asters the following year on land where they have appeared.

The destruction of birds of all kinds has permitted the rapid increase of insects. It is therefore to the interest of every cultivator of the soil to protect the birds and encourage them to make themselves at home on our lands, and to feed and water them at times when this may be required, in dry weather or when the ground is frozen.

### Diseases of the Aster.

Yellow—The yellow disease of the aster is characterized by a pale yellowish green color and a spindling growth, the entire plant having a pale bleached color, and the flowers are pale green or white. Frequently only a part of the plant is affected, often dividing on a branch so that one half the terminal flowers will be of a green color and the other half a normal color. The disease is apparently brought on by an irregularity in the moisture supply and rarely appears under glass or under circumstances where moisture conditions are under complete control. In field culture early ploughing and frequent cultivation will conserve the soil moisture and produce conditions so nearly uniform that the losses from the yellows are usually not serious.

In small plantings where the yellow disease has been prevalent, and where thorough cultivation is not practicable, a trial of mulching is suggested to keep a more uniform condition of soil moisture. Investigations made by the Massachusetts Agricultural College some years ago demonstrated that this disease is caused by any organism, either fungus or bacterium, and it is not communicated from one plant to another.

Damping off and stem rot are caused by a microscopic fungus eating off the stems of the young plants. Three factors favor the growth of the fungus: the presence of decaying matter, a continuous moist condition, and want of sunlight. Ordinary rotting soil full of organic matter is a good breeding place for fungi. When sowing aster seeds in flats or frames covering the soil with half an inch more of sterile sand will largely eliminate the first factor. The second factor is overcome by making the intervals between watering as long as possible. This is facilitated by the sand, which acts as a mulch to the layer of soil below. It is an advantage to have the surface dry if the soil in which the roots are feeding are reasonably moist. Sowing the seeds in rows admits light and air to the stems and permits frequent stirring of the surface.

(To be continued, Sunday, January 18.)

## OZARK PASTOR TRUE SHEPHERD OF HILLS

Mountain Preacher Teaches Good Roads, Better Farming and Fun.

LEADER IN CLEAN SPORTS Began Preaching Under Tree—Now Has Three Big Congregations.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—Something more than eight years ago it was in the spring of 1895 to be exact—a young man started to drive from the town of Mount Vernon, Mo., the county seat of Lawrence county, to the settlement of Hoberg. It was just about dusk, and it was the rainy season and the roads were elongated with mud. About halfway to Hoberg the buggy in which the young man and his driver were floundering along stuck fast and in trying to get it clear both men fell into the deepest and juiciest part of the mud-hole. They got out after a while and after a still longer while they resumed their journey, and buggy and driver were rescued, but otherwise none the worse.

The young man who was being driven to Hoberg, however, had taken the invitation to heart. He was going to the little Ozark settlement to preach the Gospel, but he said to himself:

"That won't be all I'll preach. I'll preach good roads as well as religion, for until we get better roads it's hard to have much religion in this country."

The young man's name was Clarence E. Hatfield, and he was going out to Hoberg not because anybody there had sent for him or because any church anywhere else had sent him, but simply because he'd looked the country over and decided he needed a preacher. He'd never tried his hand at preaching, this young man, though he had been educated at a Quaker college up in Iowa, but he believed he'd find something that would interest those Ozark folks, and that he could help them. And so he'd given up a job as reporter on a Joplin newspaper, obtained permission from a Presbyterian synod to try his hand at preaching as a minister of that denomination and started for Hoberg.

Services Under Walnut Trees. This Ozark settlement eight years ago was a mighty unlighted backwoods community, where people lived by raising a few razorback hogs, a little nutty corn and possibly a few undersized cattle that grazed in the woods in the parish the Rev. Clarence Hatfield had selected, a territory ten miles wide and fourteen miles long, 250 members—that's the Hoberg church—while there are only 130 people, men, women and children, living in Hoberg.

Three hundred and fifty children come to Nine Mile Church of a Sunday. The an-

consisted of one store and a few houses. A dance was going on at one of the houses, and the first thing Hatfield did was to go to the dance. It was one place in the community where he could have a chance to get acquainted with a lot of people.

He talked to the young folks there, and he told them:

"I'm going to hold a service next Sunday down here on the creek. You know where the big walnut tree is? Well, I'm going to preach under that tree next Sunday. I'd be mighty glad to have any of you come who care to."

The next Sunday he had quite a crowd—sixty or seventy persons. The fifteen had passed the word around that this man Hatfield was a good sort and that he had something to say. Said it too in a pleasant, friendly way that everybody could understand, just like he was one of the crowd. Not as if he was leaning down out of heaven.

Those hadn't been a mention made of wicked ways or hell fire or any of the things a preacher ordinarily talked about. So there was quite a crowd of young folks at the walnut tree the second Sunday. Hatfield asked them if they'd ever learned to sing. "Yes, no, they hadn't. Would they like to learn—would a singing school under the tree in the week interest them? Were sure it would. The young folks seemed a social sort of people."

So Parson Hatfield started a singing school. He'd imported a chap who was a success from a neighboring town, who wasn't doing very well in the town where he was living, and who was glad of the chance to start farming in a new country where land was cheap. That man had charge of the singing school and it was a success from the start. It was the beginning of wholesome, clean amusements for that Ozark community, something that country communities need as much as any one thing you can mention offhand, the Rev. Clarence Hatfield believes.

### People Came Miles to Church.

In a few weeks some of the more substantial farmers came to Hatfield and said they'd like to have him stay and keep on preaching. They couldn't offer him much but they'd pay \$400 a year and there was an abandoned log cabin of two rooms, and he could farm as much brush land as he cared to clear. Hatfield jumped at the chance. He'd passed the first milestone; he'd interested the community enough so that the church services now in the house of one of the farmers, and people were coming out to hear him.

To-day he has three churches in his parish, two of which he conducts himself—the other has been turned over this year to another pastor, because Mr. Hatfield found he couldn't handle more than two churches every Sunday and do justice to them—especially when the two were nine miles apart. They're flourishing churches, too, and one of them has a Sabbath school of 250 members—that's the Hoberg church—while there are only 130 people, men, women and children, living in Hoberg.

swear of course is that the boys and girls come in from four, five, six and seven miles to attend Sabbath school. When you consider that there are only 1,200 people living in Hatfield's parish, you see it means that he gets hold of practically every child in the district on Sunday.

But the real meat of the man's work lies in this. He has made his churches not only places to go once in seven days and hear preaching but vital forces in the community, working seven days in the week. They are social centers. The little white church in Hoberg is open almost every night. Not all religious services, by any means. First of all, literary societies, debating clubs, spelling bees, all the old fashioned healthy country recreations that have been forgotten in so many rural communities are thriving here.

When Hatfield came to Hoberg the principal amusements were dancing until morning, which implied drinking good deal of beer—and going to Aurora or Greenfield at the end of the week, which generally meant a "jae" and always cost more money than the Ozark folks could afford. Hatfield gave them wholesome amusements at home and they found the things he had to offer were really more fun too.

"I never have said a word against dancing, in the pulpit or out," he says. "The beer drinking part of the thing I have condemned, and do still. But instead of hounding against the amusements our people had I have tried to interest them in some other amusements that seemed to me better. It has worked pretty well."

There certainly isn't any room for doubt about that. Hoberg holds a real old fashioned barbeque every Fourth of July, and people flock to it from all parts of Lawrence county. There's plenty to eat and a world of fun and noise and laughter, but there isn't any beer or whiskey. And the Ozark folks say they don't miss it at all. They have just as much fun, and nobody's shot, and they wake up the morning of the 4th feeling like work.

### His Work for Good Roads.

Neither amusements nor religion, however, constitute all the work Parson Hatfield has done for Hoberg and the community round about. First of all there is that matter of good roads. The young pastor never lets up on that subject. He began talking good roads from the moment he arrived in Hoberg, still wet from that mudhole, and he's talking them still. He was the first man who went to work for road bonds in Lawrence county. It might hardly get those people of southern Missouri to vote bonds for anything—plenty of them have been so badly "gold bricked" by wildcat railroad schemes that the very word bond is fraught with horror.

The county commissioners of Lawrence county after agreeing to an election for road bonds lost their nerve. They didn't believe the bonds would carry. They wouldn't submit them after all, they decided. When the news reached Hoberg a little bunch of men, headed by Hatfield, drove over to Mount Vernon and put it up to the county commissioners straight and hard, with all the eloquence that their absolute convictions lent them. The commissioners called the election and the bonds carried three to one. To-day in the township in which Hoberg is there are thirty miles of rock roads and sixty more miles of graded dirt roads that are going to be turned into rock roads as soon as it's financially possible.

One reason the people of Lawrence county weren't taking much trouble about their crops eight years ago was that it was

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