

SASSAFRAS AS AN ORNAMENTAL TREE—AUTUMN GARDEN WORK

Laurus sassafras or *sassafras officinale* is one of the family of laurels. The cinnamon, cassia, camphor and others belong to this same family. Sassafras is an alliteration of the Spanish word *sassafras*, which signifies maxillary, the virtues of which were attributed by the Spanish Americans to this plant.

Sassafras abounds east of the Mississippi River, and is found also in eastern Iowa, Kansas and in some of the southwestern states and in Mexico. It is a desirable tree for ornamental planting on account of its handsome light green foliage, which is interesting with its varying shapes and its orange yellow or bright red color in autumn.

The sassafras bears leaves of three different kinds on the same branch, a distinction among native trees shared only with the mulberry.

The trees attain a height of fifteen to fifty feet and even 100 feet or higher, though in the northern limits of its range are reduced to mere shrubs. Birds are very fond of and devour the deep blue berries of the sassafras as soon as they are ripe.

In Monroe county, New York, all the specimens I have seen in tramping over that section have been found in light, sandy soil, but in northern New Jersey the trees are abundant in heavy clay soil. In the North it prefers a warm and sunny position.

It is not difficult to transplant young trees which can be found growing wild in many places, but they are not easily transplanted when old on account of the long tap roots.

The trees are inclined to throw up numerous suckers from the roots, and these must be kept down unless a small grove of trees is desired.

I am of the opinion that there are several varieties of sassafras and that some botanists will study this neglected tree and properly classify and describe the varieties.

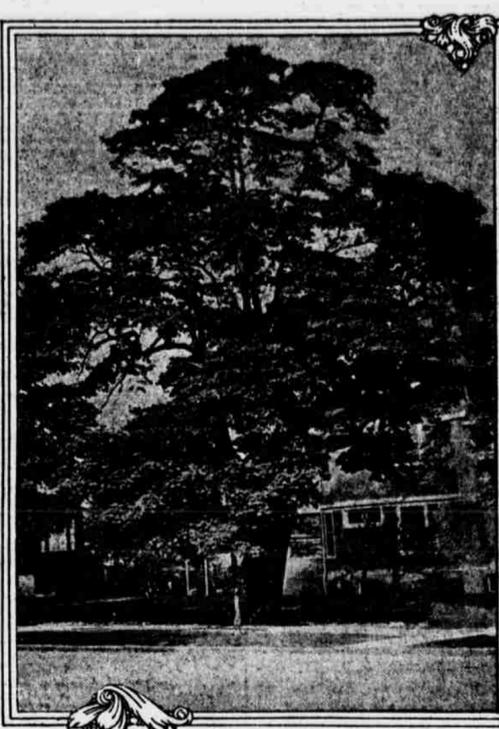
The sassafras, on account of its medicinal properties, was one of the first American trees which became known to Europeans. Mondavere in 1549 and later Clusius treat of its uses.

Gerard in his "Herbal," published in 1533, calls the sassafras the *agave tree*. "The root," he says, "boiled in water to the color of claret wine and drunk for certain days together, helpeth the dropsie, removeth stoppings of the liver and curth agues and long fevers. It comforts feeble stomach and causes good appetite."

Parkinson in his "Herbal," published in 1640, evidently copied Gerard's picture of the sassafras tree and gives the following: "Sassafras—The sassafras or agave tree. The first knowledge of the sassafras came by the French to our Christian world, and to the Spaniards by driving out the French, who had seated themselves somewhat near the Florida.

"Some of the French who remained taught the Spaniards the use of sassafras. The French call it *sassafras*, upon what grounds is not known, and the Spaniards follow in that use.

"Decoction made from bark is given in all cold diseases and obstructions of the liver and spleen and also in cold



Sassafras Tree in Newark, N. J.

rhumes and defluxions of the head, in coughs and other cold diseases of the breast, stomach and lungs. The Indians used the leaves, being bruised to heal their wounds and sores of whatever quality they be."

Thornton's "Herbal" of 1810 modifies the virtues of sassafras very much, "Gently stimulating, heating, sudorific and diuretic." Modern medical botanists give it as "aromatic, stimulant. Its chief use is in the form of oil, as a flavoring agent. Mucilage of sassafras pith is used as demulcent in acute febrile and inflammatory affections."

Country people thought that a tea made of sassafras flowers purified the blood. Root beer is made from the roots of sassafras and the young shoots. The heavy thick bark of the tree and young birch shoots are added, also wintergreen, and the combination when made properly, sweetened and cooled, makes a very refreshing summer drink.

There is a legend, which seems improbable, that the sassafras led to the discovery of America, as it was its strong fragrance, smelt by Columbus that encouraged him to persevere when his crew mutinied and enabled him to convince them that land was at hand.

There are sassafras trees in New England and in other places in England, in Scotland, Ireland and France, where they are prized as ornamental specimens.

The tree illustrated is located on the northeast corner of Elwood and Clifton avenues, Newark, N. J. The trunk at the surface of the ground is in two sections, or two main trunks, one 20 inches, the other 28 inches in diameter.

DIVIDING PLANTS IN THE FALL.

By EDWARD I. FARRINGTON.

Many amateur gardeners seem to think that perennial plants will grow for years without any attention. This is a mistake. It is impossible to keep even a perennial bed in good condition unless the plants receive more or less attention. It is true that a few kinds do best when let alone for a long time. But the majority of common perennials need to be divided occasionally to keep them thrifty.

Almost all perennials can be transplanted safely at this season. Indeed this is a good month to do the work, because the gardener still retains a mental picture of the best appearance at the blossoming season. He remembers where colors clashed and where there were long spaces in the garden without flowers at certain seasons.

A few of the perennials can be divided in the winter, but not in any other season. This is especially true of the peonies. Considerable time will be gained by setting them out now rather than waiting until spring. The work can be done at any time until the middle of October. Peonies are not very easy to divide, however. It is difficult to separate them with a knife and there is likely to be con-

siderable waste. Gardeners who have tried the plan of using two garden forks find it very satisfactory. Probably the plan was borrowed from England. The two forks are driven into the roots, back to back. Then it is rapidly pushed down with the handles in opposite directions to wrench the roots apart. Little damage is done and much time and effort are saved. It isn't necessary to plant large clumps of peonies in order to get good flowers. In fact if the clumps are too large they will not be satisfactory. Two or three crowns are as many as are needed for each clump. Set the roots so that the crowns will be about two inches below the surface. Don't use any fresh manure, as peonies invariably resent its presence. Do not plant peonies except where the soil is well drained. It is very likely that the peonies will not flower the next season, and if they do they probably will produce blossoms not characteristic of the variety. It often happens that amateurs think they have been given a wrong variety when the peonies flowered the first time.

The German iris is another good perennial for fall planting. It is one of the indispensable garden perennials and among the easiest to grow. It isn't necessary to use a spade or even a knife for dividing iris roots. They are easily pulled apart with the hands. The German iris is another good perennial for fall planting. It is one of the indispensable garden perennials and among the easiest to grow. It isn't necessary to use a spade or even a knife for dividing iris roots. They are easily pulled apart with the hands.

Allowed to go on year after year without being divided. Best results are obtained when the roots are separated every three or four years. Plant single crowns. They will increase rapidly. Don't put iris roots deeply under the ground, as in two seasons, or two main trunks, one 20 inches, the other 28 inches in diameter.

VACANT LAND IN KINGS COUNTY FOR WAR GARDENS.

GARDEN PAGE EDITOR: If you will call the attention of your Brooklyn readers to the work of this office in connection with the war garden movement it may prove of great interest and value to some of them. This office will hunt up the owner of any vacant land in Kings county which any one wishes to use as a war garden, ask for permission to have it farmed and issue the necessary permit. There is no fee for this service. We issued permits for 1,932 city lots this year, more than double the 1917 record, and we hope to greatly improve this showing in 1919.

We are now receiving applications for war gardens for next year, in order that the ground may be fertilized this fall, and we have already secured the consent of the owners of some hundreds of plots. The choicest stock is selected from the new blocks of trees, delivered promptly and in the best of order. In the spring both nurserymen and railroads are crowded with the rush orders and delay sometimes results.

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PLANTING FRUIT.

Set out all the bush fruits and all fruit trees except the stone fruits, such as peaches, plums and cherries. It is best to plant the latter in the early spring. The stock, however, can be ordered now for spring delivery. Peaches in particular are likely to be scarce next spring.

CLEAN OUT POTATO CELLARS.

Clean out the potato cellars thoroughly before storing the present year's crop. Leave no dirt or decaying vegetable matter about. Sweep and brush until the cellar is clean and then apply a thorough dose of fungicide, gas or spray.

WHITE, RED, BLACK, PURPLE GRAPES

The Connecticut Agricultural College suggests one of the quickest and easiest disinfectants to apply is formaldehyde gas. The use of this, however, depends upon having or being able to obtain a supply of potassium permanganate. The usual formula is to use five ounces of the permanganate and ten ounces of formaldehyde to clean 1,000 cubic feet in the cellar. Pour the formalin over the permanganate in a deep container and then leave the cellar immediately, because

the gas is given off at once. Of course it is necessary to close all windows and doors to make the gas effective. Remembering, however, that the permanganate is not only hard to get but is costing now nearly ten times as much as in pre-war times a substitute is suggested in the form of Bordeaux mixture of 5-6-50 strength. This is quite satisfactory and effective, does not cost so much and can be applied of course with a sprayer, pump or broom.

The importance of a clean cellar must not be overlooked. Time, money and work spent in growing a crop, fighting pests and harvesting are likely to be at least partially wasted if the potatoes are stored in dirty, poorly ventilated cellars and are affected by organisms that cause rotting.

Little heaps of sawdust at the base of peach trees indicate that the borers are busy. Look sharp for indications and then use a wire or small bladed knife to end the life of the borer.

At the first touch of frost the tuberoses, gladioli and cannas should be dug and stored. Dahlias will stand more frost, frequently blooming in the warm weather following the first frost. Both dahlias and cannas should have a few inches of the stem left on the roots. Spread the roots out to dry and then store in a dry, well ventilated place free from frost. Keep the varieties labelled.

GARDEN PESTS DESTROYED BY FALL CLEANUP.

War gardeners will find it profitable to burn the remnants of old crops together with weeds and slith along fence rows so that injuries from insects and plant diseases may be lessened for next year, according to entomologists at the Ohio Experiment Station.

Insects hibernate in crop residues to a great extent, but burning and clean culture will destroy greater portion of the adult pests, including the potato stalk borer, asparagus beetle, squash weevil, cabbage looper, striped cucumber beetle, squash bugs, onion thrips, stalk borers and radish maggot.

During the fall months much of the rubbish may be piled for a week or so until it dries thoroughly; during the drying period it will serve as a trap, as many insects will seek shelter with the approach of colder weather. The vines gathered may also contain many hibernating insects, their immature stages or even eggs, which will be destroyed when the crop residues are burned.

Fungus diseases of potatoes, peas, celery, cucumbers, tomatoes, onions and melons generally live over to the next season on old plants, and of course begin to multiply rapidly as soon as conditions are favorable. Burning and cleaning up will tend to prevent an early start at least of these organisms.

SAVE TREE LEAVES.

The leaves that fall from forest and shade trees contain valuable plant food. Rake up the leaves from the lawn, walks and roadways, but do not burn them. Make a compost heap by piling them up in one big pile. Stamp the pile down by treading on it with the feet. Wet down with the hose. The pile will help to make it compact and prevent scattering; it will also hasten decay. Boards placed on top of the pile will keep the leaves from blowing about.

Gather up the leaves every few days as they fall. By spring the pile will be well decayed and scattered over the surface of the garden before it is spaded. The leaves are valuable not only for the plant food they contain but because they make the soil more retentive of moisture and keep it loose, so the tiny rootlets of the plants can penetrate the soil for greater distances in search of food and moisture, resulting in larger and finer vegetables or flowers.

A dressing of lime may be given the soil this autumn. This can be spaded under, leaving the surface rough until next spring, when the decayed leaves can be spread and turned under. If there is manure or decayed compost at hand spread and turn it under this autumn and in the spring turn under more. There is very little garden soil that can be made too rich or have too much vegetable matter incorporated with it.

The second spading of the land in the spring will put it in better mechanical condition. The best results in gardening can only be obtained by effort.

ADVANTAGES OF AUTUMN TREE PLANTING.

Hardy trees and plants are completely at rest in the fall and can therefore be handled easily and safely. No quick awakening threatens to handicap work at any time, as nearly all happens in the spring, when the sap begins to run very suddenly.

The soil is warm, mellow, easy to work and stands up with the heat and fertility of a long growing season. So often in early spring the soil is cold, wet and unyielding.

The stored up heat coming out of the soil stimulates active root growth, which continues until the ground freezes below the roots. As a result trees become established before winter, ready to start into vigorous growth with the first touch of spring. The advantage is apparent, the trees and shrubs make more growth during the very early spring than all the rest of the season combined. Fall planted trees begin to grow long before others could be planted in the spring.

Nurserymen have ample time in the fall to dig, select and pack orders with unusual care. The choicest stock is selected from the new blocks of trees, delivered promptly and in the best of order. In the spring both nurserymen and railroads are crowded with the rush orders and delay sometimes results.

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PLANT BLACK WALNUTS.

As a result of cutting to meet the almost worldwide demand for gunstock material the supply of black walnut trees is rapidly diminishing over practically the entire range of the tree in the United States. Coupled with this warning, the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture announces that the crop of walnuts is particularly heavy this year, so that there is a splendid chance to gather or buy seed for planting.

The very high lasting qualities of the wood and the fairly rapid rate of growth of the tree in good locations make black walnut one of the most desirable trees to plant on the farm. Furthermore, it is admirably fitted to make unused portions of the farm productive; for small patches of rough-gullied or other waste land, if the soil is good and not too thin or dry, are ideal planting places.

The method of planting black walnut is simple, and the return is likely to be considerable. Moreover, in case the soil is not for lumber, the tree yields durable wood which may be used for posts and for a wide variety of purposes about the farm. The reason it is so prized for gunstocks is because it works readily in the turning lathe, takes a high finish and does not splinter when struck by projectiles.

The region where walnut growing is practicable extends from southern New England west to the Central States and south to South Carolina and along the northern portions of the Gulf States to Oklahoma.

In order to succeed well walnut requires a rather good grade of soil, so

the gas is given off at once. Of course it is necessary to close all windows and doors to make the gas effective. Remembering, however, that the permanganate is not only hard to get but is costing now nearly ten times as much as in pre-war times a substitute is suggested in the form of Bordeaux mixture of 5-6-50 strength. This is quite satisfactory and effective, does not cost so much and can be applied of course with a sprayer, pump or broom.

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SAVE TENDER BEDDING PLANTS.

Geraniums, heliotropes, coleus and many other tender plants are likely to be scarce next spring. Florida have been obliged to get along with half the fuel used last year. Many have closed their greenhouses, and plants next year may be scarce. All these can be taken up before freezing weather, potted and stored in the house or cellar until next spring.

The plants can be potted in tin cans, first knocking a hole or two in the bottom for drainage. Boxes can be used, packing the plants in rather closely, in good garden soil.

Most bedding plants will survive the winter if the soil in which they are growing is kept moist and the plants kept in a temperature safely above freezing. Next year they can be set out and soon filling the bare spots that otherwise will look badly all summer.

BULBS FOR NATURAL EFFECTS.

For natural effects in meadows and along streams use crocus, narcissus, poeeticus and narcissi boris conspicuus, incomparabilis, acrotata, Leedsii, Mrs. Langtry, large trumpet golden spur, princeps maximus, empress, the May flowering and Darwin tulips.

For woodland planting crocus, aranthus hyemalis, lily of the valley, lillium candidum, scilla sibirica, scilla campanulata, trillium grandiflorum and narcissus.

For planting about the lawn crocus, chionodoxa, grape hyacinths, narcissus, scilla sibirica, scilla campanulata and snowdrops.

DUTCH BULBS.

The exportation of bulbs from Holland was ended August 31. Between 15,000 and 18,000 cases were reported, as compared with 37,000 cases in 1917.

no attempt should be made to plant it on poor, thin soil or on hot, dry exposures. Favorable situations for rapid development are on strong limestone soils, deep alluvial soils and stony loam soils along the margins of highlands. Since the walnut tree requires a large supply of light it may be planted successfully on open tracts recently cleared of old growth and on recently abandoned fields.

Black walnut, especially the wood, is comparatively free from insect attack. A leaf eating tent caterpillar does harm sometimes to the walnut foliage, but this is not serious.

In handling the walnuts the best procedure after gathering is to stratify them in pits over winter and then plant them next spring just about the time germination begins. In eastern United States north of the Gulf States this is between March 1 and 25. Squirrels, chipmunks and hogs are serious pests if present in numbers, and would more than likely succeed in making away with a majority of the nuts if they are planted in the fall. Small tracts, however, surrounded by cultivated fields, and other places where these animals are known to be scarce

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Iris divided; foliage properly trimmed at left for transplanting.

Honey is a fine spread for bread and griddle cakes. It can also be used in tea and coffee, and it makes better cakes than sugar.

A hive of bees gathers honey at no cost to the owner. Those having homes in suburban towns can keep a hive or two of bees profitably. Those who cannot keep bees will find the announcements of bee keepers offering honey in *This Sun* Garden Department.

LOOK OUT FOR SOUR MILK.

At this season of the year more trouble may be experienced with milk souring than during the hottest days of summer. As cool weather approaches the ice man is "gassed up," and perhaps the milk will set around in the house or on the back porch and everything goes along smoothly. Then suddenly a warmer day comes along again and the milk goes sour and very often the milkman gets the blame.

Milk should not be carelessly handled during this season of no ice, between summer and winter. If ice can be had milk should be placed in the refrigerator as promptly as usual and sour milk will be avoided. The housekeeper should bear in mind that bacteria will make quick development at temperatures ranging from 55 to 70 degrees and they cause souring and other objectionable flavors to develop. G. C. WHITS, Connecticut.

BLANCHING ENDIVE.

One way to blanch endive is to drop a piece of roofing slate or a board on each plant. A small wooden box, turned over the plants or an upturned flower pot, placed over them with a stone over the drain hole will do the work.

Laying a board on the plants checks their growth, and tying the plants up is preferred.

THE AUTO TILLER.

On Exhibition at the National Motion Picture Exposition.

The Liberty Loan Committee will have an exhibition at the National Motion Picture Exposition at Madison Square Garden this week. There will be big guns to show how armies are destroyed by them and the auto tiller to show how food is produced to feed armies. There is a great demand for small cultivators and manufacturers are unable to turn them out fast enough to supply the farmers' needs.

GASOLINE ENGINES FOR POWER.

Gasoline engines for factory or farm purposes will be found in stock at the Consolidated Gas and Gasoline Engine Company, 202 Fulton street, New York. Parts and supplies of all kinds may be obtained there.

BEAUTIFUL DAHLIAS.

George L. Stillman, the dahlia specialist of Westery, R. I., will exhibit blooms of his magnificent dahlias, all this week, at G. E. M. Stump's, 761 Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-eighth street.

The most satisfactory way to buy dahlias for planting next spring is to see the flowers and talk with Mr. Stillman regarding them.

Complaints have been received regarding the Susquehanna Valley Kennebec, Tunkhannock, Pa., said to have been operated by L. H. Landis and Charles L. Beller, who have operated also at Reading, Pa. The attention of the Post Office Department has been called to the methods of this concern and the men who run it. There are some dog dealers in Pennsylvania who are enjoying altogether too much liberty.

Though as deeply as possible, but do not turn up more than an inch or two of new soil. Get the plough down deep gradually, and begin this autumn. Corn and potatoes do best on a loam, warm seed bed, so the land should be shallowly cross ploughed next spring for them.

Start sheep raising on a small scale and grow into rather than go into it as a business. Get Bulletin No. 134, "Starting a Flock of Sheep," issued by the State Agricultural College, Ithaca, N. Y.

GOOSEBERRY VARIETIES FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

The gooseberry, sometimes regarded as a neglected fruit, has had a large demand during the past season due to the fact that cherries, berries and other small fruits were scarce and high in price.

The demand for gooseberries has led station officials of the Ohio Experiment Station to test out a number of varieties for garden growing, the following being recommended and described as profitable: With the American varieties the Downing, Red Jacket and Charlie stand out as being most desirable.

Another Advertiser Testifies Advertising in "The Sun" Pays.

North Haven, Maine, Sept. 18, 1918.

Please keep on printing my advertisement in THE SUN—Don't let it run out.

E. S. PIPER, Bay View Farm, Breeder of Angora Cats.

airable. The Downing produces large green berries; its bushes are of good size and the variety is productive. The Red Jacket is similar to the Downing with reddish berries, but fewer canes in the bushes. The branches of the Charlie are long, loaded with berries and easy to pick.

The English varieties of gooseberries are found to be susceptible to mildew but the Whiteheart and Kopskako are two of the most resistant. The former produces very large, whitish-green berries; it is productive and the fruit excellent for eating out of the hand. The Kopskako has very large, dark red berries; it is equal in productiveness to the Whiteheart.

The table scraps that feed many a worthless dog would feed a dozen chickens. The hens would produce eggs and meat. The dog produces nothing.

Dispose of all unprofitable stock.

Harvest sunflowers before the seeds are fully ripe. Place the heads in a lot to dry.

Feather pullers should be immediately removed from the flock; other birds will acquire the habit. It is difficult to stop this habit.

Clean nests insure clean eggs. Do not send dirty eggs to market. Rub off the dirt with a slightly dampened woolen rag. Cider vinegar will remove stains. Washed eggs do not keep, as the gelatinous substance is removed which seals the pores of the shell, and when this is removed air is admitted and decomposition begins.

SMALL FARM TRACTORS, \$285

The "DO IT ALL" small tractor has revolutionized the small farm. It makes it possible to do away with a horse. It plows, harrows, and cultivates better than can be done by hand or horse power and with less manual labor. It is the only tractor good for orders of labor save. Owing to the immense demand, we have only a few left. Our price is \$285.00. Tractor connected up with a plow, \$350.00. Call on us at our address. Ask for Catalogue S.

Consolidated Gasoline Engine Co.
Gasoline Engines of Every Kind.
302 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.

FARM PRODUCE.

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