

E. H. HARRIMAN'S RISE FROM POVERTY TO GREAT WEALTH

Railroad Czar Was Aided at the Start by Young Stuyvesant Fish, Whom Later He Expelled from High Position.

GRAPHIC PEN PICTURE OF FINANCIAL KING

Selfishness is the Trait That Seems to Stand Out Boldest in the Man—For Harriman First and All the Time—One Charity That May Be Said to Be Near His Heart.

New York.—Fifty-nine years ago this time St. George's church was looking out on Hempstead and the rolling acres of Long Island for miles around, as it had been doing since a day nearly a century and a half before when the first Episcopal services were held there and supplication was made to God to preserve and succor a king of England and "His Governor of this Colony." It stood with that placidness of quietness amid its surrounding that it wears to-day, and about its old rectory was an air of peace which boded well for those it sheltered.

But in this month of January, 1848, there was one within the shelter of St. George's rectory whose peace was sorely troubled. He was St. George's minister, the Rev. Orlando Harriman, Jr. For seven years he had been buffeted around from one charge to another, with a wife and a growing family on his hands. Living had been a serious problem. Among those to whom he had preached the Gospel the thought never seemed to have entered his mind that ministers must eat and have clothes to wear just as other mortals.

After four years at Hempstead, now he found himself beset by the same poverty-stricken condition that he had known in all his former rectories. He had expected better from St. George's, but in this month of January he awoke to find that his salary was far in arrears and also to the unmistakable fact that in a few weeks there would be one more member of the family to feed and clothe and always take into consideration.

The Rev. Orlando Harriman had not long to wait for the addition to his family. On February 25 a son was born to him and he named him Edward Henry Harriman.

Edward Henry Harriman could not have entered the world at a more inopportune time in his father's affairs, but if he had been born earlier or later, as the records would indicate, he would not have found the family any better off in the things of the earth. A year after Edward Henry's birth the Rev. Orlando Harriman, Jr., unable to make the vestry of St. George's see the absolute necessity of paying its rector his salary, turned his back upon Hempstead forever. The year after that found him and his family in Castleton, Staten Island. He became the assistant rector of St. Paul's there and a twelvemonth later he was moving again.

A Noble Woman.
Mrs. Harriman was a woman of sterling character, and the pride that was in her was a bulwark against the world's unkindness. She was patient and she bore it all without a word to any beyond her threshold. She could not hide it from the children. The children, too, must have drunk deeply at the family well of self-restraint, but none of them more than the boy called Edward Henry Harriman, the third son. Beside him there were two elder brothers, Nelson and Orlando, and a younger named William. There were two sisters to make up the circle, Lily and Annie.

It was when Edward Henry Harriman had just turned into his eleventh year that the Rev. Orlando Harriman and his family set themselves and their few household goods down in West Hoboken N. J., and the minister entered upon the rectorate of St. John's church. It was his first permanent charge since leaving Hempstead, and he engaged himself at the munificent salary of \$200 a year. Most of the six years which lay between the beginning of the rectorate in Hoboken and the departure from Castleton, Staten Island, had been spent in Jersey City, with the head of the family going here and there wherever he could be a rector's assistant or fill a pulpit.

It is said that while he was at West Hoboken—seven years, all told—the Rev. Orlando filled other pulpits whenever the opportunity offered to add a mite to his meager income. All the while, however, he was doing the best he could, giving the boys and girls the education that his poor purse could

buy. It was a time that must have put iron into the souls of the boys; a time when they were driven to make a god of self-denial.
The good times came to the family through Mrs. Harriman. A legacy was left her, and the old days of bitterness and poverty passed away, but not their discipline. As they had been sufficient unto themselves when they had little, so the Harrimans were sufficient unto themselves when the tide turned. It was not much that Mrs. Harriman's ship brought in; about as a dollar bill would be to the wealth of her son, Edward Henry. It was enough to lift the burden from her husband's shoulders and to buy a home at Eighth and Erie streets, in Jersey City, where the family lived comfortably for many years. It was enough, too, to save the minister from vestries which would not pay. The Rev. Mr. Harriman gave up St. John's pulpit in West Hoboken in 1866, which was shortly after the legacy fell to his wife.

Henry at this time is described by men and women who knew him as a boy of pleasant nature, who liked to do most of the things other boys did, but with a view of life that was much broader and deeper than most of his associates of his age. He realized that his way in the world depended upon himself, and, whether by chance or through somebody's aid, he chose Wall street as a beginning. He appeared in "the street" not long after his family moved from West Hoboken to Jersey City. He was a clerk in a small brokerage office and he was a good one. He used to go running around downtown in those days just as the army of youngsters, with wallets in hand, are running around there now from the time the banks open and the ticker-tape begins to run until the market closes for the day.

It was while he was on the floor doing this kind of work that he met Stuyvesant Fish, then a young man like Harriman, with his way to make in the world. Fish had wealth and the influence of a high social position behind him. Harriman was "going it alone," but there was something in his make-up that Fish liked, and the

two became great friends. According to the stories told in Wall street to-day, and which have been turned over and over again of late on account of Harriman's ousting of Fish from the Illinois Central, it was Fish who gave Harriman most of his commissions in those days—commissions which brought him in touch with men that he would probably never have met otherwise. Anyway, when these months of finance who belonged to Fish's crowd won in the market Harriman also invariably added to the size of his bank account.

With a competence assured E. H. Harriman sought him a wife; a woman of the elect. It has been said that poverty-stricken though his family had been they had never permitted themselves nor the children to forget the pride of good breeding. He did not forget. He married Miss Mary Averell, of Rochester. Her father was a capitalist and she brought to Harriman a snags that count in the battle of dollars that is waged in Wall street. This Averell money came from a railroad source. Mrs. Harriman's father is reputed to have made the most of it in the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg company out of which so many others have become enriched.

Before he was 30 years old Harriman had seen the greatest financiers of the time come their croppers one by one. He had seen some of them

remembered always that Harriman has to be "cornered" to talk for publication. This is what he said: "Ambition to become a financial sovereign? I'd give it all up to-morrow if I could."

"We have enough railroads now. What is needed is the development of the territory through which the railroads run, and improving the lines to the highest standard of efficiency."

"Any proposition which would by agitation or otherwise injure the credit of the big transportation companies so they would not be able to raise capital for improvement will seriously affect the business interests of this country."

"To achieve what the world calls success a man must attend strictly to business and keep a little in advance of the times."

There is a warm spot in Harriman's heart; there is sentiment in it, too. He is passionately fond of his two daughters, who are now young ladies, and of his two young sons. He and his brother in Brooklyn have bought the rectory of St. George at Hempstead where they were born, to be seized unto them and their heirs forever.

Accounted For.
She—Mr. Dudgeon is looking more like himself, don't you think?
He—Dead—Puck.

The man who raises scrub stock usually raises scrub grain.—Farm and Home.

The pullets, if they have been properly bred and fed, should now be doing steady laying.

You never saw a scrawny hen laying. It is the well-fed hen, the one that looks neat and trim.

Rusty iron placed in the drinking water at this season serves an excellent purpose as a tonic.

What business have you to sing "Home Sweet Home" until you have provided a full supply of dry fuel under shelter?

Blossoms on Young Trees.
In the fifth report of the Woburn experimental fruit farm of England, it is stated that the removal of apple blossoms was found to be very beneficial in the growth and future productivity of early-bearing trees.

Trees thus treated appeared to bear heavier crops for several years afterwards and not only the year when they were first allowed to bear. With varieties that came into bearing later, it was not of so much advantage.

Diseases among children—namely sore throat and bad eyes—caused through dust raised by motor cars, are most rife where the schools are situated on roads frequented by motor cars, or where the children traverse these roads. In one school the head teacher points out that they had ten cases of sore throat where five years ago they had one.

The roses blushed a deeper red. The lilies looked more saintly. The sweet abyssinian hung its head. And smiled and frowned most quaintly. The daisies even at my feet Were strangely knowing, strangely sweet.

The hollyhocks against the wall, So serious and old-fashioned, Were all astir; the larkspur tall Seemed really quite impassioned. I watched them all, but could not guess What made their sudden consciousness.

Where'er I looked their little eyes Were eager, wise and tender. As if they had some new surprise Or sympathy to render— But turning round, all unaware, I saw that they were standing there! —Metropolitan Magazine.

Wood for domestic purposes is sold in the City of Mexico by "stick" and the forests of any extent are hundreds of miles distant from the capital. The universal material for domestic consumption is charcoal and the manufacture of the product is rapidly denuding the forests which extend within a reasonable radius of the City of Mexico. It was to preserve these forests and solve the fuel question that President Diaz

granted the concession for the erection of gas plants all over the republic. So high has the price of wood been within late years that a short time ago the railroads found it profitable to import their ties from Japan.

It is proposed now to build an oil pipe line from the recently discovered wells of the gulf coast, near Tampico, to the City of Mexico, an immense undertaking, for the liquid will have to

be raised from the sea level to a height of 7,000 feet, from where it will be distributed to various towns and cities on the plateau.

The men to whom have been granted the concession have issued instructions to commence the installation of a gas plant to supply the City of Mexico and the suburban towns of Tacubaya, Mixcoac, San Angel, Cherrubusco, Tacuba, Atzacapotzalco, Coyacan and Tlalpam.

Incredible as it may seem, there is not in the City of Mexico with nearly 500,000 people a single bit of gas burned, so that the capital has come to be known as the electric city, for it is one of the most brilliantly lighted municipalities in the world.

Diseases among children—namely sore throat and bad eyes—caused through dust raised by motor cars, are most rife where the schools are situated on roads frequented by motor cars, or where the children traverse these roads. In one school the head teacher points out that they had ten cases of sore throat where five years ago they had one.

HORTICULTURE

TILE DRAIN IN THE ORCHARD.

Removal of Surplus of Water Will Make Trees Profitable.

Frequently an orchard which might otherwise be a profitable one is seriously handicapped by the presence of too much water in the soil. Several years ago the late John J. Thomas, formerly vice president of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, and for 30 years a practical nurseryman, presented the idea of laying of tile between each row of trees, as illustrated in the accompanying sketch. This plan is said to have worked very satisfactorily when it has been adopted. On account of the natural fall of the land, it is sometimes impossible to follow out this idea literally, but Mr. Thomas' early experience seems to coincide with the observation of the practical fruit growers of latter days, says Farm and Home, that if the orchard is located upon soil in need of draining, it will be necessary to lay tile to remove surplus water before satisfactory results will be secured.

PLANTS THAT STORE WATER.
Product of Sonora Desert Which Scientists Have Gone to Study.

A gentleman connected with the Carnegie institute will leave this country shortly on an extended exploration of the deserts of central and southern Mexico to study the storage of water by certain plants growing in those regions.

It has developed that in places where there is only a slight, irregular rainfall, plants peculiar to the district have no special reservoirs for the storage of water, while in regions where the rainfall is confined to brief regular periods, plants are found which are provided with various devices for storing water for consumption during dry spells.

An example of this provision of nature has been discovered in a "guarequi," a relative of the squash and pumpkin, which flourishes in the desert of Sonora, a locality in which all the rain falls in a period of six weeks. The base of the stem of the plant is swollen to form a hard woody structure, in time reaching the size of a large squash.

The gray of the sands of the Sonora is imitated in the color of the covering of the mass, presenting the appearance of a worn gray boulder projecting above the sand, while the structure is as hard as stone. This structure catches the rain and holds it, doing out the precious drops to the plant during the dry spell following.

At the close of the rainy season the vine-like stems of the plant die down, the small roots dry up, and the plant, in the form of its tuber, lies dormant on the burning sands throughout the long hot months following.

When the rainy season again returns the plant reforms its roots, stems, leaves and flowers, completes its short season of activity and then resumes its inactive life through the succeeding dry season, repeating the performance year after year. Some of these plants have accomplished this feat five years in succession.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.
Don't dig the autumn leaves into your garden now; make a compost heap.

Prune trees for fruit in spring as soon as leaves are about full grown; for wood growth in winter when dormant and wood is not frozen.

Do not delay in mulching the strawberry beds, if not already done. Coarse March hay is best, but use straw or coarse litter rather than nothing.

Mice and rabbits sometimes burrow into the snow and gnaw the bark of the fruit trees. Go around the orchard and stamp the snow in around the trees.

Pear cider, or perry, is made in exactly the same way as apple cider. But perry is much less palatable than apple cider, and has never become popular in America.

In laying down raspberries for winter, remove a little soil from one side of the plants, loosening the roots on the other. Then lay down the plants in the direction from which the soil was removed, and cover the heads lightly with earth.

AROUND THE FARM.
The man who raises scrub stock usually raises scrub grain.—Farm and Home.

The pullets, if they have been properly bred and fed, should now be doing steady laying.

You never saw a scrawny hen laying. It is the well-fed hen, the one that looks neat and trim.

Rusty iron placed in the drinking water at this season serves an excellent purpose as a tonic.

What business have you to sing "Home Sweet Home" until you have provided a full supply of dry fuel under shelter?

Blossoms on Young Trees.
In the fifth report of the Woburn experimental fruit farm of England, it is stated that the removal of apple blossoms was found to be very beneficial in the growth and future productivity of early-bearing trees.

Trees thus treated appeared to bear heavier crops for several years afterwards and not only the year when they were first allowed to bear. With varieties that came into bearing later, it was not of so much advantage.

Diseases among children—namely sore throat and bad eyes—caused through dust raised by motor cars, are most rife where the schools are situated on roads frequented by motor cars, or where the children traverse these roads. In one school the head teacher points out that they had ten cases of sore throat where five years ago they had one.

The roses blushed a deeper red. The lilies looked more saintly. The sweet abyssinian hung its head. And smiled and frowned most quaintly. The daisies even at my feet Were strangely knowing, strangely sweet.

The hollyhocks against the wall, So serious and old-fashioned, Were all astir; the larkspur tall Seemed really quite impassioned. I watched them all, but could not guess What made their sudden consciousness.

Where'er I looked their little eyes Were eager, wise and tender. As if they had some new surprise Or sympathy to render— But turning round, all unaware, I saw that they were standing there! —Metropolitan Magazine.

HORTICULTURE

TILE DRAIN IN THE ORCHARD.

Removal of Surplus of Water Will Make Trees Profitable.

Frequently an orchard which might otherwise be a profitable one is seriously handicapped by the presence of too much water in the soil. Several years ago the late John J. Thomas, formerly vice president of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, and for 30 years a practical nurseryman, presented the idea of laying of tile between each row of trees, as illustrated in the accompanying sketch. This plan is said to have worked very satisfactorily when it has been adopted. On account of the natural fall of the land, it is sometimes impossible to follow out this idea literally, but Mr. Thomas' early experience seems to coincide with the observation of the practical fruit growers of latter days, says Farm and Home, that if the orchard is located upon soil in need of draining, it will be necessary to lay tile to remove surplus water before satisfactory results will be secured.

PLANTS THAT STORE WATER.
Product of Sonora Desert Which Scientists Have Gone to Study.

A gentleman connected with the Carnegie institute will leave this country shortly on an extended exploration of the deserts of central and southern Mexico to study the storage of water by certain plants growing in those regions.

It has developed that in places where there is only a slight, irregular rainfall, plants peculiar to the district have no special reservoirs for the storage of water, while in regions where the rainfall is confined to brief regular periods, plants are found which are provided with various devices for storing water for consumption during dry spells.

An example of this provision of nature has been discovered in a "guarequi," a relative of the squash and pumpkin, which flourishes in the desert of Sonora, a locality in which all the rain falls in a period of six weeks. The base of the stem of the plant is swollen to form a hard woody structure, in time reaching the size of a large squash.

The gray of the sands of the Sonora is imitated in the color of the covering of the mass, presenting the appearance of a worn gray boulder projecting above the sand, while the structure is as hard as stone. This structure catches the rain and holds it, doing out the precious drops to the plant during the dry spell following.

At the close of the rainy season the vine-like stems of the plant die down, the small roots dry up, and the plant, in the form of its tuber, lies dormant on the burning sands throughout the long hot months following.

When the rainy season again returns the plant reforms its roots, stems, leaves and flowers, completes its short season of activity and then resumes its inactive life through the succeeding dry season, repeating the performance year after year. Some of these plants have accomplished this feat five years in succession.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.
Don't dig the autumn leaves into your garden now; make a compost heap.

Prune trees for fruit in spring as soon as leaves are about full grown; for wood growth in winter when dormant and wood is not frozen.

Do not delay in mulching the strawberry beds, if not already done. Coarse March hay is best, but use straw or coarse litter rather than nothing.

Mice and rabbits sometimes burrow into the snow and gnaw the bark of the fruit trees. Go around the orchard and stamp the snow in around the trees.

Pear cider, or perry, is made in exactly the same way as apple cider. But perry is much less palatable than apple cider, and has never become popular in America.

In laying down raspberries for winter, remove a little soil from one side of the plants, loosening the roots on the other. Then lay down the plants in the direction from which the soil was removed, and cover the heads lightly with earth.

AROUND THE FARM.
The man who raises scrub stock usually raises scrub grain.—Farm and Home.

The pullets, if they have been properly bred and fed, should now be doing steady laying.

You never saw a scrawny hen laying. It is the well-fed hen, the one that looks neat and trim.

Rusty iron placed in the drinking water at this season serves an excellent purpose as a tonic.

What business have you to sing "Home Sweet Home" until you have provided a full supply of dry fuel under shelter?

Blossoms on Young Trees.
In the fifth report of the Woburn experimental fruit farm of England, it is stated that the removal of apple blossoms was found to be very beneficial in the growth and future productivity of early-bearing trees.

Trees thus treated appeared to bear heavier crops for several years afterwards and not only the year when they were first allowed to bear. With varieties that came into bearing later, it was not of so much advantage.

Diseases among children—namely sore throat and bad eyes—caused through dust raised by motor cars, are most rife where the schools are situated on roads frequented by motor cars, or where the children traverse these roads. In one school the head teacher points out that they had ten cases of sore throat where five years ago they had one.

The roses blushed a deeper red. The lilies looked more saintly. The sweet abyssinian hung its head. And smiled and frowned most quaintly. The daisies even at my feet Were strangely knowing, strangely sweet.

The hollyhocks against the wall, So serious and old-fashioned, Were all astir; the larkspur tall Seemed really quite impassioned. I watched them all, but could not guess What made their sudden consciousness.

Where'er I looked their little eyes Were eager, wise and tender. As if they had some new surprise Or sympathy to render— But turning round, all unaware, I saw that they were standing there! —Metropolitan Magazine.

GRASS IN THE ORCHARD

A Discussion as to the Benefit of the System.

There are those that believe in keeping the orchard covered with grass and there are those that believe in the absolute abolishment of grass from the orchard. The people that believe in keeping the orchard grassed say that it saves a great deal of labor to keep the land covered with sod and that the fruit when it falls on the ground does not become soiled. The sentimental side of orcharding favors the grassy carpet under the trees, for who could have a sentiment toward the orchard area kept so thoroughly worked that there would be a dust much over it in a dry time and a mud carpet over it in a wet time? So far, the experiments have seemed to show very much in favor of clean culture of the orchard area as against the grass covering.

In England some orchardists under direction of an experiment station have begun the investigation of the effects of a half covering of grass. The experiments have not been conducted for enough years to be conclusive, but some remarkable results have been obtained, which are not easily explained. The old New England plan of digging up the ground for a distance of about six feet from each tree was followed. In some of the experiments this circle of grass came to within five and a half feet of the trees. It was a surprise to the experimenters that the fruit on the orchards so treated was double that on the trees not so treated. Fruit which normally was green streaked with red became deep red in color and in storage kept much better than it had kept before. One variety kept three months longer than it had been in the habit of keeping and another variety was still sound in June.

The same experimenters, says Farmers' Review, in some previous tests had shown that the trees and fruit were greatly injured by having the whole orchard area in grass, and they were greatly surprised to find that the results of a partial covering of grass was beneficial. It was shown by investigation that little of the roots of the trees entered the grassy area, but that they obtained some kind of material that they did not find in the soil that had no grass. In a report the experimenters, referring to this fact, say: "Yet the roots that reached into the grass ground must have conveyed to the trees something that had the power to modify the whole character of the crop. This points strongly to the view that the action of the grass is due to some active poison."

This is a new phase of the subject that should have further study on both sides of the Atlantic. It requires thousands of experiments to thoroughly demonstrate a fact of this kind, and we caution our readers against leaping to the conclusion that the general quality of our apples can be greatly improved by at once partially grassing over the orchards. A single series of experiments should not be taken as an index of what is profitable, for there are many unknown quantities entering into such experiments.

PICKING APPLES FROM WAGON.
A Plan Which Can Be Tried During the Next Harvest.

A correspondent of Prairie Farmer, in Bureau county, Illinois, reports that he has been successful this year in picking apples from a wagon. He used a double box with two plans on each

side to serve as a walk. Across these, as shown in the cut, he placed two other plans, extending from the wagon. With a quiet team the correspondent reports that it is comparatively easy to reach a large per cent. of the apples on trees.

Preserving Our Forests.
One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the changing attitude of the lumbermen toward the science of forestry as fostered by the federal government. They are beginning to see that their industry is doomed to an early extinction unless the wastage is checked and the forest is renewed for future generations. And, more than this, says Maxwell's Tallman, unless the forests are preserved, vast tracts of fertile and prosperous America will become desert in the next century.

This is a lesson taught by such countries as Tunis, now a part of the African desert, which in old times was a smiling and populous garden. An Arab chronicler relates that "in those days one could walk from Tunis to Tripoli in the shade." The Arab conquest destroyed the forest, and the desert swept over the face of the land.

Depth to Set Trees.
It is often advised to set the trees in the orchard two or more inches deeper than they were in the nursery row. So far as our knowledge of experiments goes, this practice is not followed by results either good or bad, and this would indicate that the matter is of little or no importance.

In an English experiment, the experimenters report that "planting trees four inches too high or too low has not made any difference in the results obtained, the trees having readily adjusted themselves to their normal level. Trees appear to sink into the ground as they grow." This appearance is doubtless due to the pushing up of the earth by the enlarging of roots.

Pick Chickens White Warm.
Chickens after being killed should be picked at once, as at that time the feathers pull off easiest. After the fowls become cold the feathers pull hard. The skin is also easily torn at that time, which of course is a detriment where the birds are to be sold on the market.

MENACE TO ALL

Giant Mail Order Concerns Are Sapping Country of Its Wealth.

SMALLER TOWNS CRUSHED

By Assisting in the Centralization of Wealth, Patrons of These Institutions Contribute to Their Own Injury.

(Copyright, 1906, by Alfred C. Clark.)
Every year millions upon millions of dollars find their way from the towns, villages and rural districts of the country to the coffers of the mail order houses in the cities, and go to the upbuilding of enormous institutions in the centers of population. Naturally, the sources from which the contributions are made suffer accordingly.

Figures ever tell a better story than words. Here are figures which tell a story so stupendous that its full significance cannot be grasped in a moment, but the mere sight of which are awe inspiring:

In the year 1905 two mail order houses, located in Chicago, did a business amounting in round numbers to \$80,000,000. In the year 1904 these same concerns did a business of about \$62,000,000, a gain of \$18,000,000 or nearly 30 per cent. in a single year being thus exhibited.

These figures represent the sale last year of one dollar's worth of merchandise for every man, woman and child in the country by two catalogue houses alone, and those operating from the same central point. Dozens more of varying size and importance are operating all over the country from coast

to coast and from border to border. A fact not generally known is that hundreds of concerns throughout the country which now are doing business through the regular trade channels are awaiting only a parcels post law to unloose literature, already prepared in many instances, which would protect them into the mail order field, and this does not take into account the hundreds and perhaps thousands of entirely new mail order concerns which inevitably would spring into existence under such friendly auspices.

The two Chicago institutions referred to, already occupying immense buildings, found themselves cramped for room. One of them expended not less than \$1,000,000, and probably more, for a new home. The other lately has secured a new location and also will expend at least \$1,000,000 for an immense new building.

Anyone who will reflect even casually on the subject must become impressed that the influence of the mail order business is toward the centralization of wealth, and how enormous a part it is playing in this direction will be understood from a second glance at the figures which have been given above.

It is due to himself that every patron of the mail order house should inquire honestly of himself what the final outcome is to be if the mail order business shall continue to make the great strides which have marked its progress during the last half decade.

It is useless to repeat the well worn argument of the mail order concerns that they are selling goods so much more cheaply than the merchants in the regular channels of trade to leave their customers more money than ever to devote to home enterprises and institutions. The fallacy of this statement has been proved over and over again by actual and minute comparisons of goods, as to their quality and prices. To refute it finally and indisputably by a simpler and more direct method it is necessary only to ask the reliable business men of any of the smaller communities to show the evidence from their books and accounts of the harm the mail order habit is doing their communities.

In an English experiment, the experimenters report that "planting trees four inches too high or too low has not made any difference in the results obtained, the trees having readily adjusted themselves to their normal level. Trees appear to sink into the ground as they grow." This appearance is doubtless due to the pushing up of the earth by the enlarging of roots.

Pick Chickens White Warm.
Chickens after being killed should be picked at once, as at that time the feathers pull off easiest. After the fowls become cold the feathers pull hard. The skin is also easily torn at that time, which of course is a detriment where the birds are to be sold on the market.

The "Man Behind the Plow" last year contributed a large portion of the vast number of millions which found their way into the coffers of the mail order houses. The smaller community were thus deprived of it, suffered

to coast and from border to border. A fact not generally known is that hundreds of concerns throughout the country which now are doing business through the regular trade channels are awaiting only a parcels post law to unloose literature, already prepared in many instances, which would protect them into the mail order field, and this does not take into account the hundreds and perhaps thousands of entirely new mail order concerns which inevitably would spring into existence under such friendly auspices.

The two Chicago institutions referred to, already occupying immense buildings, found themselves cramped for room. One of them expended not less than \$1,000,000, and probably more, for a new home. The other lately has secured a new location and also will expend at least \$1,000,000 for an immense new building.

Anyone who will reflect even casually on the subject must become impressed that the influence of the mail order business is toward the centralization of wealth, and how enormous a part it is playing in this direction will be understood from a second glance at the figures which have been given above.

It is due to himself that every patron of the mail order house should inquire honestly of himself what the final outcome is to be if the mail order business shall continue to make the great strides which have marked its progress during the last half decade.

It is useless to repeat the well worn argument of the mail order concerns that they are selling goods so much more cheaply than the merchants in the regular channels of trade to leave their customers more money than ever to devote to home enterprises and institutions. The fallacy of this statement has been proved over and over again by actual and minute comparisons of goods, as to their quality and prices. To refute it finally and indisputably by a simpler and more direct method it is necessary only to ask the reliable business men of any of the smaller communities to show the evidence from their books and accounts of the harm the mail order habit is doing their communities.