# Town and County News

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919.**

Mr. W. W. Dukes has an advertisement in this issue, on fourth page. Read it over.

Monuments, tombstones and enclosures. SHORT & Co,
1-30 tf] Denton, Md.

Private Samuel T. Jopp, 313th Infantry, Company H, is home this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jopp, near town. Mr. Jopp was wounded while over there.

Rev. Alfred Smith, of Camden, has been appointed by the presiding elder to take charge of the late Ralph T. Coursey's church work at Wyoming during the remainder of the conference year.

The School and Community Club will meet in the Assembly Hall of the Caroline High School on Friday, January 31, at 7.30 p. m. All interested in the school and community are invited.

County Commissioner W. F. Jackson has sold his home farm, near Hillsboro, to Mr. G. Lawrence Wilson. The price paid was $17,000. Mr. Wilson will remove to the place about March 1st.

Messrs. W. C. Todd, J. T. Carter, Jos. H. Carroll, W. B. Deen, and C. C. Deen, of Denton, attended the banquet of the Eastern Shore Society, held at Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, yesterday evening.

Dorothy, the interesting little 11-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nuttle, died on Sunday evening about 5 o'clock, of the prevalent disease, "flu." Interment was in Denton Cemetery. The mother is yet sick, but is improving.

Dr. Greenwood, a specialist of knowledge and long and vast experience and remarkable success with the most difficult cases, will be at the Brick Hotel, Denton, today, Jan. 30, also on Feb. 6th, for consultation. See his advertisement on first page of this issue.

The Home Economics Club will hold its regular meeting Saturday, February 1st, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Court House. The topic for this meeting will be "Beautifying the Home Grounds." All interested in improving their home grounds are cordially invited.

### Bank Officers Eelected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Goldsboro, held on January 18th, 1919, the following persons were re-elected: Franklin P. Medford, president; R. Jarrell, Sr., vice-president; Robert Jarrell, Jr., cashier; John F. Quillen, Franklin P. Medford, Robert Jarrell, Sr., George Sylvester, Charles L. Jarrell, George P. Edwards, W. L. Cooper and John B. Medford.

The year 1918 was the best in the history of the bank, and as a result of this the officials of the bank extend to their many customers and friends their sincere thanks and best wishes for the year 1919. The institution has added $2,000 to its surplus fund, making a total surplus of $12,000. The bank has declared a 6 per cent. annual dividend.

Directors of the First National Bank of Federalsburg were recently re-elected as follows: Bayard Nichols, W. T. Hignutt, T. S. Holt, L. R. Towers, E. Lee Morris, C. R. Neal, T. J. Todd, E. R. P. Grimes, Charles M. Walker, Robert W. Messenger, Robinson Nichols and C. H. Clark, Federalsburg; O. W. Handy, Charles H. Kinder and S. T. Calloway, of Bridgeville, Del.; H. A. Joyce, Jr., of Cambridge, and P. W. Sullivan, of Denton. The board of directors elected the following officers: Bayard Nichols, president; Thomas S. Holt and W. T. Hignutt, vice-presidents; John N. Wright, Jr., cashier, Harvey N. Nichols, assistant cashier; Miss Mildred Clark and John T. Holt, bookkeepers.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers and Merceants State Bank of Denton, held on Tuesday, the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: John T. Carter, President; C. C. Deen, Vice-President: Jos. H. Carroll, Secretary; Sherman E. Hignutt, Cashier, and W. Brewster Deen, Attorney. Board of Directors: John T. Carter, D. W. Davis, C. C. Deen, W. C. Todd, H. W. Hughes, J. A. Beck, Thos. H. Draper, Jos. H. Carroll, W. B. Deen, R. H. Stafford, C. Fulton Noble, Clement Drake, Harvey Parrott, and M. K. Newnam. Mr. Carter entertained the Board at his home Tuesday evening.

The stockholders of The Caroline County Bank met Jan. 18 and elected the following directors: F. P. Roe, president; N. Horsey, of S. H., vice-president; T. Clayton Horsey, cashier; A. A. Christian, W. J. Price, F. R. Malone, W. W. Goldsborough, J. E. Gibson, Jonas Shaner, P. S. Raughley, T. A. Goldsborough, and J. A. Jackson. The annual dividend of this bank is 18 per cent.

### Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Orphans' Court was in session on Tuesday, Judges Liden, Moore and Covey being present, and the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration on the personal estate of T. Fred Garey, Jr., were granted to Everett H. Garey, renunciation having been filed. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and Isaac L. Dukes and William H. Garey were appointed appraisers.

Fred R. Owens, administrator c. t. a. of Eliza J. Sigler, deceased, filed first and partial account of distribution, and also filed releases from legatees; approved.

Mary E. Anderson and William K. Scotton, administrators of Albert Anderson, deceased, filed releases from distributees; approved.

J. Spencer Lapham and J. Owen Knotts, administrators of John H. Black, deceased, filed account of sales of personalty and list of sperate debts; approved.

Edward E. Nuttle, administrator of William Ryan, deceased, filed second and final account of administration; passed.

Letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah A. Neal, deceased, were granted to Charles R. Neal, renunciations having been filed. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and Joseph H. Spence and Ernest A. Liden were appointed appraisers.

Letters of administration on the personal estate of William Vinton McMahan, deceased, were granted to Helen M. McMahan, widow. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published and Edward E. Nuttle and James B. Bullock were appointed appraisers.

Henry R. Lewis, administrator pendente lite of William Crittendon Starkey, deceased, filed account of sales of personal property and account of rents; approved, and upon petition an order of Court was passed reducing inventory.

Thomas Taylor, administrator of Annie M. Taylor, deceased, filed inventory of personal property; approved, and order to sell granted.

Letters of administration on the personal estate of Beverly W. Wright, deceased, were granted to Emily F. Wright and Charles B. Harrison. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and A. Kirby Wrightson and Jesse T. Dennis were appointed appraisers.

The last will and testament of Carroll Cannon, deceased, was filed and will stand for probate on February 4th next.

Thomas M. Todd and Mary F. Todd, administrators of Elizabeth E. Todd, deceased, filed interest account, account of rents, first and final account of administration and distribution; passed, and by order of Court were authorized to transfer bank stock and war savings stamps in partition.

### Restocking Partridges.

The Clerk of the Court has been notified by the State Game Warden that a quantity of birds will be sent to this county in March to restock places where partridges may find food and places of refuge. The Game Warden says:

"This Department wishes you to select a committee from your county, you acting as chairman of same, to help in the distribution of game for propagation purposes, which we have ordered for March delivery. My idea would be for you to call a public meeting of the sportsmen of your county together at your county seat and select a committee from each district of your county, and name a good reliable, representative citizen of that district as chairman. When the game arrives we will try to notify you a few days in advance, allowing you time to get in touch with the district committees, calling them in on a certain date to get the allotment for their district and help in the distribution of same. The game will be shipped direct to you. From past experience in liberating game I have found this method very successful. However, if you have some better plan I would thank you to inform me of same."

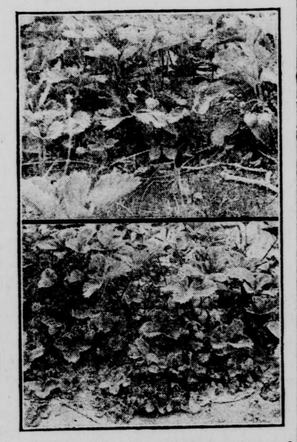
### "The Rough Road."

"The Rough Road," by William J. Locke, which began in last Sunday's "Philadelphia Record," is one of the best war romances we have seen. It is entirely different from the usual type of war story and is written in Locke's best style.

Another fine story, "The Enchanted Barn," will begin in "The Record" next Sunday, February 2. The heroine, Shirley Hollister, is as original and charming as she is courageous and high-spirited. To follow her on her adventurous way and learn the secret of the "Enchanted Barn" will give one fresh courage to seek his own pot of gold—and lot of happiness—at the foot of the rainbow.

Another fine feature with next Sunday's "Record" is a fine photogravure supplement of King Albert of Belgium. The size is 11x15 inches, ready to frame.

## CONTROL OF THE STRAWBERRY WEEVIL.



The strawberry weevil has annually been the cause of large losses to strawberry growers throughout this section. Losses due to this insect in addition to the shortage in labor and the difficulty in transportation have discouraged many growers and materially reduced the new planting of strawberries. Last year Caroline county shipped 101 car loads as compared with 188 in 1917 and 155 in 1916. The outlook for good prices in 1919 is very promising. In many places last year the strawberry weevil destroyed over one-half of our crop. A member of my advisory council suggested that the control of this pest be given some attention. The cooperation of the Extension Service of the Maryland State College was solicited and secured. In view of the limited amount of work which has been done in the control of this pest the undertaking was experimental in character. All materials and labor were furnished by the Extension Service. The information at hand was not at all encouraging. Nearly all of the Agricultural Experiment Stations that had attempted the control of this insect had not yet found a satisfactory method of control. The New Jersey Station gave encouraging results.

Their recommendations in addition to other methods were carried out on 1-16 acre plots on the farms of Spencer Lapham, of Goldsboro, and Charles & Kinder of Federalsburg.

I will not attempt to outline these experiments nor to publish the results. But I do wish to mention a few of the essential findings.

Where Black Leaf 40 was applied at the rate of 1 to 400 the activity of the weevil was stopped but the berries were tainted in flavor.

A dust mixture of 85 per cent flours of sulphur and 15 per cent dust arcenate of lead was found to be more satisfactory than a mixture diluted with lime.

On plots of the Maryland variety we found the following results: Weevil cuttings previous to treatment on all plots 5 per cent. Total cuttings where the most satisfactory treatment had been used 33 per cent. Total cuttings where no treatment had been used 65 per cent. For the Chesapeake variety on a different farm the counts stood 10 per cent, 37 per cent and 75 per cent for the above respective items.

As there were no records kept of the pickings the yields had to be estimated. As all plots were in their second year of bearing the yields were comparitively low. The treated plot Maryland variety yielded 2100 qts. per acre, where the check yielded 950 qts. The treated plot of the Chesapeake variety yielded 1400 qts. per acre, while the check yielded 580 qts. The cost per application including labor amounted to $9 50 per acre. Three applications were used on the above plots. The net profit from dusting averaged better than $100 per acre.

From the finding obtained from the experiment we have so far conducted we would advise two applications of dust commercially prepared composed of 85 per cent of flours of sulphur and 15 per cent of arcenate of lead. The first application should be put on as soon as the buds appear and the second a week later. A power or horse drawn duster is the most practical machine with which to apply this dust. Hand power dusters, however, can be used on small areas.

Mr. Lapham reports very encouraging results from dusting in a commercial way for the control of the strawberry weevil. On 2¾ acres of the Maryland variety infested with weevil which he treated with one application of dust with power duster at a cost of $13.00 per acre, the yield averaged over 3200 qts. per acre. On another patch of an equally susceptible variety the Gandy which was not treated, about 90 per cent of the stems had been cut and the value of the berry would barely pay for finding them. He further states that wherever the dust was used the results were readily apparent, to the eye and in the yield. Pictures of the above plots speak for themselves. Dusting saved $1000 for Mr. Lapham in 1918 according to his estimate.

We shall endeavor to carry out next year, two field demonstrations near the towns of Federalsburg and Ridgely showing this practical method of combating the weevil. We shall also continue experimental work along this line in cooperation with the Maryland State College in the attempt to locate a cheaper and more efficient control for the strawberry weevil.

Any grower planning to use the dust treatment should order his materials and machinery at once. Information as to where these materials may be secured may be had at the office of the County Agent.

E. O. ANDERSON,
County Agent.

### Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers' Institutes have been arranged in the different towns throughout the county according to the schedule given below.

We have been fortunate in securing exceptional teams of speakers for this program. We have scheduled four different speakers for each day making eight different speakers for a two-day Institute. It is believed that the Institute this year, because of the exceptional speakers, will surpass any that we have had in recent years. The list of speakers will be published in next weeks news article.

The schedule for Caroline county is as follows:

Preston—Monday and Tuesday, February 10th and 11th, Lednum's Hall, Day Sessions.

Federalsburg—Tuesday, February 11th, Redman's Hall, Evening Session.

Denton—Wednesday and Thursday, February 12th and 13th, Court House, Day Sessions.

Greensboro—Thursday, February 13th, Mozart Hall, Evening Session.

Ridgely—Friday, February 14th, High School, Day Session.

Day Sessions 10 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. Evening Sessions 7.30 p. m.

The program will include discussions on Economic Conditions Following the War, Soil Improvement, Lime, Fertilizers, Insects, The Dairy Situation, Organization, Domestic Science and Home Economics.

E. O. ANDERSON,
County Agent.

### A Free 1919 Calendar.

Owing to the very high cost of paper, calendars are quite scarce this year, so we take pleasure in announcing that any of our readers can secure a nice 1919 wall calendar, size 10 x 11 inches, by sending the postage therefore, three cents in stamps, to D. Swift & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

When love feeds on beauty alone it soon turns up its toes.

### Delaware Woman Fight Suffrage.

A campaign against granting suffrage to women began Monday of last week when the members of the Delaware Legislature received from Mrs. Mary Wilson Thompson, president of the Delaware Association opposed to Women Suffrage, copies of the following letter:

"During the present session of the general assembly you will be asked to vote upon an amendment to the constitution of Delaware, granting suffrage to women. We wish to advise you that this is not desired by the women of Delaware, but by a small minority, as proved by our recent canvas, when it was found that 22,928 women over twenty-one were opposed to suffrage, and 1,300 women in favor of it.

"Suffragists asked for the ballot as a means to win the war. Since the war has been won without the women's vote, they ask for it as a reward for war work.

"Which do you wish to reward, the minority or the majority,

"It is certain that the Anti-Suffragists have sent more sons to war than suffragists. It is also certain that any mother, whose son was in the army worked from morning till night, in every patriotic drive to win the war.

"We do not believe that any real patriotic woman would ask for a reward for any services she might render her country, but would gladly do all in her power to achieve this end.

"We do not regard suffrage as a reward, we regard it as an extra burden which we ought not to be asked to bear.

"We feel that as the interests of men and women are identical, woman suffrage is an unnecessary duplication, an enormous increase of expense and at the period of reconstruction a dangerous experiment.

"We sincerely ask that you allow us to remain non-partisan, united for the best interests of the home and State."

### Fathers and Sons to Get Together.

The "Father and Son" Idea has been increasingly impressing itself upon the interest and favor of the general public during the past four years. The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association has promoted the movement annually for one week early in February with great success until now it is a recognized national feature of the character-forming program of the Association.

The governors of many of our states and literally hundreds of the Mayors of our larger cities have issued special proclamations setting aside "Father and Son Week" in their communities. Thousands of churches of all denominations, schools clubs, industrial concerns of business organized the individual and social value of the movement and have entered into the spirit of "Father and Son Week" in a number of definite and practical ways.

It is heartily agreed by thoughtful men everywhere that no greater problem can engage our serious attention than that of conserving the boy life of our state and nation and there has never been a time in our history when the need for this conservation was so apparent as it is today.

The boys of today will have to meet and solve in the years just ahead greater and more varied problems than any other boys of history have been called upon to face. Their need therefore for the right sort of outlook upon world citizenship and world problems is unique and vital—and must find its origin in character.

Nothing will do more to help our boys at home and in the Service win out in the battle for character than the sort of home ties—particularly a sympathetic and understanding attitude on the part of fathers. There is great need for a closer union of life interests between fathers and sons. The lack of friendly, intimate, trusting relationships between fathers and their growing boys constitutes one of the forces which handicaps our boys in the fight for character and success and deprives countless fathers of one of the sweetest and deepest experiences of life.

To bring fathers and sons to a fuller realization of their obligations to each other and to promote the spirit of real comradeship between them is the objective of the "Father and Son Movement" and it is hoped that every community in the state will take a part in this national event during the week of February 11-17.

R. H. BECK,
Interstate Boy's Secretary.

### Electric Light and Power Station.

Preliminary figures of the forthcoming quinquennial report on the central electric light and power stations of Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland have been given out by Director Samuel L. Rogers, of the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. They were prepared under the supervision of Eugene F. Hartley, Chief Statistician for Manufactures.

The statistics relate to years ending December 31, 1917, 1912, and 1907, and cover both commercial and municipal plants. They do not, however, cover electric plants operated by factories, hotels, etc., which generate current for their own consumption; those operated by the Federal Government and state institutions; and those that were idle or in course of construction.

The number of establishments reporting increased from 56 in 1912 to 63 in 1917, a gain of seven, four of which were commercial and three municipal. During the same five-year period the income increased $3,803,905, or 70.6 per cent, as compared with an increase of $2,040,675, or 61 per cent, from 1907 to 1912. Steam power in 1917 formed 96.9 per cent of the total for all classes of power, and a noticeable feature of these statistics is the steady increase in the capacity of the steam engines and turbines used. The average horse power per unit increased from 565 in 1907 to 997 in 1912 and to 2,702 in 1917. The increase in the output of stations from 1912 to 1917, amounting to 208,404,896 kilowatt hours, is significant of the growth in the business of the electric stations.

### Germany Will Pay Gold for Food.

Germany will pay in gold for the food it gets. It has the gold. The Imperial Government was very saving of its specie. It issued enormous amounts of paper money and saved its gold for purposes for which depreciated paper marks would not answer. It was not planning for the purchase of food from the United States, but the gold will be useful for that purpose. The German Government had to buy food and war material from foreign countries, and not very much of this could be done on a paper money basis. But it spent as little gold as possible, and is believed to have left more than half a billion dollars of gold in the treasury.

## WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE FOR OUR SCHOOLBOYS

### The Chautauqua Reading Hour.

Dr. William Byron Forbush, Editor.

"The most remarkable generation of boys that this world has ever known," says John R. Mott, "is the one coming forward right befor our eyes. No previous generation of youth has had such an exposue as these boys have had."

Think what this "exposue" has been for a moment. Consider the contrast between an American boy's world in 1914 and 1919.

THE AMERICAN BOY IN 1914.

In 1914 an American boy was quietly going to school as usual. "Making the team" was his central object if he were athletic; watching the team and "supporting" it toward victory, if he were not husky enough to plan. Life as it was being lived about him, especially by youths a little older than himself, interested and influenced him greatly. What he saw was a group of young fellows, jolly, careless, avid of pleasure, wearing good clothes, eager for girls, riding in automobiles, spending money, and most of them having a good time earning it. It was a prosperous, generous, self-centered, happy fellowship. He looked forward, through the gates of college or business, to entering and sharing it. These were not the types of ideal held up to him in church or even in school as praiseworthys, but they were likeable, and since he was effected far more by what he could see than by what he read or heard, they were the goal of his ambition.

THE AMERICAN BOY IN 1919.

At the beginning of this year 1919 the mos[illegible]ing of events has come to pass. [illegible] million of these youths have been [illegible]mpletely removed from our presence. With the same jollity, good fellowship and zest with which they united for fun they have been seen marching down our village streets to be entrained. They carried these traits to the dull routine of the cantonments. They emerged with them overseas, bore them through grilling days of training for fire and shock, and went with them "over the top" into the very face of death. Amateurs at life itself, already the constellation of their country's flag trembles with the glory of their stars.

Our boys know all about this. They said good bye to them, they watched them go. They really read the papers now, turning from the "dope sheet" to the lists of casualties and distinguished service crosses. They have read some of their letters home. These are their heroes.

LIFE NOW MEANS SOMETHING BIG.

Let me put in a sentence what I think this means to our boys: It means that these older brothers of theirs have been doing the finest thing they ever knew of. It might not occur to them to compare it with what was done by Moses or Paul or Jesus, but it is simply the most real mobility they have ever got hold of. You would have to keep pretty busy in a Sunday School class to convince them of anything better.

To one who comes to a boy just now with the old appeals one can imagine the boy responding: "You want me to usher in church? Haven't you got anything big? Isn't there something hard that I can do?"

A boy has always demanded much of life. It is a curious fact that unless a job is difficult it is hard to persuade him that it is worth while. And now our chance has come.

WHAT TO TELL THE BOY OF 1919.

1. Tell the boy of 1919 that the first and biggest thing he has to do is to get ready. It is hard, too. The town boys, when they get to camp, had to drill till they ached, and then drill till they were numb. "The hardest thing I have had to do," my soldier-son writes me, "is to hike twenty miles and at the end smile in the face of my men." The good soldier today is as ascetic as a monk. Victory OVER self becomes victory OF SELF. Your boy knows how hard that was for some of the happy-go-lucky fellows. But they did it. Say to the boy: "You are perfectly right, son. You have got to do something more than 'mean well' to be of any use. You have got to drill, to train, to get ready.

2. Tell the boy of 1919 that real success is largely a matter of teamwork. Part of the valor of our citizen soldiery is explained by their trench drill and part of it by the big kettle-stews that they make together in the dusk in the French market places. My officer-son sometimes forsook his comfortable billets to sleep in barns with his platoon. "Why?" is asked him. "Because I want them to follow me anywhere." Your boy knows what this means if he has ever camped out or played football. This spirit, the spirit of the "mixer" and the good neighbor, has got to come into our village business life and our village civics.

3. Tell the boy of 1919 also that he is right—sacrifice, service, patriotism, these are the big words in life. They should remain the big words in our village now that the war is over. The greatest man in Hometown is not the man who takes the most out of the town, but the one who puts the most in. Not the citizen who pinches the Liberty on the penny until she shrieks, but the young fellow who supports the improvement society, the local Red Cross and hospital, the Chautauqua, the village newspaper and the village forum.

Our 1919 message is: Carry the best things we learned during the war out in our town life every day through 1919. Teach them to our boys and our girls.

### Community Canning Kitchens.

Community canning kitchens are solving the economic problem faced in many homes of little help, plenty of canning material, and a desire to utilize all food meterial.

In a community canning kitchen, where apparatus too expensive to be owned by an individual family is to be found, much more work can be done in less time than in an ordinary kitchen. The spirit of comradeship, cooparation, and good-natured rivalry found there also helps to make the work easier and more pleasant than when performed in the isolation of an individual kitchen.

With the indorsement given them by the home demonstration agents under the Department of Agriculture, in connection with State agriculture colleges, their number is rapidly increasing in every State in the Union.

In Norfolk County, Mass., eight community canning kitchens have been successfully operating during the past summer. The vital problem of the kitchens was that of the volunteer help. The success of the enterprise depends on the quality of the help which comes to operate the kitchen.

One Community kitchen in this county, where the work was done entirely by children, has turned out nearly 6,000 pints during the season. These canning kitchens have been the main enterprises in the respective towns the present fall.

A kitchen in Bristol County, Mass., working five days a week, has been turning out an average of fifteen hundred cans of products weekly. It has an efficient volunteer leader, 2 paid workers, a volunteer bookkeeper, and 10 volunteer workers who come each morning to prepare fruits and vegetables. The different churches in the community have charge of sending the 10 volunteer workers. Automobile owners have offered the use of their machines to bring to and take from the cannery the products of those who have no other way of getting them there. Boy and Girl Scouts have carried messages and orders where there was no telephone connection. The kitchen has had more orders than it could fill all summer. If there had been mork space three times the amount of work could have been done.

### Wife's Clothes Not Her Own.

Does a woman own the clothes she wears? She may think she does, but she dosen't. They're her husband's. So says Miss Gail Laughlin, president of the California Civic League, and well-known attorney.

"Under the laws of California a woman cannot legally give away an old skirt to the Salvation Army without her husband's consent," declared Miss Laughlin, in flaying present community property law before the Berkeley Center of the California Civic League meeting in Unity Hall.

"Women in California have no legal right to the clothes they wear," continued Miss Laughlin. "Only on three conditions does she own her own wearing apparel. First, if she buys it from her own private funds, which cannot be listed as community property; second, if her husband gives her money for the express purpose of buying clothes, and third, if said husband out of the generosity of his heart goes to town and buys her a hat or a gown and presents them to her. Otherwise her clothes are legally and rightfully her husband's and may be done with as he pleases."

### Fertilizer Value Shown.

The Cattaragus County (N. Y.) Farm Bureau conducted 15 fertilizer tests last year, using plots with lime alone, lime and acid phosphate, and acid phosphate alone. Check plots were used for determining results. Where lime and acid phosphate were used there was a profit of $15.94 an acre, and where acid phosphate alone was applied there was a profit of $15.42 an acre. Where lime alone was used there was a loss of $1.56 an acre, but the next year's hay crop should make up this loss and pay, in addition, from 150 to 200 per cent on the investment. In this county 31,000 acres of oats are grown annually. If 25 per cent of the oat-growing farmers would adopt the practice it is believed they would gain $87,265 a year.

### Seeks Protection for Quail.

A resolution to secure legislation for the permanent protection of quail has been adopted by the farm bureau of Clinton County, Ill. The bureau took this action chiefly because of the value of the quail destroying chinch bugs, other insect pests, and obnoxious weed seeds. As many as 400 chinch bugs have been found in a quail's crop. The quail is especially active in gathering bugs from hedge rows, bunches of grass and other covers that are difficult to reach by burning.

Wheat, $2.36; corn, $1.48.

As a rule, the more a man chips in the more he has to shell out.

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