

RICHES IN NEW ENGLAND LAND

By GEORGE FRENCH of "The Independent"

When a soil expert from the Department of Agriculture at Washington or one of the several agricultural colleges undertakes to advise a farmer as to the crops that will pay him best to raise on his farm he reports to the owner of the land in terms of the soil. He tells one man to pull up his peach trees and plant onions. Another he advises to plant a peach orchard, or an apple orchard, as where the peach will grow the apple may be raised, and vice versa. He makes reservations on account of the early or late visitations of frost. He tells another man that his best prospect is hay, and yet another that he should go into the small fruits business.

But the expert reads the soil in terms of geologic history. As the coarse grains of a peculiar kind of gravel slip grittily through his fingers his imagination goes backward into the abyss of time and he notes the giant, prehistoric ice-field grind its way across the area of New England, wearing it away as it progressed, and depositing here and there a low hill, push against it, rear itself up its sloping side, creep over its crest, carrying along with it all of the loose soil and a good part of the rocky substances of the mountains. It then flows to other areas, here filling a depression, there leaving a pocket of earth that may have become loosened by the warmer sun's rays, and again leaving behind some shallow ledge a quantity of sand, gravel and debris.

The expert knows that all soils are formed by three major processes: Disintegration of the foundation rocks; the action of the waters of the rivers and streams, and the action of the winds that take land from one area and deposit it miles, and scores of miles, from its source. These three processes are in operation all the time, now as well as when the land had no human inhabitants. The action of the ice fields and the volcanoes was for the most part prehistoric, and has practically ceased, so far as New England is concerned. But the ice fields and the other processes have provided New England with a great variety of soils. In Rhode Island the government reports list eleven kinds of soil. In Plymouth county, Massachusetts, they found sixteen varieties. In the Nashua area, New Hampshire, there are eight. The Vergennes area, in Vermont and New York, has nine. The Orange, in Maine, the region has eight kinds of soil all of glacial origin, while the Caribou region in the same state, has eleven. Merrimack county, New Hampshire, has seven, all also of glacial origin, and all derived from granite. In the Connecticut Valley one would imagine there would be but one or two varieties of soil. In the lower portion there are nine.

I have been at the pains to call attention to the great variety of soil prevailing in all sections of New England in order that the great diversity of possible crops may be realized, and draw attention to the manifest fact that the New England farmer must know just what sort of land he has to deal with. Because Jones, whose farm lies on the slope from the valley to the hill, is able to make money from his apple or peach orchards it does not follow that Smith, whose farm may be in the valley, or under the shelter of a sturdy ledge of rocks, or on the exposed hill crest, may safely invest his money in peaches or apples. Perhaps one farm is composed of soil brought by glaciers from the glacial regions of New Hampshire, while its neighbor is chiefly composed of erosions from the underlying limestone. The owners of these two farms must pursue different policies, and cultivate different crops, if they hope to be prosperous. This wide diversity of soils in New England explains in part the ill success of a proportion of the New England farmers, as well as the promise of the present and the future. There is no typical New England soil, as there are typical soils in the Western states, and in all of the prairie sections of Oregon. For example, a farmer may adopt the policy and methods of the man who has been successful, barring peculiarities that are apparent and well defined. In New England it is extremely hazardous to attempt to rely upon the experience of the next neighbor.

The New England soils are, most of them, good mediums for fertilization. They have the minerals, except where lime is needed, and are thus fitted for the reception and assimilation of the humus. The condition in New England is the reverse of the condition in much of the West. There the mineral fundamentals are lacking and there is an excess of humus. The soil of Texas, for example, has an almost bottomless deposit of humus, but lacks the minerals. Certain crops grow luxuriantly there, and certain others cannot be assimilated.

Once I was travelling about New England with an expert from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and after several days looking about, and after the expert had spent several weeks going about in New England, I asked him how much more the land under cultivation in New England could be made to yield, without going to the extreme of intensive cultivation, and he said, "Ten hundred per cent." I knickered, I looked my doubt. "Yes," he said, "I mean it. Ten hundred per cent. This result could only be attained, however, by the use of the very best knowledge and metal. It cannot be hoped for, here nor elsewhere, from this generation of farmers. But how easy it would be to add a hundred per cent to the productivity of the New England farmer. To double the yield of the total area under the plow!"

The facts about the value and productivity of New England land are easily established. The census has shown us that New England improved land can be bought for one-quarter the cost of improved land in the Middle West and that it will produce one-third more. We are told of the total product of Illinois, for example, and asked to compare it with the product of New England, are not invited to remember that Illinois has about four times the improve area of all New England. New England raises five times as much fruit per acre as Illinois, seven times the value in vegetables, 10 per cent more stock per acre, and about 20 per cent more value in certain other crops per acre.

New England land is valuable for a great variety of crops, but for fruit it surpasses any other section of the country, because it is composed of the proper chemicals and because the climate is favorable for the trees and the fruit. To give the scientific reasons for the supremacy of New England as a fruit-producing region would necessitate a book. It is a fact that New England raises better apples than other regions, excepting only a portion of New York, a small portion of Pennsylvania, some of Delaware and a little section of Virginia. This chemical composition of our hillside gives us the New England apples that have the best flavor of any apples in the world. The trees live to be a hundred years old bearing all the time. They grow big, and produce more fruit. They pick from the trees in the famous fruit sections of the West and Northwest.

A Wisconsin man sold his farm there, came to southern New Hampshire and bought one of the same area, and put the difference in value in bank—some \$25,000. He makes more money now than he did in Wisconsin, and his plant—the farm—stands him only about one-fourth as much.

This is about the relative cost of land in the West and in New England. I mean land that will yield as much or more gross income. That is the economic story about New England land. It is a gold mine of more value than any mine in the world. It may be made to return great dividends every year. It is good land, but at the same time it is the use that is made of it that counts—that makes the dollars for the owners.

I know a little farm that has yielded two workers more than \$2,500 a year profit for many years. The pitiful thing about it is that, so far as I know, no one of the other farmers in that vicinity has learned the lesson. They are all waiting for that land to "run out." It is better every year. It is properly fed and properly worked, and it yields crops as certain and staple as the output of any factory. The owner never asked the land to do what it is not fitted to do. They go to market with a big, two-horse wagon loaded with roots every day in the year. They keep the roots in pits, for the most part. They do not try to raise anything but roots. They have grown rich off a little piece of farm land that was idle when they bought it, for \$700. It was an "abandoned farm," and was abandoned because the owners could not make a living out of it. They did not know how to make the land work for them.

The more one looks into this matter of the value of the farming lands in New England the more he wonders that there is an acre of it for sale. But when he finds that he can buy the best of farming land in New England for a third or a quarter what he asked for land no better in the West, he is lost in amazement. Then he goes on to learn that from New England land he can buy bigger crops than the Western farmer can get—more corn, to the acre, more wheat, more potatoes, vastly more fruit and truck—and his amazement grows.

This situation is not realized by the people of New England. They still believe that this region is a cold and sterile one, and that the gods have favored the West far more than they have favored New England. It is a myth, pure and simple. There is more money in New England land than in the land in any other section. The history of Aroostook county and its states is as full of the romance of the land as is the history of the famous Hood River Valley. There are hundreds of truck raisers in New England who make more money than the most of the apple men of the West and Northwest, and get more for their land when they sell it. Some of the trucking land near Boston is worth \$5,000 an acre, and cannot be bought for less. There is not a tale of apple success in the West that cannot be matched by the experience of apple growers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont.

There is much land in New England, two or three million acres, that is usually reckoned "waste" land—good for nothing but to keep off of the backs of the assessors of taxes. Actually, there is but a small proportion of this land that could not be made to pay large dividends on a fair valuation and the necessary amount of work and money to make it pay. And it is ideally fit for a planted and tended crop of white pine—a crop that will pay more than 300 per cent profit when it matures. The farmer with 100 acres of land that has been skinned for paper or matches or firewood can, if he plants it to white pine, surely count on a crop worth from \$25,000 to \$50,000, at the end of 40 years, according to the value of white pine timber, and if he is wise and knows how to do it he can then take off a certain amount every year. Then there are sheep. They put great value into poor land. They improve poor pastures at the rate of something like 10 per cent per annum, while cattle cause deterioration of pasture lands. In sheep and reforestation there are millions of dollars in profit for the New England farmer. He is now afraid of both propositions, with good reason.

Postmaster Antoine Deloria, Gardner, Mich., asks for the guidance of those troubled with kidney and bladder irregularities, and says "From my own experience I can recommend Foley Kidney Pills. My father also was cured of kidney disease, and many neighbors were cured by Foley Kidney Pills."—Adv.

TODAY IN PUGILISTIC ANNALS.
1909—Stanley Ketchel knocked out Mose Lafontaine in 24th round at Butte, Mont. This was the first time the future middleweight champion of the world fought a professional, and the result was a great surprise to Lafontaine, who was a rugged and clever fighter. Mose's graft was to travel about the West, posing as a professional, and arranging matches with ambitious amateurs. By betting on himself he made a good living, but he struck a snag when he took on the Montana cowboy. All of Mose's science and skill couldn't discourage Ketchel, who kept right on coming until finally a wild and wicked lunge stretched out the "ringer" for the count.
1906—Ray Bronson and Young Sharkey fought 10-round draw at Urbana, Ill.
1912—Tommy Burns knocked out Joe Richards in 6th round at Saskatoon, Sask.

HOME HEALTH CLUB

(Written by Dr. David H. Reeder, Chicago.)

Scalp Diseases: Part I. Hair grows upon the body of animals in the same manner, somewhat after the manner that plants grow upon the earth. Upon certain portions of the body of man, as the scalp of both men and women and the faces of men, it could be luxuriant and beautiful, an ornament as well as a protection. It seems to be a law of nature that whenever a thing outlives its usefulness it inevitably decays. Whenever we fall out of hair used as nature evidently intended it should be used—for protection—it is usually abundant and rarely falls out. What then—shall we not wear hats? To discard them would not only be foolish, but would subject one to the ridicule of his fellows.

Therefore, as we have by adopting an artificial covering for the head, reduced the hair to the responsibility of protecting us from the elements, and reduced its use to that of ornament only, it finds nothing to resist, and grows weak from nonuse, from confinement, from lack of proper nutrition, having the blood supply cut off by the hat, stiff brim of a hat, or, in the case of women, by being drawn into a tight coil over the head or being burned to death by hot irons. The hair, when it is not flexible, and the skin of the head adheres to the bones of the skull, frequently causing itching and an irritable itching. Frequently the hair begins to fall out, and the tonics of all the barbers in Christendom cannot stop it.

The scalp must be kept loose and flexible or the roots of the hair vegetable will not be properly nourished and it will first die and then fall out. A comb is all right with which to straighten the hair, but the brush, by brushing, but the brush must be used vigorously and daily. Not only must the brush be used in order to keep a healthy scalp in condition, but where the hair has already begun to fall out, the following radical treatment must be kept up for some weeks, or even months, if it is the desire to retain the beautiful ornament with which nature has adorned us.

First, the scalp must be relaxed and softened, so that nutrition may reach every hair follicle without let or hindrance, and our treatment will be a combination of the hydrophatic and osteopathic methods of cure, which are both successful, in most cases, but by combining the two there need be no failures. Before retiring at night is about the only time that the hair can be used by most people. Procure from a reliable druggist or manufacturer, a soap that is made of the finest olive oil and potash. A skillful druggist can make it for you if he does not keep it in stock. It is really, or should be, a soft soap. The hard soaps are invariably made of soda instead of potash, and although most excellent for the skin under ordinary circumstances, are not so good for the purposes now on hand.

CLUB NOTES.
Dear Doctor: I am twenty-one years old. When I was four I had what we know now to have been Infantile Paralysis. This left lower limb smaller than the right, but I think no shorter. I am lame, but seem to be getting better all the time. I mean, walk less lame. My spine is curved, but not bad. It cannot be noticed. I am five feet, one inch tall and weigh about one hundred pounds. I am nervous, but on the whole my general health is quite good. Live on a farm and do all kinds of work. Do you think there is any cure or help for me? But what I want to know is this: If I should marry and have children is there any possibility that because of my condition they would be deformed in any way? I shall wait an early reply.

There is no reason why almost, if not entire recovery from the effects of the Infantile Paralysis may not be obtained, seeing that you are improving continually. Such continued progress will be very much increased by the use of systematic massage to the affected limb. This should be done regularly, three times daily if possible for ten minutes at a time and a suitable ointment should be used, such as the herb ointment sometimes referred to in these columns. The effects of this disease are not transmitted to children. The only possible way in which the latter could be affected would be as the result of difficult childbirth resulting from changes in the shape of the pelvis which have followed the distortion of the spine. Whether or not this is present to such a degree as is mentioned could only be told on personal examination, but it probably will not be. Valuable information on the subject is given in the Home Health Club Book, Vol. 2, which would be of great help to you. Change in the diet would have no immediate influence on the condition, except that a very nutritious one would be best adapted to the most prompt recovery. Milk and eggs should form a large part of it. Baths would not be particularly indicated.

Dear Doctor: Have had stomach trouble for three months and doctored with no relief. Have severe headaches. Some days vomit other days not at all. Very sick at stomach. Feel no weight in stomach that can hardly stand up at times. Get awful hungry, but when I eat, I bloat, and seems to me much wind in stomach. Very thin. What can I take to add flesh? S. P.

You cannot expect to take on flesh and keep it until your digestion is perfect. The cause must first be found before you can cure the stomach and have good digestion. The fact that you have severe headaches should direct you to a skillful oculist. Eye strain frequently causes just such difficulties as you experience. Similar troubles arise from worms, tapeworm, from overeating, from bad teeth, improper eating, etc. After proving that none of these conditions exist, write me again and I will tell you how to treat yourself through diet, exercise, etc., but you must state your age, height, weight and habits of eating and drinking.

It Seems as Though prices were shrinking every week at Radford B. Smith's. Each announcement took on the Saturday Sale made a new record for low prices. See what children's tents, ladies' silk gloves, window ties, neckwear, handkerchiefs, sheets, waterwings, battery for the car, and many other useful articles can be bought for to-morrow. Sun rises tomorrow..... 4:55 a. m. Sun sets today..... 7:02 p. m. High water..... 3:48 p. m. Moon rises..... 10:15 p. m. Low water..... 10:40 p. m. White, cardinal, gray and maroon are the preferred colors for fall sweaters.

FAIRFIELD WOMAN IS ACCUSED OF THEFT OF NEIGHBOR'S PILLOWS

Has Been Arrested Before—Bathes Before Judge Wakeman Again For Indecent Exposure.

(By our special correspondent.)
Fairfield, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Lizzie Zimbell was arrested yesterday afternoon by Sheriff H. E. Elwood at her home near the Hydraulic Co. dam, charged with theft. She is accused of stealing pillows and a hammock off the porch of Mrs. Katherine Goodwin, who lives in the same neighborhood. This is not the first time that the accused has fallen into the hands of the local authorities. A few years ago she was arrested for receiving stolen property. Her two boys had taken \$100 from their aunt which they claimed that they had given to their mother to secrete for them. The mother was given a fine and jail sentence by Judge Bacon Wakeman. She appealed to the court where the sentence was remitted. Both of her boys were committed to the reform school.

Louis Bates, 17, Julius Kulla, 17, and John Cloverdar, 15, arrested on Sunday on the technical charge of indecent exposure, for bathing in the waters near the "Tin" bridge, appeared before Judge Wakeman Wednesday afternoon and admitted their guilt. The court tried to be lenient with the youths and only fined them the costs of the case, which in each instance amounted to \$25. One of the youths paid his fine, another part of his with promise to pay the remainder when he could get the funds, while the third stated that he had not the means and did not know where he could get it. The court kindly excused the youth.

A splendid program was rendered at the concert of the Ladies' Society of the Greenfield Congregational church Wednesday evening. The 300 or more present were well repaid for their attendance, for the artists rendered a excellent concert. The committee in charge included Mrs. Simonson, Miss A. Maria Wakeman and Miss Georgia Banks, to whom is due a great deal of the success of the affair.

Nightly the crowds still go to the fair of the Fairfield fremen. The excellent dancing floor and the special entertainment features offered for each evening tend to bring the gathering to the fair. The managers have a report that all the booths have been well patronized and that they are more than pleased with the efforts the people of the town have made in their behalf. With the probable conclusion of the fair tomorrow evening, the committee expect that the finances will show that the fair has made the best returns of the twenty annuals.

Two auto loads of young folks from Norwalk swooped down upon the Boyle casino, Wednesday evening, making merry at that place. It is stated that Warren R. Briggs, the architect of Bridgeport, will bring suit against the town to collect the \$1,800 which he claims is due him for the drawing of the plans for the new Sherman school. Mr. Briggs has presented his bill to the joint school board. When the town was considering a new school Mr. Briggs was engaged to draw up the plans. He submitted designs and also made many changes in the plans submitted. He had been accepted by the committee as their architect. The committee was all at sea about the school until Samuel Wheeler stepped in and decided matters. This left Mr. Briggs out of the picture. Mr. Briggs' school board is advertising for bids for the carrying of school children from the various points in town. Bids must be submitted on or before Aug. 15.

Miss Dorothy Stanton of Bridgeport was the hostess yesterday afternoon at the tea at the Tea Time Tavern under the auspices of the Thimble club. Misses Ruth and Olive Alexander of New York are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. B. S. Bulkeley. A Mr. Marvin of Norwalk has purchased the Walter Merwin place in Merwin's lane. Henrietta Wyrtzen and Miss Anna Thorpe have returned from a trip to the New York lakes and the Berkshires. A concert will be given this evening at the Fairfield Congregational church by the members of the Christian Endeavor society of Greens Farms. Songs, recitations and musical selections will make up the program. The concert will start at 8 o'clock.

IRELAND'S DREXFUS CASE. (New York World.)
In June, 1907, certain crown jewels, including the King's regalia of the Order of St. Patrick, were stolen from Dublin Castle. Sir Arthur Vicars, who succeeded Sir Bernard Burke, of "Burke's Peasage" fame, as Master King-at-Arms, was their custodian. British justice has found its way to satisfy Vicars' urgings that the truth about the theft be made public. An inquiry was begun in February, 1908, but Sir Arthur resigned from the commission and refused to appear as a witness when he learned that its sessions would not be public nor its inquiries thorough. He was forced to resign office for negligence. The people regarded him as a scapegoat. Reports appear from time to time that the jewels are pawned, that they have been returned, and so on, but no official statement has been made. Last May Sir Arthur won a libel verdict of \$25,000 from a London weekly which stated that he had "shielded a lady at his expense to his own reputation." This court victory is all the vindication he has been able to secure. The case was revived last month, when Philip Young printed in the London Outlook that Sir Arthur was victimized by a "group of young gentlemen adventurers of a very unpleasant type, who came to him with perfectly good introductions" and held high revel in his office, with some details as to duplicate keys. Sir Arthur's counsel deny the whole story. They accorded the public and judicial inquiry which he asked for and is still anxious to obtain.

In the face of such a challenge the British Government has appointed a minister of justice who probably continues to ignore a theft from the nation; and no plausible reason for the neglect has been suggested except fear that the truth might uncover plotters too highly placed.

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WHY GIRLS LEAVE SCHOOL.
Probably the treatises on sociology which one studies in college would say that the girl who quits school for so long, it was because their parents wanted the money the child could earn. But are Father and Mother smart enough to set possession of any large part of the daughter's pay envelope? The United States government recently issued a pamphlet dealing with this subject. According to this study the desire of parents for the earnings did not figure as the cause so much as the fact that the girls are tired of school. Pocket money is quite as attractive to the girl as to the boy. The latter enjoys being able to take his girl friends on automobile rides, and lining them up against the soda fountain. Similarly to the young girl pocket money is the raw material of clothes. Clothes are the arsenal of the campaign for a beau. The prevailing home sentiment is that last year's school dress, with a little modernization, will do very well for the coming season. She sees much better than Mother the utility of any such temporizing course. Nothing will give her her true social position but savvy clothes. Then there are millinery and other incidentals. Whenever she mentions these vital truths, Mother refers to disagreeable subjects like Dad's life insurance policy. Dad looks worried and grows more absorbed in the newspaper. What can an ambitious girl do, but get out in the real world, away from bookland and its melancholy shadows and hustle for her own pocket money? It is of course needless to analyze or refute this point of view. The girl who quits school for so long, who is driven into the factory to help her husband. Meanwhile the little ones grow away from home influences like little weeds.