

The Poultry Yard.

EGG PRODUCTION AND PRICES.

The production of eggs varies considerably from month to month. A record made from a large number of flocks in the last several years covering various portions of the United States, shows that for every one thousand eggs produced in year approximately 66 are laid in January, 71 in February, 124 in March, 134 in April, 133 in May, 107 in June, 96 in July, 86 in August, 62 in September, 42 in October, 31 in November and 48 in December, says the Crop Reporter. A good laying hen ought to produce two hundreds eggs a year, but the average run of hens do not produce much, if any, more than one hundred a year. For every one thousand eggs marketed (based upon receipts of New York, St. Louis, and Milwaukee in the last ten years) approximately 33 are marketed in January, 47 in February, 128 in March, 168 in April, 153 in May, 119 in June, 87 in July, 76 in August, 64 in September, 53 in October, 39 in November, and 33 in December. If we let the sum of the monthly index figures of prices (average prices of fresh eggs at twelve cities, 1902-1911) for the year be approximately 105 for January, 89 for February, 71 for March, 66 for April, 65 for May, 64 for June, 67 for July, 75 for August, 84 for September, 94 for October, 107 for November, and 113 for December. Letting 100 represent the average price paid to farmers of the United States in the month when prices are lowest, the average on the first of each month in the last three years was 180 on January 1, 152 on February 1, 118 on March 1, 100 on April 1, 102 on May 1, 102 on June 1, 101 on July 1, 104 on August 1, 113 on September 1, 128 on October 1, 146 on November 1, and 171 on December 1. In quality country shipped eggs are frequently freshest in spring, when prices decline rapidly, and poorest in late summer and early fall, when prices tend upward, causing a disposition to hold.—Industrious Hen.

PIN MONEY BY THE PEN.

Ever since I can remember, it has been a fixed idea, almost a mania with me, to earn money and be independent. For ten years, the salution to this problem was simple, as teaching school was both pleasant and profitable, till bad health intervened. How was a farmer's wife to earn money? Sometimes a few vegetables were sold or fruit was marketed—of course, there were always the eggs and butter to sell—still these things did not seem altogether the fruits of my own labor—it must be something all mine, my own work.

Since I began housekeeping it has been my pleasure to associate with some good cooks and experienced housekeepers. If we take dinner away from home, and some extra-fine pudding, delicious pies, delicate cake or crisp pickles are on the table, the recipe is asked for. After the same is thoroughly tested, it is included in an article to some paper that pays for such work.

Every flower is cultivated with great care and its growth noticed so that an article may be written, giving others the benefit of my experience.

There is no work written of with failure in the end, unless it be given to guard some one else from making the same mistake.

Some months I have something new for the poultry journals. The fruit crop is carefully watched, and then I write of fruit and berries in Texas to a fruit journal.

While listening to some men talk,

I secured a good, true account of a turkey hunt.

My pin money is now earned by using the pen. Do I succeed? Yes, very well, indeed. Only two of my articles have been returned "with thanks." The editors who refused these accepted others.

I do not write on any subject except one with which I am familiar. There are many women who know a great deal about raising chickens, ducks and geese. They are well versed in care and culture of plants. Why not pass all good, useful knowledge on to others, thereby helping many and earnings the not-to-be-despised pin money.—Mrs. W. E. Chaney, Tona, Texas. (Prize essay for Southern Ruralist.)

OUR FRIGHTFUL TAXES.

Mr. Clarence Poe, editor of The Progressive Farmer, recently made a trip to England, and for some weeks he has been writing articles for his paper on the differences in the life of the two countries. In last week's paper there was a most impressive object-lesson on the way our robber tariff taxes the poor American. Mr. Poe says:

"Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, has a great plan for solving the American tariff problem. He says every merchant who sells goods in the United States should have two prices, one to show what the goods cost with the tariff and the other indicating the lower price the goods would bring if there were no tariff levy; then he would have the advocates of a high tariff pay the tariff price and anti-tariff men the no-tariff price.

"There seems to be no way of working out Mr. Gore's clever suggestion in America but one gets a convincing object-lesson in comparing the prices of clothing in free trade England with prices charged for clothing at home. Linen goods in Ireland sell for about half what they sell in America. In New York before sailing I bought a pair of gloves for \$1.50; the same quality in Europe cost me seventy cents. A heavy overcoat I bought in London for \$25 would have cost me \$40 at home. Furthermore(American-made goods are sold all through Europe, freight paid, for less than Americans can buy them for right at the door of the factory; for example, National cash registers, American price, \$25; European, \$16; Singer sewing machines, American price, \$50 to 60; European, \$40; Walkover shoes, American price, \$5; European, \$4.

"Of course, England taxes some imports, but these are almost entirely luxuries—such as diamonds, wines, silks, automobiles, etc., etc., and the poor get the necessities of life almost without tariff or taxes. It is very interesting, by the way, to see how widely the word 'tariff' is used in Europe as a substitute for the word 'tax.' Go to a hotel and instead of the word 'rates' you find the word 'tariff.' The taxicab prints its charges under the heading 'tariff.' In America there seems to have been a studied conspiracy to keep the people from understanding that 'tariff' after all is nothing in the world but a plain every-day European word for 'tax.'"—Lexington Dispatch.

"How does it happen that you are five minutes late at school this morning?" the teacher asked, severely.

"Please, ma'am," said William, "I must have overwashed myself."—Harper's Magazine.

The nineteenth century has made the world one neighborhood; the twentieth century must make it one brotherhood.—Joseph Cook.

(ADVERTISING.)

WHY CLARK WILL BE SENATOR

Judge Walter Clark has the best chance to be chosen Senator in the Primary because—

1. He is pledged to earnestly contend for an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Law that will *prevent* the discrimination against North Carolina in freight rates which now costs the farmers and merchants of this State \$10,000,000 a year.

2. He is pledged to contend for and expects to succeed in having returned annually in pensions to Confederate Soldiers and widows for them to spend the \$5,000,000 which this State is sending as a war contribution to pay pensions to Federal Soldiers,

3. He is pledged to earnestly urge the repeal of the 8 cent tax on tobacco, which will give the farmers 8 cents additional on every pound of tobacco they sell, which the manufacturer now has to take off for Government tax. This will also destroy the Trust by leaving every farmer or neighborhood free to manufacture tobacco. It will save the farmers of North Carolina \$7,000,000 a year.

4. He will advocate Land Banks, as in Germany and other countries, by which the Government will loan money to the farmers, small merchants and working men at low rates of interest. The Government now furnishes the National Banks with their money without charging interest. Why should it not furnish the farmers, merchants and working men money at low rate of interest as in Germany?

Messrs. Simmons and Kitchin have each served twelve years in Congress and have done nothing about any of these things. They do not even promise to do anything now if elected.

5. He will advocate a graduated income and inheritance tax by which the multimillionaires will contribute heavily to the support of the Government, whereas nothing is now raised from them in that way.

The friends of Judge Walter Clark, and his enemies alike, know that he can be relied upon after election to urge these measures as strenuously as he does now.

VOTE YOUR CONVICTIONS.

CLARK AS SENATOR MEANS SOMETHING TO YOU.

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