

TRAVEL OF FOODSTUFFS BETWEEN RAILWAY AND ULTIMATE CONSUMER



A Glimpse of the Long and Costly Route Which Most of Our Foodstuffs Travel Between the Railway and the Consumer.

A line from a popular song—"There's a Long, Long Trail A-winding"—applies to at least one of the many and various paths which old man H. C. L. travels in his effort to make living complex and expensive for the average person.

The particular byway referred to is that which wholesale shipments of food follow in their costly travel from the railway car to the retailer. A carload of fruit or vegetables can be sped half way across the continent in a day or two, but on arriving in the city where the food is to be retailed, the shipment starts on a winding trail which too often adds little but unnecessary costs and delay.

**Eliminating Expensive Carting.**

This expensive shunting and hauling of foodstuffs from point to point in the cities and the spoilage which the unnecessary handling causes are the big items centralized wholesale terminals eliminate. The bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, has been on this trail, literally, following shipments step by step to determine how much expense is added to the cost of food by unnecessary handling between the shipper and the retailer. The route followed by a carload of peaches entering a middle western city over a railroad not provided with team tracks well illustrates this phase of the distribution problem. This car had to be switched from the railroad on which it entered the city, through the crowded switch yard, to another track which is accessible to teams. Here it stood until the receiving wholesalers' teamsters could finish another job. After this they two wagons were drawn up beside the car, in turn, and were loaded with the peaches. Thereupon they started for the wholesale house which was two miles away.

The teamsters' route lay through the most congested part of the city, the wholesale district being close to the city retail section. The wagons were full hour and a quarter making the trip. Meanwhile, the sun beat down on the peaches and the city's dust and dirt filtered in through the crates so that the fruit was far from being as fresh and attractive as when taken from the car. Moreover, the journey jostled and bruised the fruit that some of it had to be sold at a discount.

Though the wholesalers were particularly anxious to get the peaches delivered to their sales room on the day

of arrival, because of the favorable market, only about one-third of the shipment came in by closing time, and it was noon the next day before the remainder was delivered.

The long, winding trail did not end at the wholesalers'. Once unloaded, the peaches were put on display for the benefit of various jobbers, some of whom purchased a few dozen crates and some larger amounts. Some of these men were situated within two or three squares of the wholesaler and their purchases were delivered on hand trucks. In the case of other jobbers another wagon transfer was necessary.

Next in this process which economists call distribution, came the retailers to look over the lots, in the end buying small quantities such as they could sell in a day or two. This, of course, necessitated another handling and carting over the city's rough pavements.

Last, but not least, came the consumers, each buying only a small fraction of a crate and paying a big share of the expense all the handling had entailed.

**Cartage is Costly.**

This instance is no exaggeration. A very large part of the foodstuffs brought to American cities goes over some such devious trail. One Washington (D. C.) wholesale merchant has stated that he spends \$20,000 a year for cartage which could be saved if the city had a wholesale terminal where cars could be unloaded directly into premises occupied by the wholesalers. Following an investigation in New York city it was estimated by a local organization that the saving in handling costs which would result if adequate terminal facilities were established would be \$2,000,000 annually by the borough of Richmond; \$8,000,000 by Queens; \$16,000,000 by the Bronx; \$21,000,000 by Brooklyn, and an even vaster sum by Manhattan.

Marketing experts admit that there are many baffling aspects to the high-cost-of-living problem, but contend that the remedy for the phase of our costly distribution system just described is plain. Cities which will provide modern wholesale terminals, where shipments can be delivered from the railroad cars direct to wholesalers a few feet away, will make possible the saving of immense sums of money now charged up to the consumer.

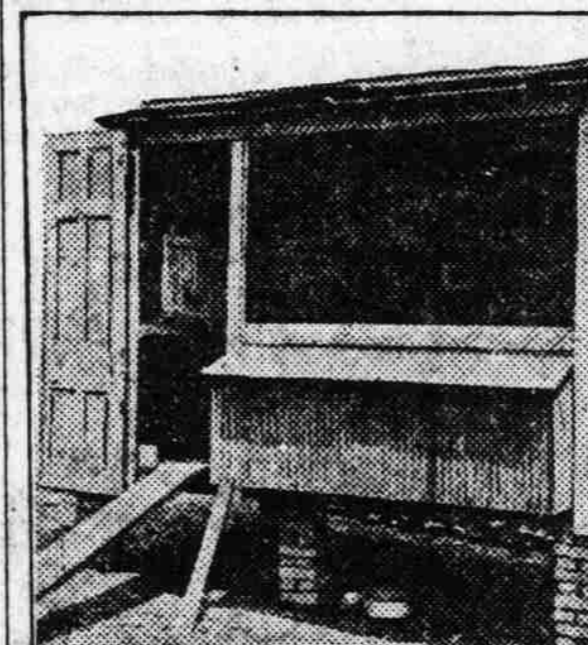
POULTRY

BEST HOUSES FOR CHICKENS

Several Plans and Arrangements Between Two Extremes Which May Suit Conditions.

In the manner of housing fowls there are two systems widely different in their extremes. At one extreme is the colony plan, which consists in placing small houses for small flocks far enough apart to obviate the necessity of fences, thus giving free range with but little mingling of the different flocks. At the other extreme we have the continuous house. This kind of house consists of a series of separate pens, under one roof, opening directly into a hallway in the rear, or having doors between the pens without the hallway, or opening into a hallway and also into one another. There are several plans and arrangements between these two extremes which may be built to suit varying conditions.

The advantages of the colony plan, according to poultry specialists in the



Colony Houses Allow Flocks Free Range.

United States department of agriculture, are, first, small flocks on free range; second, no expense for fencing; third, there is less need for scrupulous attention to cleanliness and providing regular supplies of animal and vegetable feed during summer months. This plan, however, has the following disadvantages: First, extra cost of labor in caring for fowls in stormy weather, when it will often be difficult to get around to feed and care for the fowls regularly; second, houses built on the colony plan, if built as well, cost more than a continuous house of the same capacity, for partitions, which may be constructed largely of wire netting, are much cheaper than two end walls; third, the colony plan allows only about 100 birds to the acre, while the continuous-house system, with suitable yards, allows 450 to 500 birds to the acre.

ROOSTS FOR LITTLE CHICKS

Difficult to Keep Youngsters Clean If They Are Permitted to Remain on Floor.

It is often advisable to teach the chicks to roost when eight to twelve weeks of age. When they are allowed to remain on the floor it is difficult to keep them clean and to keep them from crowding. If wide roosts—three to four inches—are used there is but little, if any, more danger of crooked breasts than if the chicks are allowed to remain on the floor.

The chicks can generally be taught to roost by patting the perches near the floor and placing with them one or two old hens or older chicks that are in the habit of roosting. If this plan is inconvenient or does not prove effective, the chicks may be placed on the perches after dark for a few nights, until they have learned to go there of their own accord, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

TEST OUT BROODING SYSTEM

Greatest Loss Is Due to Chilling Received While Being Transferred From Incubator.

Chickens are usually left in the incubator from 24 to 36 hours after hatching, without feeding, before they are removed to the brooder, which should have been in operation for a day or two at the proper temperature for receiving the chickens, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture. A beginner should try his brooding system carefully before he uses it. After placing the chicken in the brooder they can be given feed and water. Subsequent loss in chickens is frequently due to chilling received while taking them from the incubator to the brooder. They should be moved in a covered basket or receptacle in cool or cold weather.

CULL OUT ALL LOAFER HENS

Reason Why So Many Flocks Are Unprofitable Is Because of Presence of Nonlayers.

Lack of proper culling thus far has proved to be, in the majority of cases, the principal reason why a poultry flock is not profitable. Forty per cent of the hens in the average farm flock today are nonproductive and should be sold or eaten. It costs about \$2 a year, taking the country over, to feed each hen. If she does not produce more than that amount of eggs she is unprofitable.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. E. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 19

EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE (TEMPERANCE LESSON).

LESSON TEXT—Prov. 23:19-21, 29-35. GOLDEN TEXT—The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty.—Prov. 23:21.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Dan. 1. PRIMARY TOPIC—Keeping Our Bodies Strong. JUNIOR TOPIC—What Strong Drink Does to the Drinker. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Deadly Foes in Disguise. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Alcohol—False Claims and True Charges.

I. A Father's Wise Counsel (vv. 19-21).

1. What it is (v. 20). "Be not among winebibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh." This means persons who meet together for the express purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors and eating purely for the gratification of their appetites. Wine bibbing and gluttony usually go together.

2. Reason given (v. 21). "The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty." Intemperance in drinking and eating leads to ruin. Poverty inevitably follows in their wake.

11. Woes of Those Who Indulge in Wine (vv. 29, 30). The miseries attached to the drunkard's life:

1. The awful pain which causes one to cry out "Oh!" Many, indeed, are the pains which men suffer because of strong drink.

2. Sorrow—the remorse which causes one to cry out "Alas!" Many are the expressions of bitter regret which daily come from the lips of the drunkard. Sometimes it is the sorrow of poverty of himself and family—clothed in rags and half starved; sometimes it is the sorrow of following a broken-hearted wife to the grave and seeing his children scattered among strangers.

3. Contention—strife and quarreling. Much of the fighting among men is directly caused by their passions being inflamed by strong drink. The drunken man is always ready to take offense, as well as to give it.

4. Babbings and complainings. The winebibber complains of everything; ill luck, broken fortune, ruined health, loss of friends, of fate and of God.

5. Wounds without a cause. These are wounds which might have been avoided—from fightings in which a sober man would not have engaged, and from accidents which are purely the result of intoxication.

6. Redness of eyes. This has reference to the bloodshot eye of the tippler which renders dim his vision.

All these woes come upon those who tarry long at wine (v. 30). Those who frequent the places of drinking soon are tarrying long at wine.

111. The Attitude Enjoined (v. 31). Look not at it. Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. The only safe attitude toward strong drink is total abstinence, and the only sure way of total abstinence is not to even look at it.

IV. The Drunkard's Bitter End (vv. 32-35).

1. The acute miseries resulting (v. 32). "It biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Strong drink, like the poison of the serpent, permeates the whole system and ends in the most fatal consequences—the bitterest sufferings and death.

2. The perversion of the moral sense (v. 33). (1) This excitement causes the eyes to behold strange things. This denotes the fantastic images produced on the brain of the drunkard. Since unbridled lust always goes with wine drinking, no doubt it is true as the Authorized Version has it, "Thine eyes shall behold strange women." Drunken men do desire and rave after unchaste women. (2) "Thine heart shall utter perverse things. His moral sense being perverted, his utterances partake of the same. He tells lies—his words cannot be relied upon. Anyone who has had dealings with a drunkard knows that his statements cannot be relied upon.

3. He is insensible to danger (v. 34). The drunkard is unsteady; his brain reels to and fro. He is foolhardy, even as one who would lie in the top of a ship's mast where there is the greatest danger of falling off.

4. He is insensible to pain (v. 35). The drunkard is utterly ignorant of what happens to him while under the influence of strong drink. Many bruises and wounds the drunkard has which he cannot account for.

5. His abject bondage (v. 35). After all his suffering, sorrow, and disappointments, he goes on as a bond slave to follow the ways of sin.

6. Hell at last, for no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven (I Cor. 6:10).

Melancholy.

Melancholy spies the worst of things—things as they might be, and not as they are. It looks upon a beautiful face, and sees but a grinning skull.—Bovee.

Thinking and Speaking.

Think all you speak, but speak not all you think. Thoughts are your own; your words are so no more.—Delany.

Surface Christianity. Good breeding is surface Christianity.—O. W. Holmes.

Frocks Express Personality



WOMEN are sure to approve of the new tailored dresses for fall, because there is no chance to grow tired of any one style in them. There is no monotony among them, no tiresome repetition of ideas in construction or trimming, but such a diversity of really good designing that there is a dress for every style, just as there is a becoming hat for every face. They have one very good point in common, however, and that is their simple lines, and designers appear to agree on the neckline, which is rounded in front and low enough sometimes to admit of a chemise, but higher than usual at the back.

Two very smart tailored frocks for fall may be studied in the picture here and both present new features. The frock at the left has a severely straight bodice with long waist line, and sleeves slashed on the outer arm and curved upward to the three-quarter length. They are finished with a flat band of satin and the neck, in the

same way. These bands appear across the top of the skirt at the back, where it is plaited and at the bottom of the front portion which is gathered. The skirt joins the bodice with a flat piping of satin and just above this piping satin bands reveal how cleverly they can be used when a designer sets out to do his best with them. Three rows of slashes in the bodice furnish them a chance to slip in and out and form a checker-board pattern that is charming for a cloth dress.

The simplest of straight-line dresses in the second model ought to inspire gratitude in the hearts of plump women, for it is destined to give them long lines. There is an inverted pleat down the front and decorations of narrow ribbon in groups of six each, finished with tiny steel buttons. The new collar is interesting, being a tie of silk attached to the neck and finished with a bow, and ends at the front.

Sweaters Follow Devious Ways



SWEATERS—that worn must have a broad interpretation to cover all the varied garments that are called by it—are going by many paths this fall. But all lead in one direction and their goal is to furnish more warmth and less color, apparently, than their forerunners of the past season. There are so many variations of the principal models that every one can be suited. Slip-over and coat designs find about equal favor, both in short and fingertip lengths and in snug-fitting or loose adjustment. Some of the snug slip-over sweaters are only a little longer than a blouse. They are usually knitted with a band about the bottom and long enough to extend about six inches below the waistline where they turn jauntily upward in a narrow cuff.

Another short model appears in the surplice sweater and comes in the brighter colors. This is waist length also, open at the front with attached knitted belt extended so that it can

be brought round the waist and tied at the back. Knitted or braided belts and sashes of the same wool as the sweater are the rule. Colors are quiet with the exception of some strong blues and greens and in many cases models no contrasting colors are introduced, but borders and bands are accomplished by varying the stitch in the knitting.

An attractive slip-over sweater is shown in the picture. Its neck and sleeves are unusual, the former having a square opening at the front and the latter deep-knitted flounces. The border at the bottom is of the same color as the sweater and so is the long knitted sash. This model fits snugly about the hips and is a trifle longer than its forerunners.

Julia Rothman

USE FINE MORGAN SIRE IN EXPERIMENT

Further Study of Breed for Saddle Purposes.

Two-Year-Old Stallion Lucky Sent From Vermont Farm to Famous Ranch in Texas—Breeders Are Much Interested.

To further the study of the Morgan as saddle breed, the United States department of agriculture has sent the two-year-old Morgan stallion Lucky on the Morgan horse farm at Middlebury, Vt., to the Santa Gertrudis ranch at Kingsville, Tex. This is the "home ranch" of the famous King ranch, one of the largest and best-known cattle and horse breeding establishments in the United States. The bureau of animal industry is paying close attention to the saddle possibilities of the Morgan horse. The King ranch will breed Lucky to some of its high-class mares.

Lucky is a brown stallion 14% hands high and weighs 925 pounds. He was sired by Hugo. Hugo was sired by Meteor Morgan and is out of Calve General Gates. The dam of Lucky is owned by Daniel Gates and out of Caroline by Daniel Lambert, Lucky's sire and dam, and one of his grand sires were bred at the government farm at Middlebury.

FAVOR UNIFORM CONTAINERS

Essential to the Most Profitable Marketing Is Standardized Products.

One of the first essentials to satisfactory marketing arrangements is standardized products. Cans, jars and other containers should be uniform in appearance, quality and condition. Every container which is fully up to the standard represented by the label or brand will then be an advertisement in itself and often a guaranty for further purchases.

BOYS SURPASS THEIR ELDERS

Total Purebred Stock in Idaho Community Increased to 25 Per Cent by Young People.

It is estimated that only 3 per cent of the cattle in the United States are registered, and experts say that an increase of 2 per cent accomplished in from five to ten years is a mark well worth aiming at.

Out in Ustick, near Boise City, the boys have shattered this record, according to a report brought in by a United States department of agriculture field worker who recently visited the community. These boys, acting upon their own initiative, and aided by agents of the department and the State College of Agriculture, bought 19 head of purebred stock, thus increasing the total for their community 25 per cent.

MITES AND LICE INJURIOUS

Little Pests Sap Vitality of Fowls and Prevent Growth or Lessen Egg Production.

Mites and lice frequently sap the vitality of the fowl and prevent growth or lessen the egg production. A thorough cleaning of the house, regular applications of disinfectants to the roosts and nests, and a frequent dusting of the fowls will control these pests.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

- Store your grain.
- Keep weeds from seeding.
- If your soil is sour add ground limestone.
- A big increase is coming in the number of silos in the middle West.
- Millet is customarily seeded at the rate of three or four pecks per acre.