

Hoboes—1926 Models



CIRCLED the globe on twenty-six dollars.

"Four of us traveled from coast to coast on nineteen dollars."

"We left for Florida with fifty dollars and came back with ninety."

Statements similar to these are heard frequently nowadays. Every one is traveling. It matters little, it seems, whether you can afford to travel. Just set out and Providence will take care of you, seems to be the formula.

At least, this was true until recently. Now, it appears, "bumming" one's way is becoming increasingly difficult. Interviews with recent adventurers who had set out with a burning desire and a five-dollar bill to see the world, all indicate that the world is becoming hard-boiled and has grown tired of lending its co-operation to ambitious but practically bankrupt "bummers."

This is shown in here at the beginning as a bit of precautionary information for those, who, reading this, may find in it the spark which would set off that urge present in most of us at some time, to break with our surroundings and go. Five years ago you might have made a success of it, but today it's different. Too many have played the game. The sympathy of the world toward such enterprises is nearly exhausted. Ask those who have had recent experiences.

The hobo of yesterday was a clown character. He was more laughed at than pitied. Prodigal son of one kind or another, he found the open road an avenue of escape from his burdens. It was a life of danger in which was mixed adventure and hardship, hungry days and bedless nights, and even jail and the rockpile.

The "blanket stiff," the most romantic of the hoboes, followed the early trails westward and crowded the frontier to the ocean. With the rest of the pioneers, the "blanket stiff" has all but vanished. By his brawn the railroads were built. And in turn, this thing he created served only to spell his doom, and create in his stead the train-riding hobo.

The Motor Tramp Arrives.

The paved highway and the automobile today is hastening the passing of the train-rider generation. The day of the motor tramp is here, and, scoff the 'boes of the old school, it's a soft life. Train-riding was a man's game, and only men played it. If women ventured on the road they went carefully disguised.

But the automobile, invading hobo-land, changed things. Life is so attractive and easy that it may be followed by women and even by children. If the old hobo was a burden on society, he was a social problem merely because he was a transient and homeless man. A few meals and a short job would see him on his way. Few took him seriously. But the automobile gives us entire hobo families, resulting in any number of social and economic problems.

On the roads today are two classes:

the "hitch-hikers" without cars of their own, and the car owners. There is a wide range of types in both classes, from the penniless, jobless family to the carefree hitch-hiker with money in his pocket.

The ranks of the hitch-hikers are made up chiefly of young folk, khaki clad, with packs on their backs. Equipped for hiking, they hike but little, once they have acquired the knack of gaining the sympathetic motorist's good will. Among them you will find the modern young woman out for experience, the college graduate spending his vacation before buckling down to work, and even high school lads wearing their first long trousers.

Young married couples too poor to own a car and too energetic to stay at home find this means to break with convention, to absorb a bit of worldly wisdom, and to enjoy the thrill never encountered in their years of humdrum existence in drab homes. For many the open road is indeed an avenue of escape.

They Play and Work. Occasionally your hitch-hiker is forced to work. Here and there he or she will wrestle dishes in a restaurant, perhaps wash windows, mow lawns, or take any odd job that presents itself. For emergencies most of them have resources upon which they can draw. This is a wise precaution, for at times the labor supply in the odd-job market exceeds the demand.

Society may be just a bit bored by these hitch-hiking hoboes, with their flair for "self-expression" and the "new freedom." They are tolerated, however, for they present no considerable social problem. Generally they know where they are going and how they are going to get there.

The second class of modern hoboes—the "auto gypsy," the "diver family"—has become a pest to the towns and a trial to the cities in many sections of the country. From all indications their number is on the increase. They are most troublesome in the West, particularly along the Pacific coast, where food is plentiful, fuel is cheap, and the climate pleasant.

The hobo of the old school was a colorful gent who begged and pilfered as he went. While his exploits were spectacular, the social problems involved were not difficult. They could be jailed or driven out of town. Bring women and children into the picture and such methods cannot be applied. The wandering family cannot be driven and they must not be sent away hungry.

"Cheese it, de cops!" would scatter a campfire gathering of old-time hoboes. But other methods must be found in handling the auto gypsies

who infest the camps and parking grounds so generously provided in towns and cities.

A Bee-Line for Charity.

Arriving in town, the auto gypsy and his family seek out the nearest charitable organization. If there is no such body, he approaches the town officials. He wants work, he says. Meanwhile, his family throw themselves upon the charity of the towns people.

If no work is found, the usual procedure is to stock the car with rations for a few days, fill the gas tank, and hurry them away. It's the easiest way out of an unfortunate situation. Both sides win: the town has rid itself of another charge, and the family has prolonged its miserable existence.

And a miserable existence, it is— from the point of view of the individual who loves his home. Here is a hobo plus his family. Instead of leaving them and wandering alone, he takes his family along. The old train-riding hobo frequently was a family deserter, but in the new order the family stick together. All their worldly possessions are in or strapped to their decrepit vehicle.

What happens to the children reared under such circumstances? What of their education? Will they, too, grow up to be hoboes? This is the gravest aspect of the many social problems arising from life on the open road. Pauperism breeds pauperism. True, the child learns many tricks, but they will be of little use in the ordinary walks of life.

The Country Has Been Kind.

As the family travels the education of the road child is interrupted again and again. Absence from school as long as an entire year is not uncommon. Already steps have been taken for reaching the truant child of the auto gypsy. Several counties in California have truant officers on motor-cycles. Patrolling the highways, they are ever alert for these dodgers of the three R's.

Good roads, cheap cars and fuel make it easy for the auto gypsy. Until recently the country has been kind to his tribe. Enjoying the prestige afforded by possession of an automobile, he and his family have been regarded in the past as an exceptional case. "These poor folks have been unfortunate," thought the townspeople, touched deeply by the sight of a woman and her children, poorly clothed, dusty, tired, hungry. And so they helped them.

But as their tribe increased, and "these poor folks" came to be regarded as just another hobo family, sentiment began to change. "It's a fine game, this 'bumming' your way about the country," say the exasperated people of town and countryside.

Inland to square the account. The new owner tucked the deed away among his papers and proceeded to forget all about it. Recently he ran across it and found he held title to some 16 acres of land that is easily worth, at the regular market price, \$160 an acre.

His Idea of It

Reed—What is your idea of an ideal home?

Rounder—One containing a wife who doesn't expect you to stay in it.

OLIVE STOCK

UNIFORM BUNCH OF PIGS IS FAVORED

"Every farmer who raises pigs should aim to produce a uniform bunch approaching as nearly as is possible economically the weight and finish which the market demands. The light hog of medium finish is the most economical to produce," says R. B. Hinman of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. "Such a hog makes gains more cheaply, uses more pasture, dairy by-products and waste, and uses correspondingly less high-price fattening grains."

"There is no best breed," states Professor Hinman. "Type is much more important than breed, and all of our popular breeds can be successfully reared and sold if the proper type within the breed is selected. The tendency of late years has been toward lighter hogs with more lean meat. Length, strength of top line and width and depth of ham are wanted, while excess fat, especially if it is laid on unevenly, counts against a market hog. Hogs of the right shape should be selected for breeding, as lean meat is bred on, not fed on. A hog grows long, short, lean or fat because it is his nature."

"Particular attention must be given to feed, however, and two general classes are needed by the young pig. He must have those which produce heat and fat and those which supply bone and muscle. For weaning pigs the proportions given in the following ration are good: Hominy, corn meal or finely ground barley, 100 pounds; finely ground oats, 100 pounds; wheat middlings, 100 pounds; fish meal or tankage, 15 pounds; ground or chopped alfalfa, 15 pounds.

"In case skim milk is available, one-half of the fish meal or tankage may be safely dropped and the milk fed at the rate of three pounds to one pound of the meal mixture. This mixture may be prepared in bulk and kept before the pigs in a self-feeder. In the latter case the milk can be fed in a trough twice or, still better, three times a day.

"For hogs which have reached 125 pounds the following is recommended: Hominy, corn meal or ground barley, 200 pounds; wheat middlings, 100 pounds; fish meal or tankage, 10 pounds; ground alfalfa, 10 pounds."

Only Small Percentage of Pigs Ever Reach Market

Only about 65 per cent of the pigs farrowed live to reach the market. Of the 35 per cent that die, the greatest mortality occurs during the first ten days, says the United States Department of Agriculture. During this time weak pigs die or are killed, accidental deaths and injuries occur. Digestive disturbances and mismanagement bring the toll of loss to a point which staggers even the hog raiser who has yearly experienced these losses, but has never tabulated them.

When corn is worth a dollar a bushel and tankage \$90 a ton, each pig has cost approximately \$2.75 at birth, under average conditions. Many of these losses which occur during the first ten days could be avoided by better management of the brood sows and closer attention to them at farrowing time. Reducing the mortality among all kinds of young animals is an easy way to increase profits.

"Stringhalt" in Horses

Can Usually Be Remedied

The condition commonly known as "stringhalt" in horses can usually be cured by an operation, says Dr. W. F. Guard of Iowa State college.

The ailment, may be either a mere symptom accompanying some other condition such as spavin, or the peculiar movement may be involuntary. The involuntary cases are usually referred to as the true stringhalt. Doctor Guard states that the treatment varies according to the existing conditions, but that in the majority of cases the condition may be greatly benefited if not entirely cured by operations. These operations require the services of a competent veterinarian.

Several cases of stringhalt are operated on yearly in the surgical clinic of the veterinary division of Iowa State college and the majority of the operations are successful.

Solution of Horse Problem

"The supply of horses is now at a point where there is practically no surplus," says W. H. Peters, chief of the animal husbandry division, University farm at St. Paul, Minn. "By beginning to raise a few colts now farmers will be solving a problem easily and cheaply that may be much more difficult and expensive to solve if neglected and delayed."

Summer Sheep Care

Summer care of the flock on pasture offers comparatively few troubles. The sheep should at all times have abundance of shade in the pasture, fresh clean water and access to salt. A constant lookout should be maintained to see that the flock does not become infested with parasites and the rear parts of the sheep should be kept tagged so that the flies will not blow them. Provide fresh succulent pasture, such as Dwarf Essex rape, for midsummer use.

FARM POULTRY

CERTIFIED STOCK BEST FOR CHICKS

Persons who buy baby chicks should see to it that they are from tested stock, which affords protection against bacillary white diarrhea, advises the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station. Otherwise a great many of the chicks are likely either to be dead on arrival or to begin to die soon afterwards. Many times the loss of shipped chicks is said to be caused by chilling, over-eating, or early feeding, when in reality it is due to bacillary white diarrhea.

The station has already tested over 45,000 breeding birds this season and there are still some to be tested. These birds will probably produce over a million chicks, or nearly enough to supply the state. Furthermore, they have been culled for type and egg production, which also makes for better chicks.

Bacillary white diarrhea is transmitted to the young chick through the egg produced by infected breeding stock. Little can be done if the disease makes its appearance, as the losses usually continue until the chicks have outgrown the most susceptible period. If only one chick has been infected through the egg this chick may serve to infect the others in the brood. Strict regard for sanitary measures and the feeding of milk products may keep the loss down somewhat. The disease is prevented by using hatching eggs produced by breeding stock that is free of this infection. Infected birds are detected by means of a blood test.

Those who are interested in buying chicks from tested flocks may obtain the names of owners of various breeds by writing to the Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., or the State Bureau of Markets at Trenton, N. J. Such chicks may, in some cases, cost a few cents more than the regular price, but they are worth it.

Chicks Prompted to Eat Dirt by Abnormal Taste

It may be an abnormal taste in chicks which prompts them to eat dirt, but clean dirt will do them no harm and seems to satisfy a craving. Give them a sod every day, roots up, and see how the little things love their miniature jungle.

Dirt which is taken up with food is another thing. If the practice is to feed on the ground the food quickly becomes foul and may be poisonous to the chicks. The modern method with baby chicks is to give all feed from clean boards and water in vessels that cannot be polluted, and are chick proof. A chick has the faculty of drowning in a very little water, accessible through a very small hole.

Ohio's Big Ten Rules

Ohio poultry experts and farmers have worked out ten rules for the successful raising of chicks. They are: 1. Hatch early. 2. Prepare the brooder house and move it to clean ground. 3. Provide sufficient brooder house space and large enough stove. 4. Do not feed chickens too soon. 5. Feed a wholesome, complete ration. 6. Feed large amounts of milk. 7. Provide green feed liberally. 8. Get chicks outdoors as soon as possible. 9. Rear young stock away from the old. 10. Separate cockerels and pullets as soon as possible.

Poultry Hints

Sanitation is the most important factor in raising poultry.

Most of the roup and colds in the poultry flocks are due to poor ventilation.

Hens must be kept in a good healthy condition if they are to produce eggs.

Bread soaked in milk and squeezed out nearly dry makes a good starter for young turkeys.

To get high-grade results from your chickens you must expect to give them high-grade attention.

The common geese found on many farms can be improved by crossing with pure-bred ganders.

The good type hen is strong, vigorous and capable of standing the heavy strain of continued egg production. Her head is neat, feminine, with no extra flesh.

Though some consider it an unnecessary drudge and extra work, it pays to keep records on the poultry flock.

To prevent egg eating, gather the eggs often and have the nests darkened so the eggs are not easily seen.

While the egg production of pullets is higher, as a rule, than that of old hens, old hens may possess qualities desired as to be profitable to keep them over several years.

ATTRACTIVE WOMEN

If You Would Be Attractive You Must Be Healthy

A beautiful woman is always admired. There are many types of beauty. But no woman can be truly beautiful unless she is healthy. Radiant vitality is always attractive however plain a woman's features may be. Many a woman has found her health improved thru the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Weakness, loss of weight, and a pale complexion were a few of the things of which Mrs. J. C. Taylor of Box 211, Tallahassee, Florida, complained before she started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. "I could not even sit down and talk to a friend for any length of time," she states, "I would forget what I was talking about and felt so blue." Mrs. Taylor is so pleased with the work of the Vegetable Compound that she keeps a bottle of it in the house at all times—and when it is empty, her husband makes sure that she has a new bottle. "I have regained my strength," Mrs. Taylor writes. "I can do all my housework now and I feel just fine."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made from roots and herbs and has been growing in popularity among women for over fifty years.

Retain the Charm Of Girlhood A Clear Sweet Skin Cuticura Will Help You Use Cuticura Soap Every Day

FOR OVER 200 YEARS

haarlem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

Not for the Jury

Citizen—Your honor, I'm too sick to do jury duty. I've got a bad case of the itch.

Judge (to clerk)—Scratch this man out.—Briefs.

You never can know how superior is Dr. Pepp's "Dead Shot" for Worms until you have tried it. 212 Pearl St., N. Y. Adv.

Good Hunting

First Farmer—Well, how did you keep the wolf away from the door this winter?

Second Farmer—Shot it and got the bounty.

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Send us your name and we will send you FREE and postpaid a 10c trial bottle of

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The only wax made that cleans as it is applied. No previous cleaning of the surface is necessary, nor does Liquid Veneer Liquid Wax gloss over the dust and dirt as other waxes do. Instead, it literally cleans to the bone, leaving a beautiful, highly polished, protective covering that resists wear. There is nothing else like it.

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Hawaii's One-Time Navy

At one time Hawaii had a navy all her own, but that was back in the days of long ago when she had a king—King Kalanikou. The "navy" consisted of one vessel, the schooner Explorer, which was refitted and renamed the Kaimiloa. The island's "navy" made but one long trip during its existence—to Samoa. The night before sailing a banquet was given at which the following toast was

offered: "Here's to Hawaii's own navy; what she will do some, and what she won't do mostly." This toast outlived the "navy" many years.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Unlooked-For Windfall

Once upon a time—say a dozen years ago—there was a man in Hyannis, Mass., relates the Boston Globe, who owed another man some money. It was only \$2.75, but since he didn't have the cash, he gave his creditor a deed to some wild land he owned way

inland to square the account. The new owner tucked the deed away among his papers and proceeded to forget all about it. Recently he ran across it and found he held title to some 16 acres of land that is easily worth, at the regular market price, \$160 an acre.

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