

Farming Machinery Situation in South America

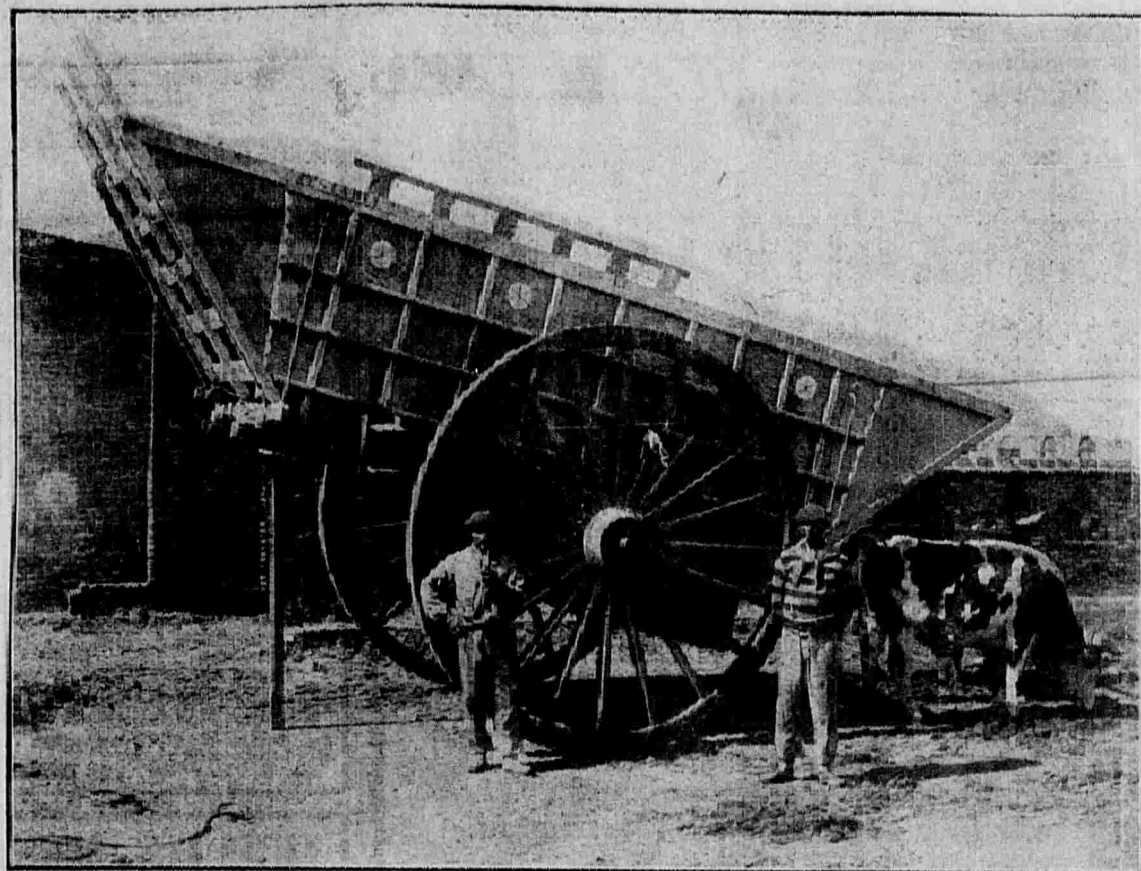
Traveling Salesman Now in Salt Lake Tells of the Primitive Methods of the Natives, and How Up-to-Date Machinery from the United States is Crowding Out That of Antiquated and Cumbersome European Make.

EDGAR FARMER, representative of the J. L. Case Threshing Machine company, has just returned from a trip to Buenos Ayres, Argentine, South America. Mr. Farmer left the United States for the southern country last August, and after a water voyage of 25 days, arrived at this capital of one of the greatest of the South American republics. This was Mr. Farmer's third trip to South American ports and he was among the first to make a business of introducing American-made machinery into the countries south of the isthmus. The Case company is now the only American firm to maintain a permanent agency in Buenos Ayres, as the other companies doing their business

are 1,000,000 people living in the Argentine capital, and the city itself possesses most of the modern improvements of American cities, such as electric lights, water mains, paved streets, etc., but the houses are mostly one-story structures, and of very ancient design.

"When I arrived in the city last fall, Root had just concluded his triumphal tour through the South American capitals, and sentiment was high in favor of everything American. All of the South American countries looked upon Root's visit as a really great event, and the friendship of the great republic of the north for the countries of the south, and they treated our country as they would have done a king. Root's visit did much to break the prejudice existing against things Amer-

ican. It is usually a two-wheeled affair with high sides, sloping ends and heavy wheels, capable of hauling a very heavy load. Oxen are used largely for plowing but horses are used for hauling grain to market, hitched to the wagon as shown in the illustration. A more awkward, useless way of attaching animals to a load which they are expected to help pull could hardly be conceived. One horse is hitched in the shafts, with a real harness. This animal is supposed to steady the load, while the 18 or 19, and sometimes 21 horses, in the case of the largest four-wheeled wagons, which are capable of hauling 15 tons—are supposed to do the pulling to draw the wagon with its contents to market. As will be seen upon examining the cut, a single rope is attached to a circle around the horse's belly, and



A TYPICAL NATIVE GRAIN WAGON.

ness through the Spanish jobbers. "It is only just a few years since American goods have had any kind of sale at all in the countries of South America," said Mr. Farmer, today. "All the farming machinery, hardware, etc., used in these countries were imported from Europe, chiefly from England. Americans had not yet become aggressive in pushing their manufactures, and the plowing, sowing, reaping and mowing was done in the old way.

GREAT GRAIN PRODUCER. "Argentina is a great grain raising country, but the chief drawback to the progress of the people that those who do the work do not own their own farms, and they don't care a rap whether the farm is improved or not, just so they get their daily appropriation of 'mate' and mutton. The landlords who own the farms live in the big cities, and they don't care much how their crops are harvested, just so they get a fair return on their investment. This has been the condition in the past, but it seems as though the people are waking up, and they are finding that by using American machinery they can get better results with the employment of less men than they have ever been able to do heretofore with European-made machinery, and the tide is beginning to come our way. Our English competitors fought us hard for a number of years, and are still fighting us, but we've got the goods and they can't keep up.

A MILLION PEOPLE. "Buenos Ayres is a fine town. There

lean than any other single event that ever happened, and now American citizens and American goods are respected in the countries of the great southern half of our hemisphere.

PRIMITIVE FARMING.

"But out in the farming districts it is different. The old, primitive style of living, of dressing and of tilling the soil prevails. The houses are made of stakes driven into the ground a short distance, woven in with willows and plastered with mud and thatched with grass. They are built chiefly with only one room, without chimney or other outlet for smoke or bad air. They use no stoves, and there is no wood or coal in the country, and the natives must perforce resort to means practiced by early residents of the western section of this country, and use the fuel found closest to hand. Great flocks of sheep traverse the country, and mutton forms the principal article of diet of these people, washed down with copious quantities of 'mate,' a kind of tea universally used by the natives, somewhat resembling the tea used by the American people. Both of these articles of diet are cooked with 'chips,' and outside of a little hard biscuit which requires a hammer to open, is the only food of the tillers of the soil. 'Mate' (pronounced mah-te) is an herb grown in Paraguay, and is a healthy beverage used generally by the natives of most of the southern countries.

GREAT GRAIN WAGONS.

"The wagons used for hauling grain are just as peculiar and characteristic as the style of their dwellings. The

vehicle is usually a two-wheeled affair with high sides, sloping ends and heavy wheels, capable of hauling a very heavy load. Oxen are used largely for plowing but horses are used for hauling grain to market, hitched to the wagon as shown in the illustration. A more awkward, useless way of attaching animals to a load which they are expected to help pull could hardly be conceived. One horse is hitched in the shafts, with a real harness. This animal is supposed to steady the load, while the 18 or 19, and sometimes 21 horses, in the case of the largest four-wheeled wagons, which are capable of hauling 15 tons—are supposed to do the pulling to draw the wagon with its contents to market. As will be seen upon examining the cut, a single rope is attached to a circle around the horse's belly, and

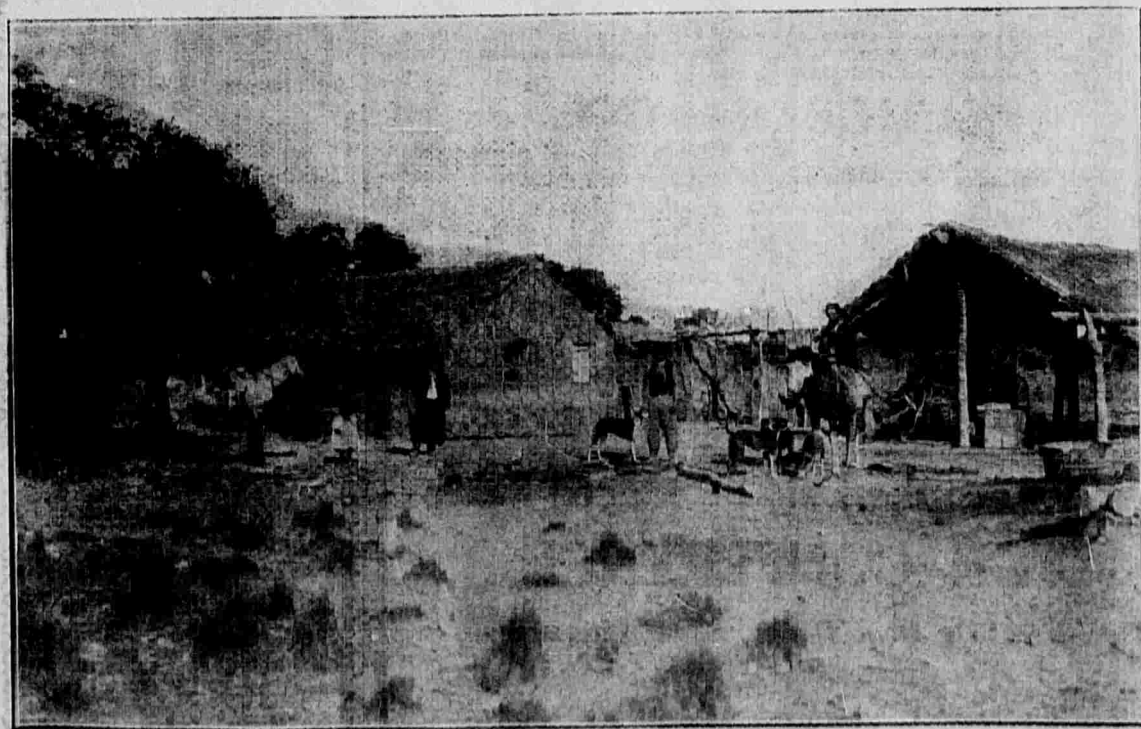
is tugged at hap-hazard on a one-sided pull, the load getting but little benefit of the horse's exertion, while the animal itself is soon used up by the jerking and tugging, and is quickly rendered useless. Horse flesh is highly valued in Argentina and as soon as a horse shows signs of weakening, it is thrown out, and a new one put in its place. Horses are cheaper than harnesses.

"Argentina's chief exports are wool, corn, wheat and flax, while beef and mutton are produced on an extensive scale. The money of Argentina is only worth 44 cents on the dollar compared with our money, for Argentina is a silver-standard country. Uruguay is the only gold-standard country in South America, and her money is worth dollar for dollar. One of the other South American republics issues money whose dollars are only worth 10 cents of our money, and I bought a \$10 bill for \$1 just before I came away.

A VAST COUNTRY.

"South America is a vast country, and offers unlimited possibilities to American capital and American energy. 'I look for the day to come, and that not very far distant, when trade between North and South America will be free and unrestricted, and when the feeling of unrest exhibited among the Spanish races will be calmed and pacified by American influence and American solidarity.'

Mr. Farmer's headquarters in Salt Lake are at the Consolidated Wagon & Machine company, which firm handles the Case threshers exclusively in this territory.



A NATIVE FARM HOUSE AND YARD.

If you only knew

How costly are delays in neglecting eye-sight you would have your eyes tested immediately and proper glasses made. If you consult us we can tell and make just the kind of glasses that will help you.

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Phones: Ind. 1761; Bell 1763-E.

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An ideal soap—a fine soap—pure—at the same time a curative skin food. If there be spots—they go and are succeeded by a transparent complexion. Just use Blemish Soap daily—beneficial effects will follow speedily.

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Smith Drug Co. Open all night.

Order phones 4360.

MOVE THE BOWLS AND WORK OFF A COUP
SHARP SALTINE COUGH SYRUP
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RAISING HARTZ CANARIES.

An Extensive German Industry and How It Grew.

CONSUL FRANK S. HANNAH, of Magdeburg, sends the following information about the business of raising canary birds in the Hartz Mountains of Germany:

The breeding and training to sing of the Hartz canaries; a large number of which birds are forwarded to the United States, makes of interest the matter given herewith. The breeding and selling of canary birds in Germany, which has reached such proportions that it now controls the markets of the world, is conservatively estimated of a value of \$238,000. In St. Andreasberg alone 50,000 canaries are yearly raised for export. For an exceptionally good singer and breeder at least 500 marks (\$71.40) must be paid, and 100 marks (\$23.80) is often paid for a good so-called "Vorsänger," a bird used to teach the younger canaries to sing by example. The normal price for good singers varies from \$2.34 to \$5.57. Absolute quiet and undisturbed intimate relations exist between the breeder and his birds. Similar conditions are obtained by the Magdeburg breeders. Many of the so-called "Hartz canaries" which are exported to the United States are bred in the city of Magdeburg, where some of the best singers are produced.

TRAINING METHODS.

The training of the young birds to sing correctly is one of the most important and laborious features of the breeder's activity. The young birds, learning by imitation for the most part, acquire bad singing as well as good, while it is the plan of the breeders that the birds should only hear the good singing of the "Vorsänger," yet some of them naturally chirp and whistle in an unpleasant manner, and care must be taken that these birds are removed before the other birds have acquired the same bad habits and are rendered unsalable. The art of the breeder lies in his being able to discover the singing being often placed in covered cages, where, instead of singing themselves, they are forced to listen to other good singers, through which their fault is often overcome. The better singers, after passing a certain stage where their habits are established and they do not require the close daily watching of the breeder, are taken into a room reserved for the best singers. The elementary training for the singer is generally finished by the end of November, and the singing is at its best at the beginning of January and again after the mating time.

The canary is in every way a house bird and some people, with good intentions of giving the bird a little fresh air, make a serious mistake by hanging the bird out of the window on the

first warm spring day. The bird is not used to the outside air, as he and his ancestors have been raised for centuries in the house, and the only result of this well-intended kindness is a cold which results in partial, if not entire loss of the voice. Canaries are very sensitive to drafts, and some singers, the results of years of careful breeding and training, have been ruined by a few moments' exposure by an open window.

The exports of canaries from this district for the calendar year 1905 was \$37,035, and for the calendar year 1906, \$40,048.

little house-maid says
let your own family be
your guests

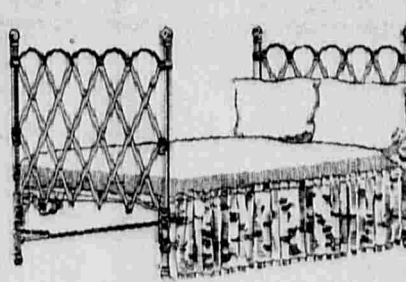


you spend lots of time in bed; but did you ever spend much time in a folding bed? how did you feel the next morning? and did you ever make up a folding bed? how did you like it?

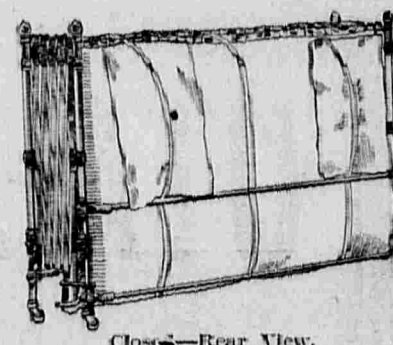
Here's the solution of that troublesome problem.



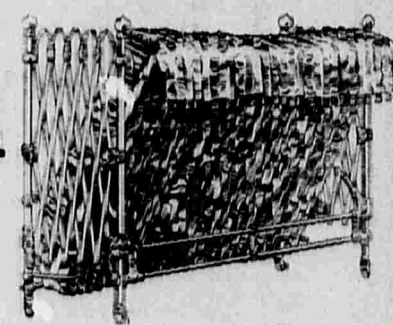
Closed—Front View.



Open—A Regular Iron Bed.



Closed—Rear View.



A Child Can Operate It.

THE SAFETY IRON FOLDING BED

it's no more trouble than the stationary bed—it's neat, ornamental, sanitary, strong, comfortable, with the most durable springs, and takes up less room than any other.

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No reason to do so, any more than to neglect a sore throat, a case of colic or any other painful disease, that the right kind of medicine will cure.

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It can never do harm, and is practically certain to do good. Of course it will cure certain forms of female trouble quicker than others. But of this you may be sure, it will be of benefit to all; and you, and every woman with any form of female trouble, should begin to use it at once, and do it the justice to give it a fair and thorough trial.

Read what Mrs. Sallie H. Blair, of Johnson City, Tenn., writes

about her case: "I had suffered from womanly troubles for sixteen months, before I used your great medicine (Cardui). I had four doctors attending to my case, but they could not help me, and I endured great suffering until I began to take Wine of Cardui. After taking two bottles, I found great relief, so I continued until I had taken eight bottles, and now I think I am about well. I cannot say enough in favor of Cardui." Try it for your troubles and you will not be disappointed. At all reliable druggists.



MRS. SALLIE H. BLAIR, Johnson City, Tenn.

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Wine of Cardui